

Work Order No.: 812562

T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY

At the

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, MILTON FL

PREPARED BY:

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SECTION 00 01 15

LIST OF DRAWINGS 01/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

This section lists the drawings for the project pursuant to contract clause "DFARS 252.236-7001, Contract Drawings, Maps and Specifications."

1.2 CONTRACT DRAWINGS

Contract drawings are as follows:

- P-273 JPATS TRAINING OPS DRAWINGS DATED 4/2/2010 NAVFAC SOUTHEAST DRAWINGS 15037093-150337183
- 1.3 SUPPLEMENTARY DRAWINGS

These supplementary drawings may not be a part of the contract but are included with the drawings for information.

1.3.1 Boring Logs

The Government does not guarantee that borings indicate actual conditions, except for the exact locations and the time that they were made.

1.3.2 Subsurface Data

Subsurface data, not specified or indicated, have been obtained by the Government at the station.

-- End of Document --

SECTION 01 11 00

SUMMARY OF WORK 01/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E 2114

(2008) Standard Terminology for Sustainability Relative to the Performance of Buildings

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

Energy Star

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy

Efficiency Labeling System

1.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions pertaining to sustainable development are as defined in ASTM E 2114, Section 01 35 40.00 20 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, and as specified.

a. "Environmentally preferable products" have a lesser or reduced effect on the environment in comparison to conventional products and services. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal of the product.

b. "Indoor environmental quality" is the physical characteristics of the building interior that impact occupants, including air quality, illumination, acoustics, occupant control, thermal comfort, daylighting, and views.

c. "Operational performance" is the functional behavior of the building as a whole or of the building components.

d. "Sustainability" is the balance of environmental, economic, and societal considerations.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control

approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-07 Certificates

Energy Performance Rating

1.4 WORK COVERED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

1.4.1 Project Description

The work includes construction of Training Ops Paraloft Facility and incidental related work.

1.4.2 Location

The work shall be located at the NAS Whiting Field, Milton FL, approximately as indicated. The exact location will be shown by the Contracting Officer.

1.5 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

Contractor shall distribute copies of the Environmental Goals to each subcontractor and the Contracting Officer. The overall goal for design, construction, and operation is to produce a building that meets the functional program needs and incorporates the principles of sustainability. Specifically:

a. Preserve and restore the site ecosystem and biodiversity; avoid site degradation and erosion. Minimize offsite environmental impact.

b. Use the minimum amount of energy, water, and materials feasible to meet the design intent. Select energy and water efficient equipment and strategies.

c. Use environmentally preferable products and decrease toxicity level of materials used.

d. Use renewable energy and material resources.

e. Optimize operational performance (through commissioning efforts) in order to ensure energy efficient equipment operates as intended. Consider the durability, maintainability, and flexibility of building systems.

f. Manage construction site and storage of materials to ensure no negative impact on the indoor environmental quality of the building.

g. Reduce construction waste through reuse, recycling, and supplier take-back.

1.5.1 Independent Verification

1.5.1.1 US Green Building Council (USGBC) - LEED(tm) Rating System

Provide completed project in compliance with USGBC LEED-NC(tm) v2.2 (LEED), level Silver requirements.

1.5.1.2 EPA Energy Performance Rating

Provide work consistent with drawings in order to meet Energy Star in accordance with design.

1.6 OCCUPANCY OF PREMISES

Adjacent building(s) will be occupied during performance of work under this Contract. Occupancy notifications will be posted in a prominent location in the work area.

Before work is started, the Contractor shall arrange with the Contracting Officer a sequence of procedure, means of access, space for storage of materials and equipment, and use of approaches, corridors, and stairways.

1.7 LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND FACILITIES

Obtain digging permits prior to start of excavation.

1.7.1 Notification Prior to Excavation

Notify the Contracting Officer at least 15 days prior to starting excavation work. Contact Florida Sunshine 48 hours prior to excavating. Contractor is responsible for marking all utilities not marked by Florida Sunshine.

1.7.2 Location of Underground Facilities

Obtain digging permits prior to start of excavation. Scan the construction site with electromagnetic or sonic equipment, and mark the surface of the ground, pier deck or paved surface where existing underground utilities are discovered. Verify the elevations of existing piping, utilities, and any type of underground obstruction not indicated to be specified or removed but indicated or discovered udring scanning in locations to be traversed by piping, ducts, and other work to be conducted or installed.

- 1.8 Navy and Marine Corps (NMCI) Coordination Requirements
- 1.8.1 NMCI Contractor Access

The NMCI Contractor must be allowed access to the facility towards the end of construction (finishes 90% complete, rough-in 100% complete, Inside Plant (ISP)/Outside Plant (OSP) infrastructure in place) to provide equipment in the telecommunications rooms and make final connections. The construction contractor will be required to coordinate his efforts with the NMCI contractor to facilitate joint use of building spaces during the final phases of construction. After the Contracting Officer has facilitated coordination meetings between the two contractors, the construction contractor must, within one week, incorporate the effort of additional contractor coordination into his construction schedule to demonstrate his plan for maintaining the contract duration.

1.9 SALVAGE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT

Items designated by the Contracting Officer to be salvaged shall remain the property of the Government.

The salvaged property shall be segregated, itemized, delivered, and

off-loaded at the Government designated storage area located within 5 miles of the construction site.

Contractor shall maintain property control records for material or equipment designated as salvage. Contractor's system of property control may be used if approved by the Contracting Officer. Contractor shall be responsible for storage and protection of salvaged materials and equipment until disposition by the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

SPECIFICATION COVER SHEET

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 14 00

WORK RESTRICTIONS 07/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Have materials, equipment, and personnel required to perform the work at the site prior to the commencement of the work.
- b. The airfield will remain in operation during the entire construction period. The Contractor shall conduct his operations so as to cause the least possible interference with normal operations of the activity.
- c. Permission to interrupt any Activity roads, railroads, and/or utility service shall be requested in writing a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to the desired date of interruption.
- 1.2 CONTRACTOR ACCESS AND USE OF PREMISES
- 1.2.1 Activity Regulations

Ensure that Contractor personnel employed on the Activity become familiar with and obey Activity regulations. Keep within the limits of the work and avenues of ingress and egress. Wear hard hats in designated areas. Do not enter any restricted areas unless required to do so and until cleared for such entry. The Contractor's equipment shall be conspicuously marked for identification.

1.2.1.1 Subcontractors and Personnel Contacts

Furnish a list of contact personnel of the Contractor and subcontractors including addresses and telephone numbers for use in the event of an emergency. As changes occur and additional information becomes available, correct and change the information contained in previous lists.

1.2.1.2 Identification Badges

Identification badges, if required, will be furnished without charge. Application for and use of badges will be as directed. Furnish a completed EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION (DHS FORM I-9) form for all personnel requesting badges. This form is available at http://www.uscis.gov/files/form/I-9_IFR_02-02-09.pdf. Immediately report instances of lost or stolen badges to the Contracting Officer.

1.2.1.3 Personnel Entry Approval

Failure to obtain entry approval will not affect the contract price or time of completion.

1.2.1.4 No Smoking Policy

Smoking is prohibited within and outside of all buildings on installations under the cognizance of NAVFAC SE except in designated smoking areas. This applies to existing buildings, buildings under construction and buildings under renovation. Discarding tobacco materials other than into designated tobacco receptacles is considered littering and is subject to fines. The Contracting Officer will identify designated smoking areas.

1.2.2 Working Hours

Regular working hours shall consist of an 8 1/2 hour period established by the Contractor Officer, Monday through Friday, excluding Government holidays.

1.2.3 Work Outside Regular Hours

Work outside regular working hours requires Contracting Officer approval. Make application 15 calendar days prior to such work to allow arrangements to be made by the Government for inspecting the work in progress. During periods of darkness, the different parts of the work shall be lighted in a manner approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.2.4 Occupied Buildings

The Contractor shall be working around existing buildings which are occupied. Do not enter the buildings without prior approval of the Contracting Officer.

Relocate movable furniture approximately 6 feet away from the Contractor's working area, protect the furniture, and replace the furniture in its original locations upon completion of the work. Leave attached equipment in place, and protect it against damage, or temporarily disconnect, relocate, protect, and reinstall it at the completion of the work.

1.2.5 Utility Cutovers and Interruptions

- a. Make utility cutovers and interruptions after normal working hours or on Saturdays, Sundays, and Government holidays. Conform to procedures required in the paragraph "Work Outside Regular Hours."
- b. Ensure that new utility lines are complete, except for the connection, before interrupting existing service.
- c. Interruption to water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, telephone service, electric service, air conditioning, heating, fire alarm, compressed air, and data communications shall be considered utility cutovers pursuant to the paragraph entitled "Work Outside Regular Hours." Such interruption shall be further limited to 4 hours. This time limit includes time for deactivation and reactivation.

1.3 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

Contract Clause "FAR 52.204-2, Security Requirements and Alternate II," "FAC 5252.236-9301, Special Working Conditions and Entry to Work Area," and the following apply:

a. All personnel (contractor and all subcontractors) performing work on this site shall obtain an ID card at the pass and tag office.

b. All contractor personnel (prime and subcontractor) shall supply a listing of all their employees to the Security Office via the Contracting Officer. c. All vehicles are required to have a vehicle pass/decal for entry onto the station. All vehicles operators shall obtain a pass at the pass and tag office.

d. The contractor shall obtain "Flight Line" passes from the security and air operations via the contracting officer prior to the start of work.

e. The Contracting Officer will designate haul routes.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 20 00.00 20

PRICE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EP-1110-1-8(2005) Construction Equipment Ownership
and Operating Expense Schedule, Vol 1-12

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Schedule of prices; G

1.3 SCHEDULE OF PRICES

1.3.1 Data Required

Within 15 calendar days of notice of award, prepare and deliver to the Contracting Officer a schedule of prices (construction contract) on the forms furnished by the Government. Provide a detailed breakdown of the contract price, giving quantities for each of the various kinds of work, unit prices, and extended prices.

1.3.2 Construction Categories

The following construction categories apply to work covered by this specification:

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CATEGORY DESCRIPTION
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17120

Applied Instruction Building

Divide detailed breakdown into each construction category, stated in this contract. Subcontractors who may be involved in work under more than one of these categories shall be advised of this requirement in order to furnish such data without delay. Construction categories given above may be modified by the Contracting Officer as necessary during course of work.

1.3.3 Schedule Instructions

Payments will not be made until the Schedule of Prices has been submitted to and accepted by the Contracting Officer. Identify the cost for site

work, and include incidental work to the 5 foot line. Identify costs for the building(s), and include work out to the 5 foot line. Work out to the 5 foot line shall include construction encompassed within a theoretical line 5 feet from the face of exterior walls and shall include attendant construction, such as cooling towers, placed beyond the 5 foot line.

1.3.4 Schedule Requirements for HVAC TAB

The field work Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING shall be broken down in the Schedule of Prices and in the Construction Progress Documentation by separate line items which reflect measurable deliverables. Specific payment percentages for each line item shall be determined on a case by case basis for each contract. The line items shall be as follows:

- a. Approval of Design Review Report: The TABS Agency is required to conduct a review of the project plans and specifications to identify any feature, or the lack thereof, that would preclude successful testing and balancing of the project HVAC systems. The resulting findings shall be submitted to the Government to allow correction of the design. The progress payment shall be issued after review and approval of the report.
- b. Approval of the pre-field engineering report: The TABS Agency submits a report which outlines the scope of field work. The report shall contain details of what systems will be tested, procedures to be used, sample report forms for reporting test results and a quality control checklist of work items that must be completed before TABS field work commences.
- c. Season I field work: Incremental payments are issued as the TABS field work progresses. The TABS Agency mobilizes to the project site and executes the field work as outlined in the pre-field engineering report. The HVAC water and air systems are balanced and operational data shall be collected for one seasonal condition (either summer or winter depending on project timing).
- d. Approval of Season I report: On completion of the Season I field work, the data is compiled into a report and submitted to the Government. The report is reviewed, and approved, after ensuring compliance with the pre-field engineering report scope of work.
- e. Completion of Season I field QA check: Contract QC and Government representatives meet the TABS Agency at the jobsite to retest portions of the systems reported in the Season I report. The purpose of these tests are to validate the accuracy and completeness of the previously submitted Season I report.
- f. Approval of Season II report: The TABS Agency completes all Season II field work, which is normally comprised mainly of taking heat transfer temperature readings, in the season opposite of that under which Season I performance data was compiled. This data shall be compiled into a report and submitted to the Government. On completion of submittal review to ensure compliance with the pre-field engineering report scope, progress payment is issued. Progress payment is less than that issued for the Season I report since most of the water and air balancing work effort is completed under Season I.

1.4 CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS

In conjunction with the Contract Clause "DFARS 252.236-7000, Modification Proposals-Price Breakdown," and where actual ownership and operating costs of construction equipment cannot be determined from Contractor accounting records, equipment use rates shall be based upon the applicable provisions of the EP-1110-1-8.

1.5 CONTRACTOR'S INVOICE AND CONTRACT PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

1.5.1 Content of Invoice

Requests for payment will be processed in accordance with the Contract Clause FAR 52.232-27, Prompt Payment Construction Contracts and shall include the documents listed below. If NFAS Clause 5252.232-9301 is included in the contract, the listed documents shall be provided as attachments in Wide Area Work Flow (WAWF). The maximum size of each WAWF attachment is two megabytes, but there are no limits on the number of attachments. If a document cannot be attached in WAWF due to system or size restriction it shall be provided as instructed by the Contracting Officer.

- a. The Contractor's invoice, on NAVFAC Form 7300/30 furnished by the Government, showing in summary form, the basis for arriving at the amount of the invoice. Form 7300/30 shall include certification by Quality Control (QC) Manager as required by the contract.
- b. The Contract Performance Statement on the form furnished by the Government, showing in detail: the estimated cost, percentage of completion, and value of completed performance.
- c. A final invoice shall be accompanied by the certification required by DFARS 252.247.7023 TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES BY SEA, and the Contractor's Final Release. If the Contractor is incorporated, the Final Release shall contain the corporate seal. An officer of the corporation shall sign and the corporate secretary shall certify the Final Release.
- d. Updated Project Schedule and any reports required by the contract.
- e. Contractor Safety Self Evaluation Checklist
- f. Monthly Work-hour report
- g. Solid Waste Disposal Report
- h. Other supporting documents as requested

1.5.2 Submission of Invoices

All invoices shall be submitted electronically via WAWF when NFAS Clause 5252.232-9301 is included in the contract.

- a. Invoices not completed in accordance with contract requirements will be returned to the Contractor for correction of the deficiencies.
- b. Final invoices not accompanied by the Contractor's Final Release and the certification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea will be

considered incomplete and will be returned to the Contractor.

For final invoices being submitted in WAWF, the certification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea and the duly executed original Contractor's Final Release must be provided to the respective contracting officer prior to submission of the invoice.

Submit final invoice and attach a copy of the transportation certification and final release documents in WAWF.

1.6 PAYMENTS TO THE CONTRACTOR

Payments will be made on submission of itemized requests by the Contractor which comply with the requirements of this section, and will be subject to reduction for overpayments or increase for underpayments made on previous payments to the Contractor.

1.6.1 Obligation of Government Payments

The obligation of the Government to make payments required under the provisions of this contract will, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, be subject to reductions and/or suspensions permitted under the FAR and agency regulations including the following in accordance with "FAR 32.503-6:

- a. Reasonable deductions due to defects in material or workmanship;
- b. Claims which the Government may have against the Contractor under or in connection with this contract;
- c. Unless otherwise adjusted, repayment to the Government upon demand for overpayments made to the Contractor; and
- d. Failure to provide up to date record drawings not current as stated in Contract Clause "FAC 5252.236-9310, Record Drawings."

1.6.2 Payment for Materials Offsite

Payments may be made to the Contractor for materials stored off construction sites under the following conditions:

- a. Conditions described in the paragraph entitled "Payments to the Contractor";
- b. Material located and stored within 50 miles of the construction site;
- c. Materials adequately insured and protected from theft and exposure;
- d. Materials not susceptible to deterioration or physical damage in storage or in transit to the job site are acceptable for progress payments. Items such as non-magnetic steel, aluminum, non-magnetic aggregate, machinery, pre-cast/pre-stressed concrete productd, and plastic lumber (e.g., fender piles and curbs) are acceptable for progress payments;
- e. Conditions specified in FAR 52.232-5(b) PAYMENTS UNDER FIXED PRICE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS; and
- f. Payment requests for off-site materials include consent of surety.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

- PART 3 EXECUTION
 - Not Used
 - -- End of Section --

SECTION 01 30 00

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

List of contact personnel; G,

View location map; G,

Progress and completion pictures; G,

1.2 VIEW LOCATION MAP

Submit to the Contracting Officer, prior to or with the first digital photograph submittals, a sketch or drawing indicating the required photographic locations. Update as required if the locations are moved.

1.3 PROGRESS AND COMPLETION PICTURES

Photographically document site conditions prior to start of construction operations. Provide monthly, and within one month of the completion of work, digital photographs, 1600x1200x24 bit true color minimum resolution in JPEG file format showing the sequence and progress of work. Take a minimum of 20 digital photographs each week throughout the entire project from a minimum of ten views from points located by the Contracting Officer. Submit a view location sketch indicating points of view. Submit with the monthly invoice two sets of digital photographs each set on a separate CD-R, cumulative of all photos to date. Indicate photographs demonstrating environmental procedures. Photographs for each month shall be in a

separate monthly directory and each file shall be named to indicate its location on the view location sketch. The view location sketch shall also be provided on the CD as digital file. All file names shall include a date designator. Cross reference submittals in the appropriate daily report. Photographs shall be provided for unrestricted use by the Government.

1.4 MINIMUM INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Procure and maintain during the entire period of performance under this contract the following minimum insurance coverage:

a. Comprehensive general liability: \$500,000 per occurrence

b. Automobile liability: \$200,000 per person, \$500,000 per occurrence for bodily injury, \$20,000 per occurrence for property damage

c. Workmen's compensation as required by Federal and State workers' compensation and occupational disease laws.

d. Employer's liability coverage of \$100,000, except in States where workers compensation may not be written by private carriers,

- e. Others as required by Florida.
- 1.5 CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS
- 1.5.1 Subcontractors and Personnel

Furnish a list of contact personnel of the Contractor and subcontractors including addresses and telephone numbers for use in the event of an emergency. As changes occur and additional information becomes available, correct and change the information contained in previous lists.

1.5.2 Identification Badges

Identification badges, if required, will be furnished without charge. Application for and use of badges will be as directed. Immediately report instances of lost or stolen badges to the Contracting Officer.

- 1.5.3 Subcontractor Special Requirements
- 1.5.3.1 Space Temperature Control, HVAC TAB, and Apparatus Inspection

All contract requirements of Section 23 09 23.13 20 DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC AND OTHER LOCAL BUILDING SYSTEMS Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING FOR HVAC and Section 26 08 00 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING shall be accomplished directly by a first tier subcontractor, including the Commissioning Agent. No work required by Section 23 09 23.13 20 23 05 93 or 26 08 00 shall be accomplished by a second tier subcontractor.

1.5.4 Contractor Personnel Requirements

Failure to obtain entry approval will not affect the contract price or time of completion.

1.6 SUPERVISION

Have at least one qualified supervisor capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in the English language on the job site during working hours. In addition, if a Quality Control (QC) representative is required on the contract, then that individual shall also have fluent English communication skills.

1.7 PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

After award of the contract but prior to commencement of any work at the site, meet with the Contracting Officer to discuss and develop a mutual understanding relative to the administration of the value engineering and safety program, preparation of the schedule prices, shop drawings, and other submittals, scheduling programming, and prosecution of the work. Major subcontractors who will engage in the work shall also attend.

1.8 FACILITY TURNOVER PLANNING MEETINGS (NAVFAC Red Zone - NRZ)

Key personnel will meet to identify strategies to ensure the project is

carried to expeditious closure and turnover to the Client. Start the turnover process at the Pre Construction Conference meeting and convene at the Facility Turnover Meetings once the project has reached approximately 75 percent completion or three to six months prior to Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD), whichever comes first. The Contracting Officer's Representative will lead the meetings and guide discussions based on an agenda provided by the Government. The facility Turnover effort shall include the following:

a. Pre Construction Meeting - Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) will provide the NRZ Checklist and the Contractor, Client, and NAVFAC Representatives will compare Contractor's schedule to NRZ Checklist items.

b. Facility Turnover Meetings

- Fill in the NRZ Checklist including Contractor, Client, and NAVFAC Checklist Items and assign a person responsible for each item and a due date. The Contractor's Representative will facilitate the assignment of responsibilities and fill out the NRZ Checklist.
- 2. Review the Contractor's updated schedule. The Contractor shall develop a POAM for the completion of all Contractor, Client, and NAVFAC Checklist items.
- 3. Confirm that all NRZ Checklist items will be completed on time for the scheduled Facility Turnover.

1.16 PARTNERING

LEVEL A PARTNERING: To most effectively accomplish this contract, the Government requires the formation of a cohesive partnership with the Contractor and its subcontractors. Key personnel, including the client who will occupy the facility, the designer-of-record, principal individuals from NAVFAC (Echelon III and/or IV) and from the activity contracting office, the project sponsor, and representative(s) of the facility owner will be invited to participate in the partnering process. Key members of the prime and subcontractors teams, including senior management, must participate. The partnership will draw on the strength of each organization in an effort to achieve a quality project done right the first time, within budget, on schedule, and without any safety mishaps. The initial session will be one-day minimum and the follow-on sessions, held at a minimum of once every three months or as agreed to by the partners, will be half-day minimum. The initial partnering session should be held away from the project site at a location acceptable to the Contractor and to the Government; the follow-on sessions can be held at locations agreed to by the partners. The contractor shall pay all costs associated with the partnering effort including facilitator, meeting room and other incidental items. Before the partnering session, the contractor shall coordinate with the facilitator requirements for incidental items (audio-visual equipment, two easels, flipchart paper, colored markers, note paper, pens/pencils, colored flash cards, etc.) and have these items available at the partnering session. The contractor will copy documents for distribution to all attendees. The facilitator must be acceptable to both the Contractor and the Government. The participants shall bear their own costs for meals, lodging and transportation associated with partnering.

1.9 AVAILABILITY OF CADD DRAWING FILES

After award and upon request, the electronic "Computer-Aided Drafting and

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Design (CADD)" drawing files will only be made available to the Contractor for use in preparation of construction data related to the referenced contract subject to the following terms and conditions. Request specific drawing numbers of files required; the entire set of drawing files will not be provided.

Data contained on these electronic files shall not be used for any purpose other than as a convenience in the preparation of construction data for the referenced project. Any other use or reuse shall be at the sole risk of the Contractor and without liability or legal exposure to the Government. The Contractor shall make no claim and waives to the fullest extent permitted by law, any claim or cause of action of any nature against the Government, its agents or sub consultants that may arise out of or in connection with the use of these electronic files. The Contractor shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold the Government harmless against all damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorney's fees and defense costs, arising out of or resulting from the use of these electronic files.

These electronic CADD drawing files are not construction documents. Differences may exist between the CADD files and the corresponding construction documents. The Government makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the electronic CADD files, nor does it make representation to the compatibility of these files with the Contractors hardware or software. In the event that a conflict arises between the signed and sealed construction documents prepared by the Government and the furnished CADD files, the signed and sealed construction documents shall govern. The Contractor is responsible for determining if any conflict exists. Use of these CADD files does not relieve the Contractor of duty to fully comply with the contract documents, including and without limitation, the need to check, confirm and coordinate the work of all contractors for the project.

If the Contractor uses, duplicates and/or modifies these electronic CADD files for use in producing construction drawings and data related to this contract, all previous indicia of ownership (seals, logos, signatures, initials and dates) shall be removed.

1.10 ELECTRONIC MAIL (E-MAIL) ADDRESS

The Contractor shall establish and maintain electronic mail (e-mail) capability along with the capability to open various electronic attachments in Microsoft, Adobe Acrobat, and other similar formats. Within 10 days after contract award, the Contractor shall provide the Contracting Officer a single (only one) e-mail address for electronic communications from the Contracting Officer related to this contract including, but not limited to contract documents, invoice information, request for proposals, and other correspondence. The Contracting Officer may also use email to notify the Contractor of base access conditions when emergency conditions warrant, such as hurricanes, terrorist threats, etc. Multiple email address will not allowed.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to make timely distribution of all Contracting Officer initiated e-mail with its own organization including field office(s). The Contractor shall promptly notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, of any changes to this email address.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

- PART 3 EXECUTION
 - Not Used
 - -- End of Section --

SECTION 01 32 17.00 20

NETWORK ANALYSIS SCHEDULES (NAS) 12/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

The Contractor is responsible for scheduling procurement, Contractor quality control and construction, acceptance testing and training. Refer to Specification Section 01 33 00 Submittal Procedures to determine if any items require Government approval prior to construction; If any are required, that submittal review time shall be included in the schedule.

The schedule is a tool to manage the project, both for Contractor and Government activities. It will also be used to report progress and evaluate time extensions. If cost-loaded, it will provide the basis for progress payments.

The Contractor shall use the Critical Path Method (CPM) and the Precedence Diagram Method (PDM) to satisfy time and cost applications. For consistency, when scheduling software terminology is used in this specification, the terms in Primavera's scheduling programs are used.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

The use of a "G" following a submittal indicates that a Government approval action is required. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES, except as modified in this contract.

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Qualifications; G

Baseline Network Analysis Schedule (NAS); G

SD-07 Certificates

Monthly Network Analysis Schedule Update; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

As-Built Schedule; G

1.3 SCHEDULE ACCEPTANCE PRIOR TO START OF WORK

The Contracting Officer and Contractor shall participate in a preliminary meeting(s) to discuss the proposed schedule and requirements of this section prior to the Contractor preparing the Project Baseline Schedule.

Government review comments on the Contractor's schedule(s) shall not relieve the Contractor from compliance with requirements of the Contract Documents.

Only bonds shall be paid prior to acceptance of the Baseline Network Analysis Schedule (NAS).

The acceptance of a Baseline NAS is a condition precedent to:

- The Contractor starting work on the demolition or construction stage(s) of the contract.
- Processing Contractor's pay request(s) for construction activities/items of work.
- 3. Review of any schedule updates.

Submittal of the Baseline Network Analysis Schedule, and subsequent schedule updates, shall be understood to be the Contractor's certification that the submitted schedule meets all of the requirements of the Contract Documents, represents the Contractor's plan on how the work shall be accomplished, and accurately reflects the work that has been accomplished and how it was sequenced (as-built logic).

1.4 SOFTWARE

Project schedules must be prepared and maintained using Primavera P3, Primavera SureTrak or current mandated scheduling program. Save files in Concentric P3 or current mandated scheduling program file format, compatible with the Governments version of the scheduling program. Importing data into P3/SureTrak/current mandated scheduling program using data conversion techniques or third party software will be cause for rejection of the submitted schedule.

1.5 QUALIFICATIONS

The designated Scheduler for the project shall have prepared and maintained at least 3 previous schedules of similar size and complexity of this contract using SureTrak/P3 or current mandated scheduling program. A resume outlining the qualifications of the Scheduler shall be submitted for acceptance to the Contracting Officer. Payment will not be processed until an acceptable Scheduler is provided.

1.6 NETWORK SYSTEM FORMAT

The system shall include time scaled logic diagrams and specified reports.

1.6.1 Diagrams

Provide Time-scaled Logic Diagram printed in color on ANSI D size sheets. The diagram shall clearly show activities on the critical path. Include the following information for each activity:

- a. Activity ID
- b. Activity Description
- c. Original Duration in Work Days
- d. Remaining duration
- e. Percent Complete
- f. Early Start Date
- g. Early Finish Date

h. Total Float

1.6.2 Schedule Activity Properties and Level of Detail

The NAS shall identify all Government, Construction Quality Management (CQM), Construction activities planned for the project and all other activities that could impact project completion if delayed. Separate activities shall be created for each Phase, Area, Floor Level and Location the activity is occurring. Activity categories included in the schedule are specified below.

With the exception of the Contract Award and Contract Completion Date (CCD) milestone activities, no activity shall be open-ended; each activity shall have predecessor and successor ties. Once an activity exists on the schedule it may not be deleted or renamed to change the scope of the activity and shall not be removed from the schedule logic without approval from the Contracting Officer. The ID number for a deleted activity shall not be re-used for another activity. No more than 20 percent of the activities shall be critical or near critical. Critical is defined as having zero days of Total Float. "Near Critical" is defined as having Total Float of 1 to 14 days. Contractor activities shall be driven by calendars that reflect Saturdays, Sundays and all Federal Holidays as non-work days.

1.6.2.1 Activity Categories

- a. Procurement Activities: Examples of procurement activities include, but are not limited to; Material/equipment submittal preparation, submittal and approval of material/equipment; material/equipment fabrication and delivery, and material/equipment on-site. As a minimum, separate procurement activities will be provided for critical items, long lead items, items requiring government approval and material/equipment procurement for which payment will be requested in advance of installation. The Contractor shall show each delivery with relationship tie to the Construction Activity specifically for the delivery.
- b. Government Activities: Government and other agency activities that could impact progress shall be clearly identified. Government activities include, but are not limited to; Government approved submittal reviews, Government conducted inspections/tests, environmental permit approvals by State regulators, utility outages, Design Start, Construction Start, (including Design/Construction Start for each Fast-Track Phase, and delivery of Government Furnished Material/Equipment.
- c. Quality Management (QM) Activities: CQM Activities shall identify the Preparatory Phase and Initial Phase for each Definable Feature of Work identified in the Contractor's Quality Control Plan. These activities shall be added to each Three-Week Look Ahead Schedule referenced in the paragraph entitled "THREE-WEEK LOOK AHEAD SCHEDULE" and will also be included in each monthly update. The Follow-up Phase will be represented by the Construction Activities in the Baseline Schedule and in the schedule updates.
- d. Construction Activities: No on-site construction activity shall have a duration in excess of 20 working days. Separate construction activities shall be created for each Phase, Area, Floor Level and Location the activity is occurring. Contractor activities will be driven by

calendars that reflect Saturdays, Sundays and all Federal Holidays as non-work days, unless otherwise defined in this contract.

- e. Turnover and Closeout Activities: Include a separate section with all items on the Navfac Red Zone Checklist/POAM that are applicable to this project. The checklist will be provided at the Preconstruction Meeting. As a minimum, this will include all testing, specialized inspection activities, Pre-Final inspection, Punch List Completion, Final Inspection and Acceptance. Add a milestone for the Facility Turnover Planning Meeting at approximately 75 percent construction contract completion or three to six months prior to BOD, whichever is sooner.
- 1.6.2.2 Contract Milestones and Constraints
 - a. Project Start Date Milestones: The Contractor shall include as the first activity on the schedule a start milestone titled "Contract Award", which shall have a Mandatory Start constraint equal to the Contract Award Date.
 - b. Projected Completion Milestone: The Contractor shall include an unconstrained finish milestone on the schedule titled "Projected Completion". Projected Completion is defined as the point in time the Government would consider the project complete and ready for its intended use. This milestone shall have the Contract Completion (CCD) milestone as its only successor.
 - c. Contract Completion Date (CCD) Milestone: The Contractor shall include as the last activity on the schedule a finish milestone titled "Contract Completion (CCD)", which shall have a Mandatory Finish constraint equal to the current Contract Completion Date. Calculation of schedule updates shall be such that if the finish of the "Projected Completion" milestone falls after the contract completion date, then negative float will be calculated on the longest path and if the finish of the "Projected Completion" milestone falls before the contract completion date, the float calculation shall reflect positive float on the longest path. The only predecessor to the Contract Completion Date Milestone shall be the Projected Completion milestone.

1.6.2.3 Activity Code

At a minimum, the Contractor shall establish activity codes identified in this specification and 3 additional activity codes identified by the Contracting Officer. Once established, activity codes and values cannot be changed without approval by the Contracting Officer.

- a. Phase: All activities shall be assigned a 4-digit code value based on the contract phase it occurs in.
- b. Area Code: All activities shall be assigned an area code value identifying the Area in which the activity occurs. Activities shall not belong to more than one area. Area is defined as a distinct space, function or activity category; such as, separate structure(s), sitework, project summary, construction quality management, material/equipment procurement, etc.
- c. Work Item: All activities in the project schedule shall be assigned a 4-digit Work Item code value. Examples of Work Item code values include but are not limited to water lines, drain lines, building pad

and foundation, slab on grade, walls and columns, suspended slab, roof structure, roofing, exterior finish systems, interior rough-in, and finishes, etc.

- d. Location 1: Assign a 4-digit Location 1 code value to activities associated with multistory structures. Code values are used to identify the floor level where an activity is occurring.
- e. Location 2: Assign a 4-digit Location 2 code value to all activities to identify the location within an Area, Work Item or Building Level that an activity is occurring.
- f. Responsibility Code: All activities in the project schedule shall be identified with the party responsible for completing the task. Activities shall not belong to more than one responsible party.

1.6.2.4 Anticipated Weather Delays

The Contractor shall use the following schedule of anticipated monthly non-work days due to adverse weather as the basis for establishing a "Weather Calendar" showing the number of anticipated non-workdays for each month due to adverse weather, Saturdays, Sundays and all Federal Holidays as non-work days.

MONTHLY ANTICIPATED ADVERSE WEATHER DELAYS

	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Assign the Weather Calendar to any activity that could be impacted by adverse weather. The Contracting Officer will issue a modification in accordance with the contract clauses, giving the Contractor a time extension for the difference of days between the anticipated and actual adverse weather delay if the number of actual adverse weather delay days exceeds the number of days anticipated for the month in which the delay occurs and the adverse weather delayed activities critical to contract completion. A lost workday due to weather conditions is defined as a day in which the Contractor cannot work at least 50 percent of the day on the impacted activity.

1.6.2.5 Cost Loading

- a. Cost Loading Activities: Material and Equipment Costs for which payment will be requested in advance of installation shall be assigned to their respective procurement activity (i.e., the material/equipment on-site activity). All other construction costs shall be assigned to their respective Construction Activities. The value of inspection/testing activities will not be less than 10 percent of the total costs for Procurement and Construction Activities. Evenly disperse overhead and profit to each activity over the duration of the project.
- b. Quantities and Units of Measure: Each cost loaded activity shall have a detailed quantity breakdown and unit of measure.
- 1.6.3 Schedule Software Settings and Restrictions
 - a. Activity Constraints: Date/time constraint(s), other than those required by the contract, will not be allowed unless accepted by the

Contracting Officer. Identify any constraints proposed and provide an explanation for the purpose of the constraint in the Narrative Report.

- b. Default Progress Data Disallowed: Actual Start and Actual Finish dates on the CPM schedule shall match the dates on the Contractor Quality Control and Production Reports.
- c. Software Settings: Schedule calculations and Out-of-Sequence progress (if applicable) shall be handled through Retained Logic, not Progress Override. All activity durations and float values will be shown in days. Activity progress will be shown using Remaining Duration. Default activity type will be set to "Task". The project "Must Finish By" date shall be left blank.

1.6.4 Required Tabular Reports

The following reports shall be included with the schedule submittal:

- a. Log Report: Listing of all changes made between the previous schedule and current updated schedule.
- b. Narrative Report: Identify and justify; 1) Progress made in each area of the project; 2) Critical Path; 3) Date/time constraint(s), other than those required by the contract 3) Changes in the following; added or deleted activities, original and remaining durations for activities that have not started, logic, milestones, planned sequence of operations, critical path, and cost loading; 4) Any decrease in previously reported activity Earned Amount; 5) Pending items and status thereof, including permits, changes orders, and time extensions; 6) Status of Contract Completion Date and interim milestones; 7) Current and anticipated delays (describe cause of delay and corrective actions(s)); and 8) Description of current and future schedule problem areas. Each entry in the narrative report will cite the respective Activity ID and Activity Description, the date and reason for the change, and description of the change.
- c. Earned Value Report: Listing all activities having a budget amount cost loaded. Compilation of total earnings on the project from notice to proceed to current progress payment request. Group and sort activities as directed by the Contracting Officer. Show current budget, previous physical percent complete, to-date physical percent complete, previous earned value, to-date earned value and cost to complete on the report for each activity:
- d. Schedule Variance Control (SVC) Diagram: With each schedule submission, provide a SVC diagram showing 1) Cash Flow S-Curves indicating planned project cost based on projected early and late activity finish dates and 2) Earned Value to-date. Revise Cash Flow S-Curves when the contract is modified, or as directed by the Contracting Officer.

1.7 SUBMISSION AND ACCEPTANCE

1.7.1 Monthly Network Analysis Updates

Contractor and Government representatives shall meet at monthly intervals to review and agree on the information presented in the updated project schedule. The submission of an acceptable, updated schedule to the Government is a condition precedent to the processing of the Contractor's pay request. If a Schedule of Prices is the basis for progress payments, it shall be consistent with the logic and activity breakdowns on the progress schedule. If progress payments are based on a cost-loaded schedule, the Contractor and Government shall agree on percentage of payment for each activity progressed during the update period.

Provide the following with each Schedule submittal:

- a. Time Scaled Logic Diagram.
- b. Reports listed in paragraph entitled "Required Tabular Reports."
- c. Data disks containing the project schedule. Include the back-up native .prx/current mandated schedule program files.

1.7.2 As-Built Schedule

As a condition precedent to the release of retention and making final payment, submit an "As-Built Schedule," as the last schedule update showing all activities at 100 percent completion. This schedule shall reflect the exact manner in which the project was actually constructed.

1.8 CONTRACT MODIFICATION

Submit a Time Impact Analysis with each cost and time proposal for a proposed change. Time Impact Analysis (TIA) shall illustrate the influence of each change or delay on the Contract Completion Date or milestones. No time extensions will be granted nor delay damages paid unless a delay occurs which consumes all available Project Float, and extends the Projected Finish beyond the Contract Completion Date.

- a. Each TIA shall be in both narrative and schedule form demonstrating the delay impact. The TIA shall identify the predecessors to the new activities and demonstrate the impacts to successor activities. The Contractor shall run the schedule calculations and submit the impacted schedule with the proposal or claim.
- b. The TIA schedule submitted with the proposal shall show all activity progress as of the date of the proposal. If the impact to the schedule occurs prior to the proposal submission, the TIA schedule shall be updated to show all activity progress as of the time of the impact. If the proposed change does not impact the CCD, no TIA shall be required.
- c. Submit Data disks containing the TIA schedule. Include the back-up native .prx/current mandated schedule program files.
- d. Unless the Contracting Officer requests otherwise, only conformed contract modifications shall be added into the Project NAS.

1.9 PROJECT FLOAT

Project Float is the length of time between the Contractor's Projected Finish Milestone and the Contract Completion Date Milestone. Project Float available in the schedule, at any time shall not be for the exclusive use of either the Government or the Contractor.

1.10 THREE-WEEK LOOK AHEAD SCHEDULE

The Contractor shall prepare and issue a 3-Week Look Ahead schedule to provide a more detailed day-to-day plan of upcoming work identified on the

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Project Network Analysis Schedule. The work plans shall be keyed to NAS activity numbers and updated each week to show the planned work for the current and following two-week period. Additionally, include upcoming outages, closures, preparatory meetings, and initial meetings. Identify critical path activities on the Three-Week Look Ahead Schedule. The detail work plans are to be bar chart type schedules, maintained separately from the Project NAS on an electronic spreadsheet program and printed on 8 ½ by 11 sheets as directed by the Contracting Officer. Activities shall not exceed 5 working days in duration and have sufficient level of detail to assign crews, tools and equipment required to complete the work. Three hard copies and one electronic file of the 3-Week Look Ahead Schedule shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer no later than 8 a.m. each Monday and reviewed during the weekly CQC Coordination Meeting.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 33 00

SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES 02/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 DEFINITIONS

1.1.1 Submittal Descriptions (SD)

Submittals requirements are specified in the technical sections. Submittals are identified by Submittal Description (SD) numbers and titles as follows:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Submittals which are required prior to a commencing work on site.

Certificates of insurance Surety bonds List of proposed subcontractors List of proposed products Construction Progress Schedule Network Analysis Schedule (NAS) Submittal register Schedule of prices Health and safety plan Work plan Quality control(QC) plan Environmental protection plan

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Drawings, diagrams and schedules specifically prepared to illustrate some portion of the work.

Diagrams and instructions from a manufacturer or fabricator for use in producing the product and as aids to the Contractor for integrating the product or system into the project.

Drawings prepared by or for the Contractor to show how multiple systems and interdisciplinary work will be coordinated.

SD-03 Product Data

Catalog cuts, illustrations, schedules, diagrams, performance charts, instructions and brochures illustrating size, physical appearance and other characteristics of materials, systems or equipment for some portion of the work.

Samples of warranty language when the contract requires extended product warranties.

SD-04 Samples

Fabricated or unfabricated physical examples of materials, equipment or workmanship that illustrate functional and aesthetic characteristics of a material or product and establish standards by which the work can be judged.

Color samples from the manufacturer's standard line (or custom color samples if specified) to be used in selecting or approving colors for the project.

Field samples and mock-ups constructed on the project site establish standards by which the ensuring work can be judged. Includes assemblies or portions of assemblies which are to be incorporated into the project and those which will be removed at conclusion of the work.

SD-05 Design Data

Design calculations, mix designs, analyses or other data pertaining to a part of work.

SD-06 Test Reports

Report signed by authorized official of testing laboratory that a material, product or system identical to the material, product or system to be provided has been tested in accord with specified requirements. (Testing must have been within three years of date of contract award for the project.)

Report which includes findings of a test required to be performed by the Contractor on an actual portion of the work or prototype prepared for the project before shipment to job site.

Report which includes finding of a test made at the job site or on sample taken from the job site, on portion of work during or after installation.

Investigation reports.

Daily logs and checklists.

Final acceptance test and operational test procedure.

SD-07 Certificates

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

Document required of Contractor, or of a manufacturer, supplier, installer or subcontractor through Contractor, the purpose of which is to further quality of orderly progression of a portion of the work by documenting procedures, acceptability of methods or personnel qualifications.

Confined space entry permits.

Text of posted operating instructions.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Preprinted material describing installation of a product, system or material, including special notices and Material Safety Data sheets concerning impedances, hazards and safety precautions.

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer's representative 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, to confirm compliance with manufacturer's standards or instructions. The documentation must be signed by an authorized official of a testing laboratory or agency and must state the test results; and indicate whether the material, product, or system has passed or failed the test.

Factory test reports.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Data that is furnished by the manufacturer, or the system provider, to the equipment operating and maintenance personnel, including manufacturer's help and product line documentation necessary to maintain and install equipment. This data is needed by operating and maintenance personnel for the safe and efficient operation, maintenance and repair of the item.

This data is intended to be incorporated in an operations and maintenance manual or control system.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Documentation to record compliance with technical or administrative requirements or to establish an administrative mechanism.

Special requirements necessary to properly close out a construction contract. For example, Record Drawings and as-built drawings. Also, submittal requirements necessary to properly close out a major phase of construction on a multi-phase contract.

1.1.2 Approving Authority

Office or designated person authorized to approve submittal.

1.1.3 Work

As used in this section, on- and off-site construction required by contract documents, including labor necessary to produce submittals, construction, materials, products, equipment, and systems incorporated or to be incorporated in such construction.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor QC approval. Submit the following in accordance with this section.

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Submittal register; G

1.3 SUBMITTAL CLASSIFICATION

Submittals are classified as follows:

- 1.4 FORWARDING SUBMITTALS REQUIRING GOVERNMENT APPROVAL
- 1.4.1 Submittals Required from the Contractor

As soon as practicable after award of contract, and before procurement of fabrication, forward to the Construction Manager, submittals required in the technical sections of this specification, including shop drawings, product data and samples. One copy of the transmittal form for all submittals shall be forwarded to the Resident Officer in Charge of Construction.

NAVFAC Southeast will review and approve for the Contracting Officer those submittals reserved for Contracting Officer approval to verify submittals comply with the contract requirements.

1.4.1.1 O&M Data

NAVFAC Southeast will review and approve for the Contracting Officer O&M Data to verify the submittals comply with the contract requirements; submit data specified for a given item within 30 calendar days after the item is delivered to the contract site.

a. In the event the Contractor fails to deliver O&M Data within the time limits specified, the Contracting Officer may withhold from progress payments 50 percent of the price of the item with which such O&M Data are applicable.

1.5 PREPARATION

1.5.1 Transmittal Form

Transmit each submittal, except sample installations and sample panels to office of approving authority. Transmit submittals with transmittal form prescribed by Contracting Officer and standard for project. On the transmittal form identify Contractor, indicate date of submittal, and include information prescribed by transmittal form and required in paragraph entitled "Identifying Submittals." Process transmittal forms to record actions regarding samples.

Use the attached sample transmittal form (ENG Form 4025) for submitting both Government approved and information only submittals in accordance with the instructions on the reverse side of the form. These forms will be furnished to the Contractor. Properly complete this form by filling out all the heading blank spaces and identifying each item submitted. Exercise special care to ensure proper listing of the specification paragraph and sheet number of the contract drawing pertinent to the data submitted for each item.

1.5.2 Identifying Submittals

When submittals are provided by a Subcontractor, the Prime Contractor is to prepare, review and stamp with Contractor's approval all specified submittals prior to submitting for Government approval.

Identify submittals, except sample installations and sample panels, with the following information permanently adhered to or noted on each separate component of each submittal and noted on transmittal form. Mark each copy of each submittal identically, with the following:

- a. Project title and location.
- b. Construction contract number.
- c. Date of the drawings and revisions.
- d. Name, address, and telephone number of subcontractor, supplier, manufacturer and any other subcontractor associated with the submittal.
- e. Section number of the specification section by which submittal is required.
- f. Submittal description (SD) number of each component of submittal.
- g. When a resubmission, add alphabetic suffix on submittal description, for example, submittal 18 would become 18A, to indicate resubmission.
- h. Product identification and location in project.
- 1.5.3 Format for SD-02 Shop Drawings
 - a. Shop drawings are not to be less than 8 1/2 by 11 inches nor more than 30 by 42 inches, except for full size patterns or templates. Prepare drawings to accurate size, with scale indicated, unless other form is required. Drawings are to be suitable for reproduction and be of a quality to produce clear, distinct lines and letters with dark lines on a white background.
 - b. Present A4 8 1/2 by 11 inches sized shop drawings as part of the bound volume for submittals required by section. Present larger drawings in sets.
 - c. Include on each drawing the drawing title, number, date, and revision numbers and dates, in addition to information required in paragraph entitled "Identifying Submittals."
 - d. Number drawings in a logical sequence. Contractors may use their own number system. Each drawing is to bear the number of the submittal in a uniform location adjacent to the title block. Place the Government contract number in the margin, immediately below the title block, for each drawing.
 - e. Reserve a blank space, no smaller than 3 inches on the right hand side of each sheet for the Government disposition stamp.
 - f. Dimension drawings, except diagrams and schematic drawings;
prepare drawings demonstrating interface with other trades to scale. Use the same unit of measure for shop drawings as indicated on the contract drawings. Identify materials and products for work shown.

- g. Include the nameplate data, size and capacity on drawings. Also include applicable federal, military, industry and technical society publication references.
- 1.5.4 Format of SD-03 Product Data and SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions
 - a. Present product data submittals for each section as a complete, bound volume. Include table of contents, listing page and catalog item numbers for product data.
 - b. Indicate, by prominent notation, each product which is being submitted; indicate specification section number and paragraph number to which it pertains.
 - c. Supplement product data with material prepared for project to satisfy submittal requirements for which product data does not exist. Identify this material as developed specifically for project, with information and format as required for submission of SD-07 Certificates.
 - d. Provide product data in metric dimensions. Where product data are included in preprinted catalogs with English units only, submit metric dimensions on separate sheet.
 - e. Include the manufacturer's name, trade name, place of manufacture, and catalog model or number on product data. Also include applicable federal, military, industry and technical society publication references. Should manufacturer's data require supplemental information for clarification, submit as specified for SD-07 Certificates.
 - f. Where equipment or materials are specified to conform to industry and technical society reference standards of the organizations such as American National Standards Institute (ANSI), ASTM International (ASTM), National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA), Underwriters Laboratories (UL), and Association of Edison Illuminating Companies (AEIC), submit proof of such compliance. The label or listing by the specified organization will be acceptable evidence of compliance. In lieu of the label or listing, submit a certificate from an independent testing organization, competent to perform testing, and approved by the Contracting Officer. State on the certificate that the item has been tested in accordance with the specified organization's test methods and that the item complies with the specified organization's reference standard.
 - g. Collect required data submittals for each specific material, product, unit of work, or system into a single submittal and marked for choices, options, and portions applicable to the submittal. Mark each copy of the product data identically. Partial submittals will not be accepted for expedition of construction effort.
 - h. Submit manufacturer's instructions prior to installation.

1.5.5 Format of SD-04 Samples

- a. Furnish samples in sizes below, unless otherwise specified or unless the manufacturer has prepackaged samples of approximately same size as specified:
 - (1) Sample of Equipment or Device: Full size.

(2) Sample of Materials Less Than 2 by 3 inches: Built up to A4 8 1/2 by 11 inches.

(3) Sample of Materials Exceeding A4 8 1/2 by 11 inches: Cut down to A4 8 1/2 by 11 inches and adequate to indicate color, texture, and material variations.

(4) Sample of Linear Devices or Materials: 10 inch length or length to be supplied, if less than 10 inches. Examples of linear devices or materials are conduit and handrails.

(5) Sample of Non-Solid Materials: Pint. Examples of non-solid materials are sand and paint.

(6) Color Selection Samples: 2 by 4 inches. Where samples are specified for selection of color, finish, pattern, or texture, submit the full set of available choices for the material or product specified. Sizes and quantities of samples are to represent their respective standard unit.

- (7) Sample Panel: 4 by 4 feet.
- (8) Sample Installation: 100 square feet.
- b. Samples Showing Range of Variation: Where variations in color, finish, pattern, or texture are unavoidable due to nature of the materials, submit sets of samples of not less than three units showing extremes and middle of range. Mark each unit to describe its relation to the range of the variation.
- c. Reusable Samples: Incorporate returned samples into work only if so specified or indicated. Incorporated samples are to be in undamaged condition at time of use.
- d. Recording of Sample Installation: Note and preserve the notation of area constituting sample installation but remove notation at final clean up of project.
- e. When color, texture or pattern is specified by naming a particular manufacturer and style, include one sample of that manufacturer and style, for comparison.
- 1.5.6 Format of SD-05 Design Data and SD-07 Certificates

Provide design data and certificates on 8 1/2 by 11 inches paper. Provide a bound volume for submittals containing numerous pages.

- 1.5.7 Format of SD-06 Test Reports and SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports
 - a. Provide reports on 8 1/2 by 11 inches paper in a complete bound

volume.

- b. Indicate by prominent notation, each report in the submittal. Indicate specification number and paragraph number to which it pertains.
- 1.5.8 Format of SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data (O&M)

Comply with the requirements specified in Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA for O&M Data format.

1.5.9 Format of SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals and SD-11 Closeout Submittals

- a. When submittal includes a document which is to be used in project or become part of project record, other than as a submittal, do not apply Contractor's approval stamp to document, but to a separate sheet accompanying document.
- b. Provide all dimensions in administrative submittals in metric.
 Where data are included in preprinted material with English units only, submit metric dimensions on separate sheet.

1.6 QUANTITY OF SUBMITTALS

1.6.1 Number of Copies of SD-02 Shop Drawings

Submit six copies of submittals of shop drawings requiring review and approval only by QC organization and seven copies of shop drawings requiring review and approval by Contracting Officer.

1.6.2 Number of Copies of SD-03 Product Data and SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Submit in compliance with quantity requirements specified for shop drawings.

- 1.6.3 Number of Samples SD-04 Samples
 - a. Submit two samples, or two sets of samples showing range of variation, of each required item. One approved sample or set of samples will be retained by approving authority and one will be returned to Contractor.
 - b. Submit one sample panel or provide one sample installation where directed. Include components listed in technical section or as directed.
 - c. Submit one sample installation, where directed.
 - d. Submit one sample of non-solid materials.

1.6.4 Number of Copies SD-05 Design Data and SD-07 Certificates

Submit in compliance with quantity requirements specified for shop drawings.

1.6.5 Number of Copies SD-06 Test Reports and SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Submit in compliance with quantity and quality requirements specified for

shop drawings other than field test results that will be submitted with QC reports.

1.6.6 Number of Copies of SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Submit three copies of O&M Data to the Contracting Officer for review and approval.

1.6.7 Number of Copies of SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals and SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Unless otherwise specified, submit three sets of administrative submittals.

1.7 VARIATIONS / SUBSTITUTION REQUESTS

Variations from contract requirements require Government approval pursuant to contract Clause FAR 52.236-21 and will be considered where advantageous to Government.

1.7.1 Considering Variations

Discussion with Contracting Officer prior to submission, will help ensure functional and quality requirements are met and minimize rejections and re-submittals. When contemplating a variation which results in lower cost, consider submission of the variation as a Value Engineering Change Proposal (VECP).

Specifically point out variations from contract requirements in transmittal letters. Failure to point out deviations may result in the Government requiring rejection and removal of such work at no additional cost to the Government.

1.7.2 Proposing Variations

When proposing variation, deliver written request to the Contracting Officer, with documentation of the nature and features of the variation and why the variation is desirable and beneficial to Government. If lower cost is a benefit, also include an estimate of the cost savings. In addition to documentation required for variation, include the submittals required for the item. Clearly mark the proposed variation in all documentation.

1.7.3 Warranting That Variations Are Compatible

When delivering a variation for approval, Contractor warrants that this contract has been reviewed to establish that the variation, if incorporated, will be compatible with other elements of work.

1.7.4 Review Schedule Is Modified

In addition to normal submittal review period, a period of 10 working days will be allowed for consideration by the Government of submittals with variations.

1.8 SUBMITTAL REGISTER

Prepare and maintain submittal register, as the work progresses. Do not change data which is output in columns (c), (d), (e), and (f) as delivered by Government; retain data which is output in columns (a), (g), (h), and (i) as approved. A submittal register showing items of equipment and

materials for which submittals are required by the specifications is provided as an attachment. This list may not be all inclusive and additional submittals may be required. The Government will provide the initial submittal register with the following fields completed, to the extent that will be required by the Government during subsequent usage.

Column (c): Lists specification section in which submittal is required.

Column (d): Lists each submittal description (SD No. and type, e.g. SD-02 Shop Drawings) required in each specification section.

Column (e): Lists one principal paragraph in specification section where a material or product is specified. This listing is only to facilitate locating submitted requirements. Do not consider entries in column (e) as limiting project requirements.

Column (f): Indicate approving authority for each submittal.

Thereafter, the Contractor is to track all submittals by maintaining a complete list, including completion of all data columns, including dates on which submittals are received and returned by the Government.

1.8.1 Use of Submittal Register

Submit submittal register. Submit with QC plan and project schedule. Verify that all submittals required for project are listed and add missing submittals. Coordinate and complete the following fields on the register submitted with the QC plan and the project schedule:

Column (a) Activity Number: Activity number from the project schedule.

Column (g) Contractor Submit Date: Scheduled date for approving authority to receive submittals.

Column (h) Contractor Approval Date: Date Contractor needs approval of submittal.

Column (i) Contractor Material: Date that Contractor needs material delivered to Contractor control.

1.8.2 Contractor Use of Submittal Register

Update the following fields in the Government-furnished submittal register program or equivalent fields in program utilized by Contractor with each submittal throughout contract.

Column (b) Transmittal Number: Contractor assigned list of consecutive numbers.

Column (j) Action Code (k): Date of action used to record Contractor's review when forwarding submittals to QC.

Column (1) List date of submittal transmission.

Column (q) List date approval received.

1.8.3 Approving Authority Use of Submittal Register

Update the following fields.

Column (b) Transmittal Number: Contractor assigned list of consecutive numbers.

Column (1) List date of submittal receipt.

Column (m) through (p)List Date related to review actions.

Column (q) List date returned to Contractor.

1.8.4 Contractor Action Code and Action Code

Entries for columns (j) and (o), are to be used are as follows (others may be prescribed by Transmittal Form):

NR - Not Received

AN - Approved as noted

A - Approved

RR - Disapproved, Revise, and Resubmit

1.8.5 Copies Delivered to the Government

Deliver one copy of submittal register updated by Contractor to Government with each invoice request.

1.9 SCHEDULING

Schedule and submit concurrently submittals covering component items forming a system or items that are interrelated. Include certifications to be submitted with the pertinent drawings at the same time. No delay damages or time extensions will be allowed for time lost in late submittals. An additional 14 calendar days will be allowed and shown on the register for review and approval of submittals for refrigeration and HVAC control systems.

- a. Coordinate scheduling, sequencing, preparing and processing of submittals with performance of work so that work will not be delayed by submittal processing. Allow for potential resubmittal of requirements.
- b. Submittals called for by the contract documents will be listed on the register. If a submittal is called for but does not pertain to the contract work, the Contractor is to include the submittal in the register and annotate it "N/A" with a brief explanation. Approval by the Contracting Officer does not relieve the Contractor of supplying submittals required by the contract documents but which have been omitted from the register or marked "N/A".
- c. Re-submit register and annotate monthly by the Contractor with actual submission and approval dates. When all items on the register have been fully approved, no further re-submittal is required.

- d. Carefully control procurement operations to ensure that each individual submittal is made on or before the Contractor scheduled submittal date shown on the approved "Submittal Register."
- e. Except as specified otherwise, allow review period, beginning with receipt by approving authority, that includes at least 15 working days for submittals for QC Manager approval and 20 working days for submittals for Contracting Officer approval. Period of review for submittals with Contracting Officer approval begins when Government receives submittal from QC organization.
- f. For submittals requiring review by fire protection engineer, allow review period, beginning when Government receives submittal from QC organization, of 30 working days for return of submittal to the Contractor.
- g. Period of review for each resubmittal is the same as for initial submittal.
- 1.9.1 Reviewing, Certifying, Approving Authority

The QC organization is responsible for reviewing and certifying that submittals are in compliance with contract requirements. Approving authority on submittals is QC Manager unless otherwise specified for specific submittal. At each "Submittal" paragraph in individual specification sections, a notation "G," following a submittal item, indicates Contracting Officer is approving authority for that submittal item.

- 1.9.2 Constraints
 - a. Conform to provisions of this section, unless explicitly stated otherwise for submittals listed or specified in this contract.
 - Submit complete submittals for each definable feature of work. Submit at the same time components of definable feature interrelated as a system.
 - c. When acceptability of a submittal is dependent on conditions, items, or materials included in separate subsequent submittals, submittal will be returned without review.
 - d. Approval of a separate material, product, or component does not imply approval of assembly in which item functions.
- 1.9.3 QC Organization Responsibilities
 - a. Note date on which submittal was received from Contractor on each submittal.
 - b. Review each submittal; and check and coordinate each submittal with requirements of work and contract documents.
 - c. Review submittals for conformance with project design concepts and compliance with contract documents.
 - d. Act on submittals, determining appropriate action based on QC organization's review of submittal.

(1) When QC Manager is approving authority, take appropriate action on submittal from the possible actions defined in paragraph entitled, "Actions Possible."

(2) When Contracting Officer is approving authority or when variation has been proposed, forward submittal to Government with certifying statement or return submittal marked "not reviewed" or "revise and resubmit" as appropriate. The QC organization's review of submittal determines appropriate action.

- e. Ensure that material is clearly legible.
- f. Stamp each sheet of each submittal with QC certifying statement or approving statement, except that data submitted in bound volume or on one sheet printed on two sides may be stamped on the front of the first sheet only.

(1) When approving authority is Contracting Officer, QC organization will certify submittals forwarded to Contracting Officer with the following certifying statement:

"I hereby certify that the (equipment) (material) (article) shown and marked in this submittal is that proposed to be incorporated with contract Number N69450-10-R-0768, is in compliance with the contract drawings and specification, can be installed in the allocated spaces, and is submitted for Government approval.

Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date _____, Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date _____, Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date _____, Date _____, Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date ____, Date _____, Date __

Certified by QC Manager _____, Date ____" (Signature)

(2) When approving authority is QC Manager, QC Manager will use the following approval statement when returning submittals to Contractor as "Approved" or "Approved as Noted."

"I hereby certify that the (material) (equipment) (article) shown and marked in this submittal and proposed to be incorporated with contract Number N69450-10-R-0768, is in compliance with the contract drawings and specification, can be installed in the allocated spaces, and is approved for use.

Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date _____, Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date _____, Date _____, Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date ____

Approved by QC Manager _____, Date ____" (Signature)

- g. Sign certifying statement or approval statement. The QC organization member designated in the approved QC plan is the person signing certifying statements. The use of original ink for signatures is required. Stamped signatures are not acceptable.
- h. Update submittal register as submittal actions occur and maintain the submittal register at project site until final acceptance of all work by Contracting Officer.
- i. Retain a copy of approved submittals at project site, including

Contractor's copy of approved samples.

1.10 GOVERNMENT APPROVING AUTHORITY

When approving authority is Contracting Officer, the Government will:

- a. Note date on which submittal was received from QC Manager.
- b. Review submittals for approval within scheduling period specified and only for conformance with project design concepts and compliance with contract documents.
- c. Identify returned submittals with one of the actions defined in paragraph entitled "Review Notations" and with markings appropriate for action indicated.

Upon completion of review of submittals requiring Government approval, stamp and date approved submittals. One copy of the approved submittal will be retained by the Contracting Officer and 6 copies of the submittal will be returned to the Contractor.

1.10.1 Review Notations

Contracting Officer review will be completed within 14 calendar days after date of submission. Submittals will be returned to the Contractor with the following notations:

- a. Submittals marked "approved" or "accepted" authorize the Contractor to proceed with the work covered.
- b. Submittals marked "approved as noted" "or approved except as noted, resubmittal not required," authorize the Contractor to proceed with the work covered provided he takes no exception to the corrections.
- c. Submittals marked "not approved" or "disapproved," or "revise and resubmit," indicate noncompliance with the contract requirements or design concept, or that submittal is incomplete. Resubmit with appropriate changes. No work shall proceed for this item until resubmittal is approved.
- d. Submittals marked "not reviewed" will indicate submittal has been previously reviewed and approved, is not required, does not have evidence of being reviewed and approved by Contractor, or is not complete. A submittal marked "not reviewed" will be returned with an explanation of the reason it is not reviewed. Resubmit submittals returned for lack of review by Contractor or for being incomplete, with appropriate action, coordination, or change.

1.11 DISAPPROVED OR REJECTED SUBMITTALS

Contractor shall make corrections required by the Contracting Officer. If the Contractor considers any correction or notation on the returned submittals to constitute a change to the contract drawings or specifications; notice as required under the clause entitled, "Changes" is to be given to the Contracting Officer. Contractor is responsible for the dimensions and design of connection details and construction of work. Failure to point out deviations may result in the Government requiring rejection and removal of such work at the Contractor's expense. If changes are necessary to submittals, the Contractor shall make such revisions and submission of the submittals in accordance with the procedures above. No item of work requiring a submittal change is to be accomplished until the changed submittals are approved.

1.12 APPROVED/ACCEPTED SUBMITTALS

The Contracting Officer's approval or acceptance of submittals is not be construed as a complete check, and indicates only that the general method of construction, materials, detailing and other information are satisfactory. Approval or acceptance will not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for any error which may exist, as the Contractor under the Contractor Quality Control (CQC) requirements of this contract is responsible for design, dimensions, all design extensions, such as the design of adequate connections and details, etc., and the satisfactory construction of all work. After submittals have been approved or accepted by the Contracting Officer, no resubmittal for the purpose of substituting materials or equipment will be considered unless accompanied by an explanation of why a substitution is necessary.

1.13 APPROVED SAMPLES

Approval of a sample is only for the characteristics or use named in such approval and is not be construed to change or modify any contract requirements. Before submitting samples, the Contractor to assure that the materials or equipment will be available in quantities required in the project. No change or substitution will be permitted after a sample has been approved.

Match the approved samples for Materials and equipment incorporated in the work. If requested, approved samples, including those which may be damaged in testing, will be returned to the Contractor, at his expense, upon completion of the contract. Samples not approved will also be returned to the Contractor at its expense, if so requested.

Failure of any materials to pass the specified tests will be sufficient cause for refusal to consider, under this contract, any further samples of the same brand or make of that material. Government reserves the right to disapproved any material or equipment which previously has proved unsatisfactory in service.

Samples of various materials or equipment delivered on the site or in place may be taken by the Contracting Officer for testing. Samples failing to meet contract requirements will automatically void previous approvals. Contractor to replace such materials or equipment to meet contract requirements.

Approval of the Contractor's samples by the Contracting Officer does not relieve the Contractor of his responsibilities under the contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 33 29

LEED(TM) DOCUMENTATION 07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

REFERENCES 1.1

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

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

LEED	(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)
LEED Reference Guide	(2005) LEED-NC Reference Guide for New Construction

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

LEED Implementation Plan; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

LEED Documentation Notebook; G

1.3 DESCRIPTION

This project has been designed for, and shall be developed for a sustainable rating of silver in accordance with LEED Version V2.2. Table 1 (see paragraph Table) identifies the LEED credit items that are designed into or otherwise required for this project. No variations or substitutions to the LEED credits identified for this contract shall be allowed without written consent from the Contracting Officer. Should there be a case where there is any problem meeting the full requirements of a LEED credit identified for this project in Table 1, the Contractor must bring this to the attention of the Contracting Officer immediately.

1.3.1 Credit Validation

This project will be registered with USGBC for validation of credits earned. Contractor is not responsible for registering the project with USGBC or for paying project registration fees to USGBC. Format and content of all construction documentation must be in accordance with the

LEED Reference Guide requirements for supporting data required in event of USGBC audit of the particular credit. Contractor is required to coordinate through the Contracting Officer with Government's LEED consultant on assuring assembled data is acceptable to USGBC and responding to USGBC requests for additional construction data in the course of seeking project certification. Design documentation will be provided by others.

1.3.2 Contractor Responsibilities

Some LEED credits are inherent in the design provided and require no further submittal or documentation. For these credits, the Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in advance of selection of any specified material or use of any permissible construction methods that may result in a deviation from the LEED designer intent. Some LEED credits involve material selection and are generally identified within the technical sections with the notation "LEED," though not specifically identified in all occurrences. Some LEED credits are dependent on construction practices.

All LEED credits identified in Table 1 not inherent in the design provided shall be documented by the Contractor. Table 1 provides a general summary of applicable credits. Detailed submittal requirements are contained in the LEED Reference Guide and in the technical sections.

In all cases where a material, product, or execution requirement is identified by "LEED" in the contract documents, additional data or certificates shall be submitted with the individual component or process validating the material or component to the respective LEED credit item. These additional data or certificates shall be separable from the other submitted data and a copy shall be included in the LEED Documentation Notebook in addition to the distribution indicated in the submittal register.

1.4 LEED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

LEED Implementation Plan shall be submitted within 30 days after notice to proceed. The plan, when completed, shall provide a detailed description of all activities that relate to accomplishing project LEED requirements, including construction practices, procurement practices, and proposed submittals and documentation for each LEED credit. Plan shall also include the following:

a. Name of individuals on the Contractor's staff responsible for ensuring LEED credits and prerequisites are earned and responsible for assembling documentation. A responsible LEED Accredited Professional shall be identified for each applicable credit.

b. Templates to be used for tracking LEED credits. Listing of documents to be provided for each credit and schedule for their inclusion in LEED Documentation Notebook. Include proposed materials, associated estimated costs, and details necessary for LEED calculations in order to determine if the listed materials can be expected to achieve the project goal.

c. List of all plans required in the technical sections for LEED credit. Proposed submittal date of each plan. These shall be added to the LEED Implementation Plan as they are completed.

d. Implementation plan for cumulative materials credits, which shall

use applicable template with proposed materials, associated estimated costs, and details necessary for LEED Calculations added in order to determine if the listed materials can be expected to achieve the project goal. Submit cumulative materials implementation plans before materials purchasing begins.

1.5 LEED DOCUMENTATION NOTEBOOK

The Contractor shall prepare a comprehensive notebook documenting compliance for each LEED credit identified in Table 1. LEED Documentation Notebook shall be formatted to match LEED numbering system and tabbed for each credit and prerequisite. LEED documentation in notebook shall contain up to date information through the previous month's work, and at least one set shall be available on the jobsite at all times. The Notebook may be maintained and available for reference electronically if preferred. Completed pages shall be prevented from being altered. If the Contractor fails to maintain the LEED Documentation Notebook as specified herein, the Contracting Officer will deduct from the monthly progress payment an amount representing the estimated cost of maintaining the Notebook. This monthly deduction will continue until an agreement can be reached between the Contracting Officer and the Contractor regarding the accuracy and completeness of the Notebook. The original, 3 copies, and an electronic version on CD of the notebook shall be submitted at project closeout.

1.5.1 Content

Notebook shall include Table 1, applicable product data for material selection, final calculations, certifications for construction practices, procurement data, cumulative calculations and other items as identified in the approved LEED Implementation Plan. Notebook must contain all required data to support full compliance with the indicated LEED credit. LEED credits that are inherent to the design will be documented by the designer of record.

Calculations showing compliance with a required LEED credit identified in Table 1 or within the LEED Implementation Plan. Calculations shall be current and available for monthly review. Final calculations shall be included in the LEED Documentation Notebook under the appropriate tab.

1.5.3 Submittals

All "G" designated submittals required for inclusion in the LEED Documentation Notebook shall be separable from other submitted data and shall be included in the LEED Documentation Notebook in addition to the distribution indicated on the submittal register.

1.6 REQUIREMENTS

LEED credits as identified in Table 1 shall be incorporated and documented as required by the Contract documents and in full compliance with the LEED Reference Guide. LEED credits not identified elsewhere in the Contract documents and those requiring further instruction are specified below. Refer to the LEED Reference Guide for further definitions and requirements.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 COORDINATION MEETINGS

There will be three onsite coordination meetings. The first will be a preconstruction meeting to review the LEED Implementation Plan. The requirements for this meeting may be fulfilled during the coordination and mutual understanding meeting outlined in Section 01 45 02 NAVFAC QUALITY CONTROL. The second will be a pre-closeout meeting to review LEED Documentation Notebook for completeness and identify any outstanding issues relating to final score and documentation requirements. The third is a closeout meeting to review the final LEED Documentation Notebook. All meetings shall be attended by Contractor's designated individual responsible for LEED documentation, Government representative and Installation representative. At closeout meeting a final score for the project will be determined based on review of project performance and documentation. Contractor shall make a set of contract drawings and specifications available for review at each meeting as well as an updated LEED Documentation Notebook.

- 3.2 TABLES
- 3.2.1 LEED

LEED credits as identified in Table 1 below are contract requirements and shall be incorporated in full compliance with the LEED Reference Guide.

3.2.1.1 Sustainable Sites Prerequisite 1, Construction Activity Pollution Prevention

a. This prerequisite is submitted as a part of the LEED **Construction Submittal**.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

b. Provide copies of the project drawings to document the erosion and sedimentation control measures implemented on the site.
c. Provide confirmation regarding the compliance path taken by the project (NPDES Compliance or Local Erosion Control Standards).
d. Provide a narrative to describe the erosion and control measures implemented on the job site. If a local standard has been followed, please provide specific information to demonstrate that the local standard meets or exceeds the referenced NPDES program for this prerequisite in the LEED Reference Guide.

e. Provide photographs of the control measures installed in place on the job site.3.2.1.2 Sub Title

3.2.1.2 Sustainable Sites Credit 7.1, Heat Island Effect Non-Roof

a. This credit is submitted as a part of the LEED Construction submittal.b. Provide project site drawings, highlighting the location of specific paving materials, landscape shading, and/or underground or covered parking.

-AND-

Option 1 1. Provide the following data in the submittal template: The measured reflectance and emittance of each paving material installed a. on site (to calculate the SRI -or- the actual SRI for each paving material installed on-site -or- the default SRI value for typical materials from Table 1. b. Total area of site hardscape Total area of hardscape to be shaded within 5 years с. d. Total area of installed SRI compliant hardscape materials Total area of open grid pavement e. -OR-Option 2 2. Total number of parking spaces to be provided on-site a. Total number of covered parking spaces on-site b. - AND -(For either compliance option) Provide a narrative to describe any special circumstances or a. non-standard compliance paths taken by the project. b. Confirm that the roof material covering (or shading) the parking has an SRI of at least 29. 3.2.1.3 Energy & Atmosphere Prerequisite 1, Fundamental Commissioning This prerequisite is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal. a.

b. Contractor LEED CCoordinator shall coordinate with government CxA to:

1.Submit a copy of the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR) and the designer's Basis of Design (BOD).

- 2. Submit a copy of the Commissioning Plan.
- 3. Submit a copy of the Commissioning Specifications.

4. Submit a copy of the completed installation verification checklists, training manual, O&M manual, and performance tests.

5. Submit a copy of the final commissioning report.

6. Submit a narrative demonstrating that the project's fundamental commissioning requirements have been successfully executed.

3.2.1.4 Energy & Atmosphere Credit 3, Enhanced Commissioning

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.

b. Contractor LEED Coordinator shall coordiate with Government CxA:

c. rovide a written assessment of the Owner's Project Requirements(OPR), Basis of Design, and Design Documents prior to the mid-construction documents phase.

d. CxA to provide a written assessment of contractor submittals applicable to systems being commissioned for compliance with the OPR and BOD. Review shall be concurrent with A/E reviews.

e. CxA to develop and submit a Systems Manual that provides operating guidelines for the commissioned system. The Systems Manual is to include the following:

1. Final version of the BOD.

2. Systems single line diagrams.

3. As-built sequences of operations, control drawings and original set-points.

4. Operating instructions for integrated building systems.

5. Recommended schedule of maintenance requirements and frequency.

6. Recommended schedule for retesting of commissioned systems with blank test forms from the original Commissioning Plan.

7. Recommended schedule for calibrating sensors and actuators.

f. CxA to submit written verification that requirements for training operating personnel and building occupants has been completed.

g. CxA to complete review of building operation within 10 months after Substantial Completion with O & M staff and occupants. Include a plan for resolution of commissioning related issues.

h. Submit a copy of the final commissioning report.

i. Submit a narrative description of the results of the commissioning design review, implementation of the systems manual and training, and the plan for the review of building operation at 8 to 10 months following substantial completion.

3.2.1.5 Energy & Atmosphere Credit 5, Measurement & Verification

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.
b. Provide a narrative confirming the IPMVP Option pursued by the project.
Describe any special circumstances or calculation explanations.
c. Provide a copy of the Measurement & Verification (M&V) plan.

3.2.1.6 Materials & Resources Credit 2.1, Construction Waste Management

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.
b. Provide a narrative describing the project's construction waste management approach. Provide any additional comments or notes to describe special circumstances or considerations regarding the project's credit approach.

c. Provide a copy of the project's Construction Waste Management Plan.d. Submit photos of the CWM onsite, including dumpsters, separated piles, sorting, etc.

e. Provide construction waste calculation tables with general description of each type/category of waste generated, location of receiving agent (recycler/landfill) for waste, quantity of waste diverted (by category) in

tons, or cubic yards.
f. Provide haul tickets to document all recycling activities.

3.2.1.7 Materials and Resources Credit 4, Recycled Content

Contractor shall select materials so that the sum of post-consumer recycled content value plus one-half of post-industrial recycled content value constitutes at least 20 percent of the total materials cost for the project. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines has a supplier database. California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) Recycled Content Directory also contains product and supplier data at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/rcp.

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.

b. Provide the total project materials cost for Divisions 2-10.

Provide a tabulation of each material used on the project that is being c. tracked for recycled content. Include description of the material, manufacturer of material, product cost, the pre-consumer and/or post-consumer recycled content percentage, and the source of the recycled content data. Provide a narrative describing any special project circumstances or d. considerations regarding the project's credit approach. Calculations: LEED Letter Template forms shall be used for tracking and e. documentation. Recycled content value of project materials shall be determined by the method described in the LEED Reference Guide. For this credit, performance is measured for the entire project. Substitutions: In the case of conflict between this requirement and individual technical section requirements, Contractor may submit for Government approval proposed alternative products or systems that provide equivalent performance and appearance and have greater contribution to project recycled content requirements. All such proposed substitutions shall be submitted with the LEED Implementation Plan accompanied by product data that demonstrates equivalence.

3.2.1.8 Materials and Resources Credit 5, Regional Materials

Contractor shall select materials so that a minimum of 20 percent (by dollar value) of materials and products for the project are extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, regionally within a 500 mile radius of the project site.

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.b. Provide the project's total materials cost. Note that this cost must be consistent across all MR credits.

c. Calculations: LEED Letter Template forms shall be used for tracking and documentation. Amount of regional project materials shall be determined by the method described in the LEED Reference Guide. For this credit, performance is measured for the entire project. Provide the following information for each tracked material: material manufacturer, total product cost for each tracked material, percentage of product, by weight, that meets both the extraction and manufacture criteria; distance between the project site and extraction/harvest/recovery site; distance between the project site and final manufacturing location.

d. Provide a narrative describing any special circumstances or considerations regarding the project's credit approach.

3.2.1.9 Materials and Resources Credit 7, Certified Wood

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.b. The following project data and calculation information is required to document prerequisite compliance using the V2.2 Submittal Templates:

1. A list of items (and/or components of products) claimed as FSC certified, including product type, manufacturer, and the appropriate entity's COC certification number. Each product name can then be cross-referenced with the manufacturer or vendor COC number during the LEED certification review. c. Provide a narrative describing any special circumstances or considerations regarding the project's credit approach.

3.2.1.10 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 3.1 and 3.2, Construction IAQ Management: During Construction & Before Occupancy

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.

b. Submit a copy of the project Indoor Air Quality Management Plan.c. Submit written verification to confirm if the permanently installed air handling equipment was used during construction.

d. Submit photos to highlight the implemented construction IAQ practices. e. Submit a listing of all filtration media (manufacturer, model #, MERV rating, location of installed filter) installed during construction and confirm that each was replaced prior to final occupancy.

e. Provide a narrative describing any special circumstances or

considerations regarding the project's credit approach.

f. Conduct baseline IAQ testing after construction ends and prior to occupancy, using testing protocols consistent with the United States EPA Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutents in Indoor Air and as additionally detailed in the Reference Guide.

3.2.1.11 Indoor Environmental Quality Credits 4.1 through 4.4, Low Emitting Materials

a. These credits are submitted as part of the LEED **Construction submittal.** b. Submit a listing of all adhesives & sealants; paints & coatings; carpet products; and composite wood products used on this project along with the manufacturer's documentation of the stated VOC level (g/L) for each applicable product or material, and the corresponding allowable VOC level from the referenced standard in the LEED Resource Guide.

c. Provide a narrative to describe any special circumstances on non-standard compliance paths taken by the project.

d. Submit a copy of the project specifications with the noted VOC requirements.

e. Submit product data sheets for all low-emitting materials used in the project.

f. Provide copies of invoices, shipping labels, and other packaging and labeling materials as confirmation that the required low-emitting materials were used on this project.

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3.2.1.12 Energy & Atmosphere Credit 1, Optimize Energy Performance

3.2.1.13 Energy & Atmosphere Credit 4, Enhanced Refrigerant Management

3.2.1.14 Materials & Resources Prerequisite 1, Storage & Collection of Recyclables

3.2.1.15 Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite 1, Minimum IAQ Performance

3.2.1.16 Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite 2, Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

3.2.1.17 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 1, Outdoor Delivery Monitoring

3.2.1.18 Materials and Resources Credit 5, Regional Materials

Contractor shall select materials so that a minimum of 20 percent (by dollar value) of materials and products for the project are extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, regionally within a 500 mile radius of the project site.

a. This credit is submitted as part of the LEED Construction submittal.b. Provide the project's total materials cost. Note that this cost must be consistent across all MR credits.

c. Calculations: LEED Letter Template forms shall be used for tracking and documentation. Amount of regional project materials shall be determined by the method described in the LEED Reference Guide. For this credit, performance is measured for the entire project. Provide the following information for each tracked material: material manufacturer, total product cost for each tracked material, percentage of product, by weight, that meets both the extraction and manufacture criteria; distance between the project site and extraction/harvest/recovery site; distance between the project site and final manufacturing location.

d. Provide a narrative describing any special circumstances or considerations regarding the project's credit approach.

3.2.2 DESIGN LEED CREDITS

LEED credits as identified in Table 2 below are design credits and are inherent to the design and will be documentd by the designer of record. LEED Design credits shall be incorporated in full compliance with the LEED Reference Guide.

3.2.2.1 Sustainable Sites Credit 1, Site Selection

3.2.2.2 Sustainable Sites Credit 4.2, Alternative Transportation, Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms

3.2.2.3 Sustainable Sites Credit 4.3, Alternative Transportation, Low-Emitting and Fuel Efficient Vehicles

3.2.2.4 Sustainable Sites Credit 4.4, Alternative Transportation, Parking Capacity.

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3.2.2.5 Sustainable Sites Credit 7.2, Heat Island Effect-Roof

3.2.2.6 Sustainable Sites Credit 8, Light Pollution Reduction

3.2.2.7 Water Efficiency Credit 1.1, Water Efficient Landscaping, Reduce by 50%

3.2.2.8 Water Efficiency Credit 1.2, Water Efficient Landscaping, No Potable Water Use or No Irrigation

3.2.2.9 Water Efficiency Credit 3.1 & 3.2, Water Use Reduction, 20% & 30% Reduction

3.2.2.10 Energy & Atmosphere Prerequisite 2, Minimum Energy Performance

3.2.2.11 Energy & Atmosphere Prerequisite 3, Fundamental Refrigerant Management

3.2.2.12 Energy & Atmosphere Credit 1, Optimize Energy Performance

3.2.2.13 Energy & Atmosphere Credit 4, Enhanced Refrigerant Management

3.2.2.14 Materials & Resources Prerequisite 1, Storage & Collection of Recyclables

3.2.2.15 Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite 1, Minimum IAQ Performance

3.2.2.16 Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite 2, Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

3.2.2.17 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 1, Outdoor Delivery Monitoring

3.2.2.18 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 5, Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control

3.2.2.19 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 6.1, Controllability of Systems, Lighting

3.2.2.20 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 6.2, Controllability of Systems, Thermal Comfort

3.2.2.21 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 7.1, Thermal Comfort: Design

3.2.2.22 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 7.2, Thermal Comfort: Verification

3.2.2.23 Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 8.1, Daylighting

-- End of Section --

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GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS (ASSE/SAFE)

ASSE/SAFE A10.32	(2004) Fall Protection
ASSE/SAFE A10.34	(2001; R 2005) Protection of the Public on or Adjacent to Construction Sites
ASSE/SAFE Z359.1	(2007) Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Subsystems and Components

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B30.22	(2005)	Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.3	(2004)	Construction Tower Cranes
ASME B30.5	(2007)	Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
ASME B30.8	(2004) Derric	Floating Cranes and Floating

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 10	(2007; Errata 2007; AMD 1 2007) Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 241	(2009) Standard for Safeguarding Construction,Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 51B	(2009) Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition
NFPA 70E	(2009; Errata 2009) Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN	IEERS (USACE)
EM 385-1-1	(2008) Safety and Health Requirements

Manual

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

29	CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29	CFR 1910.146	Permit-required Confined Spaces
29	CFR 1915	Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment
29	CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
29	CFR 1926.500	Fall Protection

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING

NAVFAC P307 Management of Weight Handling Equipment

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

Government acceptance is required for submittals with a "G, A" designation.

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Accident Prevention Plan (APP); G, A

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA); G, A

Crane Critical Lift Plan; G, A

Proof of qualification for Crane Operators; G, A

SD-06 Test Reports

Reports

Submit reports as their incidence occurs, in accordance with the requirements of the paragraph entitled, "Reports."

Accident Reports

Crane Reports

SD-07 Certificates

Confined Space Entry Permit

Hot work permit

License Certificates

Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation Checklist; G, A

Certificate of Compliance (Crane)

Submit one copy of each permit/certificate attached to each Daily Quality Control Report.

Machinery & Mechanized Equipment Certification Form

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- a. Competent Person for Fall Protection. A person who is capable of identifying hazardous or dangerous conditions in the personal fall arrest system or any component thereof, as well as their application and use with related equipment, and has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate the hazards of falling.
- b. High Visibility Accident. Any mishap which may generate publicity and/or high visibility.
- c. Medical Treatment. Treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even through provided by a physician or registered personnel.
- d. Operating Envelope. The area surrounding any crane. Inside this "envelope" is the crane, the operator, riggers and crane walkers, rigging gear between the hook and the load, the load and the crane's supporting structure (ground, rail, etc.).
- e. Qualified Person for Fall Protection. A person with a recognized degree or professional certificate, and with extensive knowledge, training and experience in the field of fall protection; who is capable of performing design, analysis, and evaluation of fall protection systems and equipment.
- f. Recordable Injuries or Illnesses. Any work-related injury or illness that results in:
 - Death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;
 - (2) Days away from work (any time lost after day of injury/illness onset);
 - (3) Restricted work;
 - (4) Transfer to another job;
 - (5) Medical treatment beyond first aid;
 - (6) Loss of consciousness; or
 - (7) A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it did not result in (1) through (6) above.
- g. "USACE" property and equipment specified in USACE EM 385-1-1 should be interpreted as Government property and equipment.

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Weight Handling Equipment (WHE) Accident. A WHE accident occurs when h. any one or more of the six elements in the operating envelope fails to perform correctly during operation, including operation during maintenance or testing resulting in personnel injury or death; material or equipment damage; dropped load; derailment; two-blocking; overload; and/or collision, including unplanned contact between the load, crane, and/or other objects. A dropped load, derailment, two-blocking, overload and collision are considered accidents even though no material damage or injury occurs. A component failure (e.g., motor burnout, gear tooth failure, bearing failure) is not considered an accident solely due to material or equipment damage unless the component failure results in damage to other components (e.g., dropped boom, dropped load, roll over, etc.) Any mishap meeting the criteria described above shall be documented in both the Contractor Significant Incident Report (CSIR) and using the NAVFAC prescribed Navy Crane Center (NCC) form submitted within five days both as provided by the Contracting Officer.

1.4 CONTRACTOR SAFETY SELF-EVALUATION CHECKLIST

Contracting Officer will provide a "Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation checklist" to the Contractor at the pre-construction conference. The checklist will be completed monthly by the Contractor and submitted with each request for payment voucher. Additionally, monthly exposure reporting to the Contracting Officer is required to be attached to the monthly billing request. This report is a compilation of employee-hours worked each month for all site workers, both prime and subcontractor. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any special forms. An acceptable score of 90 or greater is required. Failure to submit the completed safety self-evaluation checklist or achieve a score of at least 90, will result in a retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher.

1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the detailed requirements included in the provisions of this contract, comply with the most recent addition of USACE EM 385-1-1, and the following federal, state, and local, laws, ordinances, criteria, rules and regulations . Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements govern.

1.6 SITE QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES AND MEETINGS

1.6.1 Personnel Qualifications

1.6.1.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

The contractor shall provide a Safety oversight team that includes a minimum of one (1) Competent Person at each project site to function as the Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). The SSHO shall be at the work site at all times, unless specified differently in the contract, to perform safety and occupational health management, surveillance, inspections, and safety enforcement for the Contractor, and their training, experience, and qualifications shall be as required by EM 385-1-1 paragraph 01.A.17 and all associated sub-paragraphs. A Competent Personal shall be provided for all of the hazards identified in the Contractor's Safety and Health Program in accordance with the accepted Accident Prevention Plan, and shall be on-site at all times when the work that presents the hazards associated with their

professional expertise is being performed. The credentials of the Competent Persons(s) shall be approved by the Contracting Officer in consultation with the Safety Office.

The Contractor Quality Control (QC) person cannot be the SSHO on this project, even though the QC has safety inspection responsibilities as part of the QC duties.

1.6.1.2 SSHO Qualifications

A minimum of 10 years safety work of a progressive nature with at least 5 years of experience on similar projects. Thirty-hour OSHA construction safety class or equivalent within the last 5 years. An average of at least 24 hours of formal safety training each year for the past 5 years with training for competent person status for at least the following areas of competency: Excavation; Scaffolding; Fall protection; Hazardous energy; Confined space; ; Personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance.

1.6.1.3 Construction Safety Hazard Awareness Training

The training requirements for the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) must include the successful completion of the course entitled "Construction Safety Hazard Awareness Training for Contractors". If the SSHO does not have a current certification, they must obtain the course certification within sixty (60) calendar days from award. This course is periodically offered by Guam Contractors Association, General Contractors Association of Hawaii, Building Industry Association - Hawaii, and Associated Builders and Contractors - Hawaii Chapter.

1.6.1.4 Competent Person for Confined Space Entry

Provide a competent person for confined space meeting the definition and requirements of EM 385-1-1.

1.6.1.5 Crane Operators

Meet the crane operators requirements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 16 and Appendix I and NAVFAC P307, Management of Weight Handling Equipment. In addition, for mobile cranes with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) rated capacitates of 50,000 pounds or greater, designate crane operators as qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., union, a government agency, or and organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Provide proof of current qualification.

1.6.2 Personnel Duties

1.6.2.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

- a. Conduct daily safety and health inspections and maintain a written log which includes area/operation inspected, date of inspection, identified hazards, recommended corrective actions, estimated and actual dates of corrections. Attach safety inspection logs to the Contractors' daily quality control report.
- b. Conduct mishap investigations and complete required reports. Maintain the OSHA Form 300 and Daily Production reports for prime and sub-contractors.

- c. Maintain applicable safety reference material on the job site.
- d. Attend the pre-construction conference, pre-work meetings including preparatory inspection meeting, and periodic in-progress meetings.
- e. Implement and enforce accepted APPS and AHAs.
- f. Maintain a safety and health deficiency tracking system that monitors outstanding deficiencies until resolution. Post a list of unresolved safety and health deficiencies on the safety bulletin board.
- g. Ensure sub-contractor compliance with safety and health requirements.

Failure to perform the above duties will result in dismissal of the superintendent, QC Manager, and/or SSHO, and a project work stoppage. The project work stoppage will remain in effect pending approval of a suitable replacement.

- h. Maintain a list of hazardous chemicals on site and their material safety data sheets.
- i. Contractors shall inform the designated facility representative of all contractor used Hazardous Material to which Navy personnel are exposed and shall provide MSDS's for those material to the facility representative as described in Section 01 57 19.00 20 Temporary Environmental Controls.

1.6.3 Meetings

- 1.6.3.1 Preconstruction Conference
 - a. Contractor representatives who have a responsibility or significant role in accident prevention on the project shall attend the preconstruction conference. This includes the project superintendent, site safety and health officer, quality control supervisor, or any other assigned safety and health professionals who participated in the development of the APP (including the Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) and special plans, program and procedures associated with it).
 - b. Discuss the details of the submitted APP to include incorporated plans, programs, procedures and a listing of anticipated AHAs that will be developed and implemented during the performance of the contract. This list of proposed AHAs will be reviewed at the conference and an agreement will be reached between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer's representative as to which phases will require an analysis. In addition, establish a schedule for the preparation, submittal, review, and acceptance of AHAs to preclude project delays.
 - c. Deficiencies in the submitted APP will be brought to the attention of the Contractor at the preconstruction conference, and the Contractor shall revise the plan to correct deficiencies and re-submit it for acceptance. Do not begin work until there is an accepted APP.
 - d. The functions of a Preconstruction conference may take place at the Post-Award Kickoff meeting for Design Build Contracts.

1.6.3.2 Safety Meetings

Conduct and document meetings as required by EM 385-1-1. Attach minutes

showing contract title, signatures of attendees and a list of topics discussed to the Contractors' daily quality control report.

1.7 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN (APP)

Use a qualified person to prepare the written site-specific APP. Prepare the APP in accordance with the format and requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 and as supplemented herein. Cover all paragraph and subparagraph elements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix A, "Minimum Basic Outline for Accident Prevention Plan". Specific requirements for some of the APP elements are described below. The APP shall be job-specific and address any unusual or unique aspects of the project or activity for which it is written. The APP shall interface with the Contractor's overall safety and health program. Include any portions of the Contractor's overall safety and health program referenced in the APP in the applicable APP element and made site-specific. The Government considers the Prime Contractor to be the "controlling authority" for all work site safety and health of the subcontractors. Contractors are responsible for informing their subcontractors of the safety provisions under the terms of the contract and the penalties for noncompliance, coordinating the work to prevent one craft from interfering with or creating hazardous working conditions for other crafts, and inspecting subcontractor operations to ensure that accident prevention responsibilities are being carried out. The APP shall be signed by the person and firm (senior person) preparing the APP, the Contractor, the on-site superintendent, the designated site safety and health officer, the Contractor Quality control Manager, and any designated CSP and/or CIH.

Submit the APP to the Contracting Officer 15 calendar days prior to the date of the preconstruction conference for acceptance. Work cannot proceed without an accepted APP.

Once accepted by the Contracting Officer, the APP and attachments will be enforced as part of the contract. Disregarding the provisions of this contract or the accepted APP will be cause for stopping of work, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, until the matter has been rectified.

Once work begins, changes to the accepted APP shall be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Contracting Officer, project superintendent, SSHO and quality control manager. Should any severe hazard exposure, i.e. imminent danger, become evident, stop work in the area, secure the area, and develop a plan to remove the exposure and control the hazard. Notify the Contracting Officer within 24 hours of discovery. Eliminate/remove the hazard. In the interim, take all necessary action to restore and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite personnel, visitors, the public (as defined by ASSE/SAFE A10.34,) and the environment.

Copies of the accepted plan will be maintained at the Contracting Officer's office and at the job site. Continuously reviewed and amended the APP, as necessary, throughout the life of the contract. Incorporate unusual or high-hazard activities not identified in the original APP as they are discovered.

1.7.1 EM 385-1-1 Contents

In addition to the requirements outlines in Appendix A of USACE EM 385-1-1, the following is required:

a. Names and qualifications (resumes including education, training,

experience and certifications) of all site safety and health personnel designated to perform work on this project to include the designated site safety and health officer and other competent and qualified personnel to be used such as CSPs, CIHs, STSs, CHSTs. Specify the duties of each position.

- b. Qualifications of competent and of qualified persons. As a minimum, designate and submit qualifications of competent persons for each of the following major areas: excavation; scaffolding; fall protection; hazardous energy; confined space; health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents; personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance.
- c. Confined Space Entry Plan. Develop a confined and/or enclosed space entry plan in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, applicable OSHA standards 29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1915, and 29 CFR 1926, OSHA Directive 2.100, and any other federal, state and local regulatory requirements identified in this contract. Identify the qualified person's name and qualifications, training, and experience. Delineate the qualified person's authority to direct work stoppage in the event of hazardous conditions. Include procedure for rescue by contractor personnel and the coordination with emergency responders. (If there is no confined space work, include a statement that no confined space work exists and none will be created.)
- d. Crane Critical Lift Plan. Prepare and sign weight handling critical lift plans for lifts over 75 percent of the capacity of the crane or hoist (or lifts over 50 percent of the capacity of a barge mounted mobile crane's hoists) at any radius of lift; lifts involving more than one crane or hoist; lifts of personnel; and lifts involving non-routine rigging or operation, sensitive equipment, or unusual safety risks. Submit 15 calendar days prior to on-site work and include the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1, paragraph 16.H. and the following:
 - (1) For lifts of personnel, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.550(g).
 - (2) For barge mounted mobile cranes, barge stability calculations identifying barge list and trim based on anticipated loading; and load charts based on calculated list and trim. The amount of list and trim shall be within the crane manufacturer's requirements.
- e. Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Program Documentation. The program documentation shall be site specific and address all fall hazards in the work place and during different phases of construction. Address how to protect and prevent workers from falling to lower levels when they are exposed to fall hazards above 6 feet. A qualified person for fall protection shall prepare and sign the program documentation. Include fall protection and prevention systems, equipment and methods employed for every phase of work, responsibilities, assisted rescue, self-rescue and evacuation procedures, training requirements, and monitoring methods. Revise the Fall Protection and Prevention Program documentation every six months for lengthy projects, reflecting any changes during the course of construction due to changes in personnel, equipment, systems or work habits. Keep and maintain the accepted Fall Protection and Prevention Program documentationat the job site for the duration of the project. Include the Fall Protection and Prevention Program documentation in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

- i. Site Safety and Health Plan.
- k. Site Demolition Plan. The safety and health aspects prepared in accordance with Section 02 41 00 DEMOLITION and referenced sources.
- 1. Excavation Plan.

1.8 ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS (AHA)

The Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) format shall be in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 1. Submit the AHA for review at least 15 calendar days prior to the start of each phase. Format subsequent AHAs as amendments to the APP. The analysis should be used during daily inspections to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the activity's safety and health controls.

The AHA list will be reviewed periodically (at least monthly) at the Contractor supervisory safety meeting and updated as necessary when procedures, scheduling, or hazards change.

Develop the activity hazard analyses using the project schedule as the basis for the activities performed. Any activities listed on the project schedule will require an AHA. The AHAs will be developed by the contractor, supplier or subcontractor and provided to the prime contractor for submittal to the Contracting Officer.

1.9 DISPLAY OF SAFETY INFORMATION

Within 1 calendar days after commencement of work, erect a safety bulletin board at the job site. Where size, duration, or logistics of project do not facilitate a bulletin board, an alternative method, acceptable to the Contracting Officer, that is accessible and includes all mandatory information for employee and visitor review, shall be deemed as meeting the requirement for a bulletin board. Include and maintain information on safety bulletin board as required by EM 385-1-1, section 01.A.06. Additional items required to be posted include:

- a. Confined space entry permit.
- b. Hot work permit.
- 1.10 SITE SAFETY REFERENCE MATERIALS

Maintain safety-related references applicable to the project, including those listed in the article "References." Maintain applicable equipment manufacturer's manuals.

1.11 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Contractors will arrange for their own emergency medical treatment. Government has no responsibility to provide emergency medical treatment.

- 1.12 REPORTS
- 1.12.1 Accident Reports
 - a. Conduct an accident investigation for recordable injuries and illnesses, as defined in 1.3.h and property damage accidents resulting

in at least \$2,000 in damages, to establish the root cause(s) of the accident, complete the Navy Contractor Significant Incident Report (CSIR) from and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within 5 calendar day(s) of the accident. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any required or special forms.

b. Conduct an accident investigation for any weight handling equipment accident (including rigging gear accidents) to establish the root cause(s) of the accident, complete the WHE Accident Report (Crane and Rigging Gear) form and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days of the accident. Do not proceed with crane operations until cause is determined and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of the contracting officer. The Contracting Officer will provide a blank copy of the accident report form.

1.12.2 Accident Notification

Notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical, but not later than four hours, after any accident meeting the definition of Recordable Injuries or Illnesses or High Visibility Accidents, property damage equal to or greater than \$2,000, or any weight handling equipment accident. Within notification include contractor name; contract title; type of contract; name of activity, installation or location where accident occurred; date and time of accident; names of personnel injured; extent of property damage, if any; extent of injury, if known, and brief description of accident (to include type of construction equipment used, PPE used, etc.). Preserve the conditions and evidence on the accident site until the Government investigation team arrives on-site and Government investigation is conducted.

1.12.3 Crane Reports

Submit crane inspection reports required in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix I and NAVFAC P307, Management of Weight Handling Equipment as specified herein with Daily Reports of Inspections.

1.12.4 Certificate of Compliance

Provide a Certificate of Compliance for each crane entering an activity under this contract (see Contracting Officer for a blank certificate). State within the certificate that the crane and rigging gear meet applicable OSHA regulations (with the Contractor citing which OSHA regulations are applicable, e.g., cranes used in construction, demolition, or maintenance comply with 29 CFR 1926 and USACE EM 385-1-1 Section 16 and Appendix I and NAVFAC P307, Management of Weight Handling Equipment . Certify on the Certificate of Compliance that the crane operator(s) is qualified and trained in the operation of the crane to be used. Also certify that all of its crane operators working on the DOD activity have been trained in the proper use of all safety devices (e.g., anti-two block devices). Post certifications on the crane.

1.13 HOT WORK

Submit and obtain a written permit prior to performing "Hot Work" (welding, cutting, etc.) or operating other flame-producing/spark producing devices, from the Fire Division. A permit is required from the Explosives Safety Office for work in and around where explosives are processed, stored, or handled. CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO MEET ALL CRITERIA BEFORE A PERMIT IS

ISSUED. The Contractor will provide at least two (2) twenty (20) pound 4A:20 BC rated extinguishers for normal "Hot Work". All extinguishers shall be current inspection tagged, approved safety pin and tamper resistant seal. It is also mandatory to have a designated FIRE WATCH for any "Hot Work" done at this activity. The Fire Watch shall be trained in accordance with NFPA 51B and remain on-site for a minimum of 60 minutes after completion of the task or as specified on the hot work permit.

When starting work in the facility, require personnel to familiarize themselves with the location of the nearest fire alarm boxes and place in memory the emergency Fire Division phone number. ANY FIRE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE RESPONSIBLE FIRE DIVISION IMMEDIATELY.

1.14 FACILITY OCCUPANCY CLOSURE

Streets, walks, and other facilities occupied and used by the Government shall not be closed or obstructed without written permission from the Contracting Officer.

1.15 SEVERE STORM PLAN

In the event of a severe storm warning, the Contractor must:

- a. Follow all station requirements for severe storms.
- b. Secure outside equipment and materials and place materials that could be damaged in protected areas.
- c. Check surrounding area, including roof, for loose material, equipment, debris, and other objects that could be blown away or against existing facilities.
- 1.16 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS.

Contractors entering and working in confined spaces performing shipyard industry work are required to follow the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR Part 1915 Subpart B. Contractors entering and working in confined spaces performing general industry work are required to follow the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR Part 1926.

Navy personnel entering and working in confined spaces performing naval maritime facility work are required to follow the requirements of NAVSEA S6470-AA-SAF-101 Rev. 03. Navy personnel entering and working in confined spaces performing non-maritime facility work are required to follow the requirements of OPNAVINST 5100.23G Chapter 27.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 CONFINED SPACE SIGNAGE

Provide permanent signs integral to or securely attached to access covers for new permit-required confined spaces. Signs wording: "DANGER--PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE - DO NOT ENTER -" in bold letters a minimum of one inch in height and constructed to be clearly legible with all paint removed. The signal word "DANGER" shall be red and readable from 5 feet.

2.2 FALL PROTECTION ANCHORAGE

Leave in place fall protection anchorage, conforming to ASSE/SAFE Z359.1, installed under the supervision of a qualified person in fall protection, for continued customer use and so identified by signage stating the capacity of the anchorage (strength and number of persons who may be tied-off to it at any one time).

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OTHER WORK

Comply with USACE EM 385-1-1, NFPA 241, the APP, the AHA, Federal and/or State OSHA regulations, and other related submittals and activity fire and safety regulations. The most stringent standard prevails.

3.1.1 Hazardous Material Use

Each hazardous material must receive approval from the Contracting Office or their designated representative prior to being brought onto the job site or prior to any other use in connection with this contract. Allow a minimum of 10 working days for processing of the request for use of a hazardous material.

3.1.2 Hazardous Material Exclusions

Notwithstanding any other hazardous material used in this contract, radioactive materials or instruments capable of producing ionizing/non-ionizing radiation (with the exception of radioactive material and devices used in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1 such as nuclear density meters for compaction testing and laboratory equipment with radioactive sources) as well as materials which contain asbestos, mercury or polychlorinated biphenyls, di-isocynates, lead-based paint are prohibited. The Contracting Officer, upon written request by the Contractor, may consider exceptions to the use of any of the above excluded materials. The Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) must be notified prior to excepted items of radioactive material and devices being brought on base.

3.1.3 Unforeseen Hazardous Material

The design should have identified materials such as PCB, lead paint, and friable and non-friable asbestos and other OSHA regulated chemicals (i.e. 29 CFR Part 1910.1000). If material, not indicated, that may be hazardous to human health upon disturbance during construction operations is encountered, stop that portion of work and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Within 14 calendar days the Government will determine if the material is hazardous. If material is not hazardous or poses no danger, the Government will direct the Contractor to proceed without change. If material is hazardous and handling of the material is necessary to accomplish the work, the Government will issue a modification pursuant to "FAR 52.243-4, Changes" and "FAR 52.236-2, Differing Site Conditions."

3.2 PRE-OUTAGE COORDINATION MEETING

Contractors are required to apply for utility outages at least 15 days in advance. As a minimum, the request should include the location of the outage, utilities being affected, duration of outage and any necessary sketches. Special requirements for electrical outage requests are contained elsewhere in this specification section. Once approved, and

prior to beginning work on the utility system requiring shut down, attend a pre-outage coordination meeting with the Contracting Officer to review the scope of work and the lock-out/tag-out procedures for worker protection. No work will be performed on energized electrical circuits unless proof is provided that no other means exist.

3.3 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/TAGOUT)

Contractor shall ensure that each employee is familiar with and complies with these procedures and USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 12, Control of Hazardous Energy.

Contracting Officer will, at the Contractor's request, apply lockout/tagout tags and take other actions that, because of experience and knowledge, are known to be necessary to make the particular equipment safe to work on for government owned and operated systems.

No person, regardless of position or authority, shall operate any switch, valve, or equipment that has an official lockout/tagout tag attached to it, nor shall such tag be removed except as provided in this section. No person shall work on any energized equipment including, but not limited to activities such as erecting, installing, constructing, repairing, adjusting, inspecting, un-jamming, setting up, trouble shooting, testing, cleaning, dismantling, servicing and maintaining machines equipment of processes until an evaluation has been conducted identifying the energy source and the procedures which will be taken to ensure the safety of personnel.

When work is to be performed on electrical circuits, only qualified personnel shall perform work on electrical circuits.

A supervisor who is required to enter an area protected by a lockout/tagout tag will be considered a member of the protected group provided he notifies the holder of the tag stub each time he enters and departs from the protected area.

Identification markings on building light and power distribution circuits shall not be relied on for established safe work conditions.

Before clearance will be given on any equipment other than electrical (generally referred to as mechanical apparatus), the apparatus, valves, or systems shall be secured in a passive condition with the appropriate vents, pins, and locks.

Pressurized or vacuum systems shall be vented to relieve differential pressure completely.

Vent valves shall be tagged open during the course of the work.

Where dangerous gas or fluid systems are involved, or in areas where the environment may be oxygen deficient, system or areas shall be purged, ventilated, or otherwise made safe prior to entry.

3.3.1 Tag Placement

Lockout/tagout tags shall be completed in accordance with the regulations printed on the back thereof and attached to any device which, if operated, could cause an unsafe condition to exist.

If more than one group is to work on any circuit or equipment, the employee in charge of each group shall have a separate set of lockout/tagout tags completed and properly attached.

When it is required that certain equipment be tagged, the Government will review the characteristics of the various systems involved that affect the safety of the operations and the work to be done; take the necessary actions, including voltage and pressure checks, grounding, and venting, to make the system and equipment safe to work on; and apply such lockout/tagout tags to those switches, valves, vents, or other mechanical devices needed to preserve the safety provided. This operation is referred to as "Providing Safety Clearance."

3.3.2 Tag Removal

When any individual or group has completed its part of the work and is clear of the circuits or equipment, the supervisor, project leader, or individual for whom the equipment was tagged shall turn in his signed lockout/tagout tag stub to the Contracting Officer. That group's or individual's lockout/tagout tags on equipment may then be removed on authorization by the Contracting Officer.

3.4 FALL HAZARD PROTECTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

Establish a fall protection and prevention program, for the protection of all employees exposed to fall hazards. Within the program include company policy, identify responsibilities, education and training requirements, fall hazard identification, prevention and control measures, inspection, storage, care and maintenance of fall protection equipment and rescue and evacuation procedures.

3.4.1 Training

Institute a fall protection training program. As part of the Fall Hazard Protection and Prevention Program, provide training for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. Provide training by a competent person for fall protection in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 21.B.

3.4.2 Fall Protection Equipment and Systems

Enforce use of the fall protection equipment and systems designated for each specific work activity in the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan and/or AHA at all times when an employee is exposed to a fall hazard. Protect employees from fall hazards as specified in EM 385-1-1, Section 21. In addition to the required fall protection systems, safety skiff, personal floatation devices, life rings etc., are required when working above or next to water in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Paragraphs 21.N through 21.N.04. Personal fall arrest systems are required when working from an articulating or extendible boom, swing stages, or suspended platform. In addition, personal fall arrest systems are required when operating other equipment such as scissor lifts if the work platform is capable of being positioned outside the wheelbase. The need for tying-off in such equipment is to prevent ejection of the employee from the equipment during raising, lowering, or travel. Fall protection must comply with 29 CFR 1926.500, Subpart M, USACE EM 385-1-1 and ASSE/SAFE A10.32.

3.4.2.1 Personal Fall Arrest Equipment

Personal fall arrest equipment, systems, subsystems, and components shall

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meet ASSE/SAFE Z359.1. Only a full-body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard or self-retracting lanyard is an acceptable personal fall arrest body support device. Body belts may only be used as a positioning device system (for uses such as steel reinforcing assembly and in addition to an approved fall arrest system). Harnesses shall have a fall arrest attachment affixed to the body support (usually a Dorsal D-ring) and specifically designated for attachment to the rest of the system. Only locking snap hooks and carabiners shall be used. Webbing, straps, and ropes shall be made of synthetic fiber. The maximum free fall distance when using fall arrest equipment shall not exceed 6 feet. The total fall distance and any swinging of the worker (pendulum-like motion) that can occur during a fall shall always be taken into consideration when attaching a person to a fall arrest system.

3.4.3 Fall Protection for Roofing Work

Implement fall protection controls based on the type of roof being constructed and work being performed. Evaluate the roof area to be accessed for its structural integrity including weight-bearing capabilities for the projected loading.

- a. Low Sloped Roofs:
 - (1) For work within 6 feet of an edge, on low-slope roofs, Protect personnel from falling by use of personal fall arrest systems, guardrails, or safety nets. A safety monitoring system is not adequate fall protection and is not authorized.
 - (2) For work greater than 6 feet from an edge, erect and install warning lines in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.500 and USACE EM 385-1-1.
- b. Steep-Sloped Roofs: Work on steep-sloped roofs requires a personal fall arrest system, guardrails with toe-boards, or safety nets. This requirement also includes residential or housing type construction.
- 3.4.4 Horizontal Lifelines

Design, install, certify and use under the supervision of a qualified person horizontal lifelines for fall protection as part of a complete fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of 2 (29 CFR 1926.500).

3.4.5 Guardrails and Safety Nets

Design, install and use guardrails and safety nets in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.

3.4.6 Rescue and Evacuation Procedures

When personal fall arrest systems are used, the contractor must ensure that the mishap victim can self-rescue or can be rescued promptly should a fall occur. Prepare a Rescue and Evacuation Plan and include a detailed discussion of the following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility. Include the Rescue and Evacuation Plan within the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work, in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan, and the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).
3.5 SCAFFOLDING

Provide employees with a safe means of access to the work area on the scaffold. Climbing of any scaffold braces or supports not specifically designed for access is prohibited. Access scaffold platforms greater than 20 feet maximum in height by use of a scaffold stair system. Do not use vertical ladders commonly provided by scaffold system manufacturers for accessing scaffold platforms greater than 20 feet maximum in height. The use of an adequate gate is required. Ensure that employees are qualified to perform scaffold erection and dismantling. Do not use scaffold without the capability of supporting at least four times the maximum intended load or without appropriate fall protection as delineated in the accepted fall protection and prevention plan. Stationary scaffolds must be attached to structural building components to safeguard against tipping forward or backward. Give special care to ensure scaffold systems are not overloaded.

Side brackets used to extend scaffold platforms on self-supported scaffold systems for the storage of material is prohibited. The first tie-in shall be at the height equal to 4 times the width of the smallest dimension of the scaffold base. Place work platforms on mud sills. Scaffold or work platform erectors shall have fall protection during the erection and dismantling of scaffolding or work platforms that are more than six feet. Delineate fall protection requirements when working above six feet or above dangerous operations in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work.

3.6 EQUIPMENT

- 3.6.1 Material Handling Equipment
 - a. Material handling equipment such as forklifts shall not be modified with work platform attachments for supporting employees unless specifically delineated in the manufacturer's printed operating instructions.
 - b. The use of hooks on equipment for lifting of material must be in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.
 - c. Operators of forklifts or power industrial trucks shall be licensed in accordance with OSHA.

3.6.2 Weight Handling Equipment

- a. Equip cranes and derricks as specified in EM 385-1-1, section 16.
- b. Notify the Contracting Officer 15 days in advance of any cranes entering the activity so that necessary quality assurance spot checks can be coordinated. Prior to cranes entering federal activities, a Crane Access Permit must be obtained from the Contracting Officer. A copy of the permitting process will be provided at the Preconstruction Conference. Contractor's operator shall remain with the crane during the spot check.
- c. Comply with the crane manufacturer's specifications and limitations for erection and operation of cranes and hoists used in support of the work. Perform erection under the supervision of a designated person (as defined in ASME B30.5). Perform all testing in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

- d. Comply with ASME B30.5 for mobile and locomotive cranes, ASME B30.22 for articulating boom cranes, ASME B30.3 for construction tower cranes, and ASME B30.8 for floating cranes and floating derricks.
- e. Under no circumstance shall a Contractor make a lift at or above 90 percent of the cranes rated capacity in any configuration.
- f. When operating in the vicinity of overhead transmission lines, operators and riggers shall be alert to this special hazard and follow the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 Section 11 and ASME B30.5 or ASME B30.22 as applicable.
- g. Do not crane suspended personnel work platforms (baskets) unless the Contractor proves that using any other access to the work location would provide a greater hazard to the workers or is impossible. Do not lift personnel with a line hoist or friction crane.
- h. Inspect, maintain, and recharge portable fire extinguishers as specified in NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.
- i. All employees must keep clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads.
- j. Use cribbing when performing lifts on outriggers.
- k. The crane hook/block must be positioned directly over the load. Side loading of the crane is prohibited.
- 1. A physical barricade must be positioned to prevent personnel from entering the counterweight swing (tail swing) area of the crane.
- m. Certification records which include the date of inspection, signature of the person performing the inspection, and the serial number or other identifier of the crane that was inspected shall always be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.
- n. Written reports listing the load test procedures used along with any repairs or alterations performed on the crane shall be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.
- Certify that all crane operators have been trained in proper use of all safety devices (e.g. anti-two block devices).
- p. Take steps to ensure that wind speed does not contribute to loss of control of the load during lifting operations. Prior to conducting lifting operations set a maximum wind speed at which a crane can be safely operated based on the equipment being used, the load being lifted, experience of operators and riggers, and hazards on the work site. This maximum wind speed determination shall be included as part of the activity hazard analysis plan for that operation.

3.6.3 Equipment and Mechanized Equipment

- a. Proof of qualifications for operator shall be kept on the project site for review.
- b. Manufacture specifications or owner's manual for the equipment shall be on-site and reviewed for additional safety precautions or requirements that are sometimes not identified by OSHA or USACE

EM 385-1-1. Incorporate such additional safety precautions or requirements into the AHAs.

c. Submit a Machinery & Mechanized Equipment Certification Form for acceptance by the Contracting Officer prior to being placed into use. A copy of the certification form will be provided during the Pre-construction Conference.

3.7 EXCAVATIONS

Perform soil classification by a competent person in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.

3.7.1 Utility Locations

Prior to digging, the appropriate digging permit must be obtained. All underground utilities in the work area must be positively identified by a private utility locating service in addition to any station locating service and coordinated with the station utility department. Any markings made during the utility investigation must be maintained throughout the contract.

3.7.2 Utility Location Verification

The Contractor must physically verify underground utility locations by hand digging using wood or fiberglass handled tools when any adjacent construction work is expected to come within three feet of the underground system. Digging within 2 feet of a known utility must not be performed by means of mechanical equipment; hand digging shall be used. If construction is parallel to an existing utility expose the utility by hand digging every 100 feet if parallel within 5 feet of the excavation.

3.7.3 Shoring Systems

Trench and shoring systems must be identified in the accepted safety plan and AHA. Manufacture tabulated data and specifications or registered engineer tabulated data for shoring or benching systems shall be readily available on-site for review. Job-made shoring or shielding must have the registered professional engineer stamp, specifications, and tabulated data. Extreme care must be used when excavating near direct burial electric underground cables.

3.7.4 Trenching Machinery

Operate trenching machines with digging chain drives only when the spotters/laborers are in plain view of the operator. Provide operator and spotters/laborers training on the hazards of the digging chain drives with emphasis on the distance that needs to be maintained when the digging chain is operating. Keep documentation of the training on file at the project site.

3.8 UTILITIES WITHIN CONCRETE SLABS

Utilities located within concrete slabs or pier structures, bridges, and the like, are extremely difficult to identify due to the reinforcing steel used in the construction of these structures. Whenever contract work involves concrete chipping, saw cutting, or core drilling, the existing utility location must be coordinated with station utility departments in addition to a private locating service. Outages to isolate utility systems must be used in circumstances where utilities are unable to be positively identified. The use of historical drawings does not alleviate the contractor from meeting this requirement.

3.9 ELECTRICAL

3.9.1 Conduct of Electrical Work

Underground electrical spaces must be certified safe for entry before entering to conduct work. Cables that will be cut must be positively identified and de-energized prior to performing each cut. Positive cable identification must be made prior to submitting any outage request for electrical systems. Arrangements are to be coordinated with the Contracting Officer and Station Utilities for identification. The Contracting Officer will not accept an outage request until the Contractor satisfactorily documents that the circuits have been clearly identified. Perform all high voltage cable cutting remotely using hydraulic cutting tool. When racking in or live switching of circuit breakers, no additional person other than the switch operator will be allowed in the space during the actual operation. Plan so that work near energized parts is minimized to the fullest extent possible. Use of electrical outages clear of any energized electrical sources is the preferred method. When working in energized substations, only qualified electrical workers will be permitted to enter. When work requires Contractor to work near energized circuits as defined by the NFPA 70, high voltage personnel must use personal protective equipment that includes, as a minimum, electrical hard hat, safety shoes, insulating gloves with leather protective sleeves, fire retarding shirts, coveralls, face shields, and safety glasses. In addition, provide electrical arc flash protection for personnel as required by NFPA 70E. Insulating blankets, hearing protection, and switching suits may also be required, depending on the specific job and as delineated in the Contractor's AHA.

3.9.2 Portable Extension Cords

Size portable extension cords in accordance with manufacturer ratings for the tool to be powered and protected from damage. Immediately removed from service all damaged extension cords. Portable extension cords shall meet the requirements of NFPA 70E and OSHA electrical standards.

3.10 WORK IN CONFINED SPACES

Comply with the requirements in Section 34 of USACE EM 385-1-1, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 and OSHA 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(6). Any potential for a hazard in the confined space requires a permit system to be used.

a. Entry Procedures. Prohibit entry into a confined space by personnel for any purpose, including hot work, until the qualified person has conducted appropriate tests to ensure the confined or enclosed space is safe for the work intended and that all potential hazards are controlled or eliminated and documented. (See Section 34 of USACE EM 385-1-1 for entry procedures.) All hazards pertaining to the space shall be reviewed with each employee during review of the AHA.

- b. Forced air ventilation is required for all confined space entry operations and the minimum air exchange requirements must be maintained to ensure exposure to any hazardous atmosphere is kept below its' action level.
- c. Sewer wet wells require continuous atmosphere monitoring with audible alarm for toxic gas detection.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 35 40.00 20

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z400.1 (2004) Hazardous Industrial Chemicals -Material Safety Data Sheets - Preparation

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

- ASTM D 4840 (1999; R 2004) Sampling Chain-Of-Custody Procedures
- ASTM D 5663 (1997; R 2003) Validating Recycled Content in Packaging Paper and Paperboard
- ASTM E 2114 (2008) Standard Terminology for Sustainability Relative to the Performance of Buildings

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

Biomass R&D Act (2000) Biomass Research and Development Act

U.S. Farm Bill (2002) U.S. Farm Bill of May 2002

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

NPDES (1972; R 2005) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED (2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

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

40 CFR Protection of Environment

40 CFR 261 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

1.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions pertaining to sustainable development are as defined in

ASTM E 2114 and as specified.

a. "Biobased content" is calculated as the weight of the biobased material divided by the total weight of the product, and is expressed as a percentage by weight.

b. "Biobased materials" include fuels, chemicals, building materials, or electric power or heat produced from biomass as defined by the Biomass R&D Act. Minimum biobased content shall be as defined in the U.S. Farm Bill.

c. "Chain-of-custody" is a process whereby a product or material is maintained under the physical possession or control during its entire life cycle.

d. "Pollution and environmental damage" is caused by the presence of chemical, physical, or biological elements or agents. Human health or welfare is adversely affected; ecological balances are unfavorably altered; the utility of the environment for aesthetic, cultural, or historical purposes degrades.

1.3 PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING

After award of Contract and prior to commencement of the work, the Contractor shall schedule and conduct a meeting with the Contracting Officer to discuss the proposed Environmental Protection Plan and to develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection. The requirements for this meeting may be fulfilled during the coordination and mutual understanding meeting as specified in Section 01 45 02 NAVFAC QUALITY CONTROL.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Environmental Protection Plan; G

Instructor Qualifications

Submit reference data to demonstrate instructors' individual and firm's capabilities and experience.

SD-03 Product Data

Packaging; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

SD-06 Test Reports

Field Quality Control Reports

SD-07 Certificates

Environmental Regulatory Requirements

For Government's records, submit copies of permits, licenses, certifications, inspection reports, releases, jurisdictional settlements, notices, receipts for fee payments, judgments, correspondence, records, and similar documents, established for compliance with environmental regulations bearing on performance of the work.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Material Safety Data Sheets

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Training Program

Submit 1 copies of instructional program outline for demonstration and training, including a schedule of dates, times, length of instruction, instructors' names, learning objective, and teaching outline for each training module. At completion of training, submit one complete training manual for Government's use, and a list of participants with each participant's results of performance-based test for each training module. For Government's records, submit Contractor 40 CFR employee training records upon request of the Contracting Officer.

Protection of Natural Resources

1.5 CONTRACTOR'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

Designate an on-site Environmental Manager responsible for overseeing the environmental goals for the project and implementing procedures for environmental protection.

1.5.1 Duties

The Environmental Manager shall be responsible for the following:

a. Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations, including maintaining required documentation.

- b. Implementation of the Waste Management Plan.
- c. Implementation of the Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan.
- d. Implementation of the Environmental Protection Plan.

e. Environmental training for Contractor personnel in accordance with their position requirements.

f. Monitoring and documentation of environmental procedures.

1.5.2 Qualifications

Minimum 5 years construction experience on projects of similar size and

scope; minimum 2 years experience with environmental procedures similar to those of this project; familiarity with Environmental Management Systems (EMSs); familiarity with environmental regulations applicable to construction operations.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor shall be responsible for knowing federal, state, and local regulatory requirements pertaining to legal disposal of all construction and demolition waste materials. Comply with all applicable regulations and maintain records of permits, licenses, certificates, and other environmental regulatory requirement correspondences.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS

1.7.1 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

Submit an MSDS for each product specified in other sections or required by OSHA to have an MSDS. MSDS shall be prepared no earlier than June 1998. Include information for MSDS Sections 1 through 16 in accordance with ANSI Z400.1 and as follows:

a. Section 11: Include data used to determine the hazards cited in Section 3. Identify acute data, carcinogenicity, reproductive effects, and target organ effects.

b. Section 12: Include data regarding environmental impacts during raw materials acquisition, manufacture, and use. Include data regarding environmental impacts in the event of an accidental release.

c. Section 13: Include data regarding the proper disposal of the chemical. Include information regarding recycling and reuse. Indicate whether or not the product is considered to be "hazardous waste" according to 40 CFR 261.

d. Section 14: Identify hazard class for shipping.

e. Section 15: Identify federal, state, and local regulations applicable to the material.

f. Section 16: Include additional information relative to recycled content, biobased content, and other information regarding environmental and health impacts.

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

Prepare and submit an Environmental Protection Plan not less than 10 days before the preconstruction meeting. At a minimum, address the following elements in accordance with this section:

a. Identification and contact information for Environmental Manager.

b. General site information, including preconstruction description and photographs.

- c. Summary of training program.
- d. Procedures to address water resources.

- e. Procedures to address land resources.
- f. Procedures to address air resources.
- g. Procedures to address fish and wildlife resources.
- h. Monitoring and quality control procedures.

Revise and resubmit Plan as required by the Contracting Officer. Approval of Contractor's Plan will not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for compliance with applicable environmental regulations.

1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING

Contractor shall provide environmental training for workers performing work on the project site.

1.9.1 Instructor Qualifications

Training shall be given by a firm or individual experienced in providing training or education similar in content and extent to that indicated for this project.

1.9.2 Coordination

Coordinate instruction schedule with Government operations. Adjust schedule as required to minimize disruption of Government operations. Coordinate instruction with demonstration and training of general building systems.

1.9.3 Training Program

Develop a training program for all site workers that includes the following topics:

a. Overview of environmental and sustainability issues related to the building industry.

b. Overview of environmental and sustainability issues related to the project.

c. Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

d. Review of site specific procedures and management plans implemented during construction, including the Waste Management Plan, Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan, Environmental Protection Plan, and procedures for noise and acoustics management.

1.9.3.1 Scheduling

Provide instruction at mutually agreeable times.

1.9.3.2 Training Modules

Develop a learning objective and teaching outline for each topic in the Training Program. Include a description of specific skills and knowledge that each participant is expected to acquire. Instructors shall be well-versed in the particular topics that they are presenting.

1.9.3.3 Evaluation

At the conclusion of each training module, assess and document each participant's understanding of the module by use of a written performance-based test.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTS

Consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, and disposal of products, and provide products and materials with the least effect on the environment, determined by LCA analysis, released toxins, and other methods.

2.1.1 Prohibited Materials

The use of the following materials is prohibited:

- a. Products containing asbestos.
- b. Products containing urea formaldehyde.
- c. Products containing polychlorinated biphenyls.
- d. Products containing chlorinated fluorocarbons.

e. Solder or flux containing more than 0.2 percent lead and domestic water pipe or pipe fittings containing more than 8 percent lead.

f. Paint containing more than 0.06 percent lead.

2.1.2 Packaging

Where Contractor has the option to provide one of the listed products or equal, preference shall be given to products with minimal packaging and easily recyclable packaging, and to manufacturers with policies that take back product packaging.

2.1.2.1 Industrial Paperboard

Minimum 45 percent post-consumer recycled content in accordance with ASTM D 5663.

2.1.2.2 Carrier Board

Minimum 10 percent recycled content with a minimum of 10 percent post-consumer recycled content in accordance with ASTM D 5663.

2.1.2.3 Brown Papers

Minimum 5 percent recycled content with a minimum of 5 percent post-consumer recycled content in accordance with ASTM D 5663.

2.1.3 Substitutions

Notify the Contracting Officer when Contractor is aware of materials, equipment, or products that meet the aesthetic and programmatic intent of

Contract Documents, but which are more environmentally responsible than materials, equipment, or products specified or indicated in the Contract Documents. Submit the following for initial review by the Contracting Officer:

a. Product data including manufacturer's name, address, and phone number.

b. Description of environmental advantages of proposed substitution over specified product.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Comply with applicable regulations and these specifications. Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work performed under this Contract in their existing condition or restore to an equivalent or improved condition as approved by the Contracting Officer. Where violation of environmental procedures requirements will irreversibly damage the site, documentation of progress at daily intervals shall be required.

3.1.1 General Disturbance

Confine demolition and construction activities to work area limits indicated on the Drawings. Remove debris, rubbish, and other waste materials resulting from demolition and construction operations from site. Transport materials with appropriate vehicles and dispose of them off site to areas that are approved for disposal by governing authorities having jurisdiction. Avoid spillage by covering and securing loads when hauling on or adjacent to public streets or highways. Remove spillage and sweep, wash, or otherwise clean project site, streets, or highways. Burning is prohibited.

3.1.2 Water Resources

Comply with requirements of the NPDES and the applicable State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES). Prevent oily or other hazardous substances from entering the ground, drainage areas, or local bodies of water. Store and service construction equipment at areas designated for collection of oil wastes. Prevent ponding of stagnant water conducive to mosquito breeding habitat. Prevent run-off from site during demolition and construction operations.

3.1.3 Land Resources

Prior to construction, identify land resources to be preserved within the work area. Do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy land resources including trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, topsoil, and landforms without permission from the Contracting Officer. Coordinate protection practices with work specified in Division 2 SITEWORK.

3.1.3.1 Erodible Soils

Plan and conduct earthwork to minimize the duration of exposure of unprotected soils, except where the constructed feature obscures borrow areas, quarries, and waste material areas. Clear areas in reasonably sized increments only as needed to use the areas developed. Form earthwork to final grade as shown. Immediately protect side slopes and back slopes upon completion of rough grading.

3.1.3.2 Erosion and Sedimentation Control Devices

Construct or install temporary and permanent erosion and sedimentation control features as required.

3.1.3.3 Tree and Plant Protection

Protect as specified in Division 2 SITEWORK and as specified. Prior to start of construction, tag each tree and plant scheduled to remain. In the event of damage to tree or plant, the Government may, at the Contracting Officer's discretion, deduct the indicated value of the damaged tree or plant from the Contract Sum.

3.1.4 Air Resources

Comply with Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan and as follows:

- a. Prevent creation of dust, air pollution, and odors.
- b. Sequence construction to avoid unnecessary disturbance to site.

c. Use mulch, water sprinkling, temporary enclosures, and other appropriate methods as needed to limit dust and dirt rising and scattering in air. Do not use water when it may create hazardous or other adverse conditions such as flooding and pollution.

d. Store volatile liquids, including fuels and solvents, in closed containers. Do not store with materials that have a high capacity to adsorb VOC emissions or in occupied spaces.

e. Properly maintain equipment to reduce gaseous pollutant emissions.

3.1.5 Fish and Wildlife Resources

Manage and control construction activities to minimize interference with and damage to fish and wildlife. Do not disturb fish and wildlife. Do not alter water flows or otherwise significantly disturb the native habitat related to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife, except as indicated or specified.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Comply with requirements of agencies having jurisdiction and as specified herein. Provide field practices, shipping, and handling of samples in accordance with ASTM D 4840. Provide Field Quality Control Reports in accordance with approved Environmental Protection Plan.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 42 00

SOURCES FOR REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS 05/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

Various publications are referenced in other sections of the specifications to establish requirements for the work. These references are identified in each section by document number, date and title. The document number used in the citation is the number assigned by the standards producing organization, (e.g. ASTM B 564 Nickel Alloy Forgings). However, when the standards producing organization has not assigned a number to a document, an identifying number has been assigned for reference purposes.

1.2 ORDERING INFORMATION

The addresses of the standards publishing organizations whose documents are referenced in other sections of these specifications are listed below, and if the source of the publications is different from the address of the sponsoring organization, that information is also provided. Documents listed in the specifications with numbers which were not assigned by the standards producing organization should be ordered from the source by title rather than by number.

> ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA (ASA) 2 Huntington Quadrangle, Suite 1NO1 Melville, NY 11747-4502 Ph: 516-576-2360 Fax: 516-576-2377 E-mail: asa@aip.org Internet: http://asa.aip.org

ACI INTERNATIONAL (ACI) 38800 Country Club Drive Farmington Hills, MI 48331 Ph: 248-848-3700 Fax: 248-848-3701 E-mail: bkstore@concrete.org Internet: <u>http://www.concrete.org</u>

AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI) 2111 Wilson blvd, Suite 500 Arlington, VA 22201 Ph: 703-524-8800 Fax: 703-528-3816 E-mail: ahri@ahrinet.org Internet: <u>http://www.ahrinet.org</u>

AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL (AMCA) 30 West University Drive Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1893 Ph: 847-394-0150 Fax: 847-253-0088 E-mail: amca@amca.org Internet: http://www.amca.org

ALUMINUM ASSOCIATION (AA) National Headquarters 1525 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600 Arlington, VA 22209 Ph: 703-358-2960 Fax: 703-358-2961 Internet: http://www.aluminum.org

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AAMA) 1827 Walden Office Square Suite 550 Schaumburg, IL 60173-4268 Ph: 847-303-5664 Fax: 847-303-5774 E-mail: webmaster@aamanet.org Internet: http://www.aamanet.org

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO) 444 North Capital Street, NW, Suite 249 Washington, DC 20001 Ph: 202-624-5800 Fax: 202-624-5806 E-Mail: info@aashto.org Internet: http://www.aashto.org

AMERICAN BEARING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (ABMA) 2025 M Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20036 Ph: 202-367-1155 Fax: 202-367-2155 E-mail: info.abma@smithbucklin.com Internet: http://www.abma-dc.org

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (ACGIH) 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive Cincinnati, OH 45240 Ph: 513-742-2020 Fax: 513-742-3355 E-mail: mail@acgih.org Internet: <u>http://www.acgih.org</u>

AMERICAN FOREST & PAPER ASSOCIATION (AF&PA) American Wood Council ATTN: Publications Department 1111 Nineteenth Street NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20036 Ph: 800-890-7732 or 202-463-2766 Fax: 202-463-2791 Internet: <u>http://www.awc.org/</u>

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION (AGA) 400 North Capitol Street N.W. Suite 450 Washington, D.C. 20001 Ph: 202-824-7000 Fax: 202-824-7115 E-mail: webmaster@aga.org Internet: <u>http://www.aga.org</u>

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC) One East Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60601-1802 Ph: 312-670-2400 Fax: 312-670-5403 Publications: 800-644-2400 E-mail: pubs@aisc.org Internet: http://www.aisc.org

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> AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE) 1791 Tullie Circle, NE Atlanta, GA 30329 Ph: 800-527-4723 or 404-636-8400 Fax: 404-321-5478 E-mail: ashrae@ashrae.org Internet: <u>http://www.ashrae.org</u> AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS (ASSE/SAFE)

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AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA) 6666 West Quincy Avenue Denver, CO 80235 Ph: 800-926-7337 Fax: 303-347-0804 Internet: <u>http://www.awwa.org</u>

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS) 550 N.W. LeJeune Road Miami, FL 33126 Ph: 800-443-9353 - 305-443-9353 Fax: 305-443-7559 E-mail: info@aws.org Internet: http://www.aws.org

AMERICAN WOOD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AWPA) P.O. Box 361784 Birmingham, AL 35236-1784 Ph: 205-733-4077 Fax: 205-733-4075 E-mail: email@awpa.com Internet: <u>http://www.awpa.com</u>

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BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (Bay Area AQMD) 939 Ellis Street San Francisco, CA 94109 Ph: 415-771-6000 Fax: 415-928-8560 Internet: http://www.baaqmd.gov/

BUILDERS HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (BHMA) 355 Lexington Avenue 17th Floor New York, NY 10017 Ph: 212-297-2122 Fax: 212-370-9047 E-mail: assocmgmt@aol.com Internet: <u>http://www.buildershardware.com</u>

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Fax: 414-778-3361 E-mail: nfpa@nfpa.com Internet: http://www.nfpa.com NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CERTIFICATION IN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES (NICET) 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2794 Ph: 888-476-4238 E-mail: tech@nicet.org Internet: <u>http://www.nicet.org</u> NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY (NIST) 100 Bureau Drive Stop 2100 Gaithersburg, MD 20899-2100 Ph: 301-975-NIST Internet: <u>http://www.nist.gov</u> Order Publications From: Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) 732 North Capitol Street, NW Washington, DC 20401 888-293-6498 or 202-512-1530 Ph: Fax: 202-512-1262 E-mail: gpoaccess@gpo.gov Internet: http://www.gpoaccess.gov or National Technical Information Service (NTIS) 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22161 Ph: 703-605-6585 Fax: 703-605-6900 E-mail: info@ntis.gov Internet: http://www.ntis.gov NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA) 10255 West Higgins Road, Suite 600 Rosemont, IL 60018 Ph: 847-299-9070 Fax: 847-299-1183 Internet: http://www.nrca.net NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF) 789 North Dixboro Road P.O. Box 130140 Ann Arbor, MI 48113-0140 734-769-8010 or 800-NSF-MARK Ph: Fax: 734-769-0109 E-mail: info@nsf.org Internet: http://www.nsf.org ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) 2, rue Andre Pascal F-75775 Paris Cedex 16 France Ph: + 33 1 45 24 82 00 Fax: 33 1 45 24 85 00 E-mail: bookshop@oecd.org

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E-mail: info@smacna.org
Internet: <u>http://www.smacna.org</u>

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (SAE) 400 Commonwealth Drive Warrendale, PA 15096-0001 Ph: 724-776-4841 Fax: 724-776-0790 E-mail: customerservice@sae.org Internet: http://www.sae.org

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD) 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182 Ph: 909-396-2000 E-mail: webinquiry@aqmd.gov Internet: <u>http://www.aqmd.gov</u>

SOUTHERN PINE INSPECTION BUREAU (SPIB) 4709 Scenic Highway

Pensacola, FL 32504-9094

Ph: 850-434-2611 Fax: 850-433-5594 E-mail: spib@spib.org Internet: http://www.spib.org STEEL DECK INSTITUTE (SDI) P.O. Box 25 Fox River Grove, IL 60021 Ph: 847-458-4647 Fax: 847-458-4648 E-mail: Steve@sdi.org Internet: http://www.sdi.org STEEL DOOR INSTITUTE (SDI/DOOR) c/o Wherry Associates 30200 Detroit Road Cleveland, OH 44145-1967 Ph: 440-899-0010 Fax: 440-892-1404 E-mail: leh@wherryassoc.com Internet: http://www.steeldoor.org STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE (SJI) 3127 Mr. Joe White Avenue Myrtle Beach, SC 29577-6760 Ph: 843-626-1995 Fax: 843-626-5565 E-mail: sji@steeljoist.org Internet: http://www.steeljoist.org THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC) 40 24th Street, 6th Floor Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656 Ph: 412-281-2331 Fax: 412-281-9992 E-mail: info@sspc.org Internet: http://www.sspc.org TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA) 2500 Wilson Blvd, . Suite 300 Arlington, VA 22201 Ph: 703-907-7700 Fax: 703-907-7727 Internet: http://www.tiaonline.org TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA (TCA) 100 Clemson Research Boulevard Anderson, SC 29625 Ph: 864-646-8453 Fax: 864-646-2821 E-mail: literature@tileusa.com Internet: http://www.tileusa.com

TURFGRASS PRODUCERS INTERNATIONAL (TPI) 2 East Main Street East Dundee, IL 60118 Ph: 847-649-5555 or 800-405-8873 Fax: 847-649-5678 E-mail: info@turfgrasssod.org Internet: http://www.turfgrasssod.org

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL) 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, IL 60062-2096 Ph: 847-272-8800 Fax: 847-272-8129 E-mail: customerexperiencecenter@us.ul.com Internet: http://www.ul.com/

UNI-BELL PVC PIPE ASSOCIATION (UBPPA) 2655 Villa Creek Drive, Suite 155 Dallas, TX 75234 Ph: 972-243-3902 Fax: 972-243-3907 E-mail: info@uni-bell.org Internet: <u>http://www.uni-bell.org</u>

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE) Order CRD-C DOCUMENTS from: U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station ATTN: Technical Report Distribution Section, Services Branch, TIC 3909 Halls Ferry Road Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199 Ph: 601-634-2664 Fax: 601-634-2388 E-mail: mtc-info@erdc.usace.army.mil Internet: http://www.wes.army.mil/SL/MTC/handbook.htm

Order Other Documents from: USACE Publications Depot Attn: CEHEC-IM-PD 2803 52nd Avenue Hyattsville, MD 20781-1102 Ph: 301-394-0081 Fax: 301-394-0084 E-mail: pubs-army@usace.army.mil Internet: <u>http://www.usace.army.mil/publications</u> or <u>http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/techinfo/engpubs.htm</u>

U.S. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA) Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC) MacDill Boulevard and Luke Avenue Bolling AFB, MD Internet: http://www.dia.mil

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) Order AMS Publications from: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (AMS) Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch 801 Summit Crossing Place, Suite C Gastonia, NC 28054-2193 Ph: 704-810-8870 Fax: 704-852-4189 Internet: http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsg/seed.htm E-mail: seed.ams@usda.gov

Order Other Publications from: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Room 4028-S Washington, DC 20250 Ph: 202-720-2791 Fax: 202-720-2166 Internet: <u>http://www.usda.gov/rus</u>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC) 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20230 Ph: 202-482-2000 Internet: http://www.commerce.gov/

Order Publications From: National Technical Information Service (NTIS) 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22161 Ph: 703-605-6585 Fax: 703-605-6900 E-mail: info@ntis.gov Internet: http://www.ntis.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) Order DOD Documents from: National Technical Information Service (NTIS) 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22161 Ph: 703-605-6585 FAX: 703-605-6900 E-mail: info@ntis.gov Internet: <u>http://www.ntis.gov</u>

Obtain Military Specifications, Standards and Related Publications from: Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST) Department of Defense Single Stock Point (DODSSP) Document Automation and Production Service (DAPS) Building 4/D 700 Robbins Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094 Ph: 215-697-6396 - for account/password issues Internet: <u>http://assist.daps.dla.mil/online/start/</u>; account registration required

Obtain Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) from: Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG) National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) 1090 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 700 Washington, CD 20005 Ph: 202-289-7800 Fax: 202-289-1092 Internet: http://www.wbdg.org/references/docs_refs.php

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460

Ph: 202-272-0167 Internet: <u>http://www.epa.gov</u>

--- Some EPA documents are available only from: National Technical Information Service (NTIS) 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22161 Ph: 703-605-6585 Fax: 703-605-6900 E-mail: info@ntis.gov Internet: <u>http://www.ntis.gov</u>

U.S. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA) Order for sale documents from: Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) 732 North Capitol Street, NW Washington, DC 20401 Ph: 202-512-1800 Fax: 202-512-2104 E-mail: contactcenter@gpo.gov Internet: <u>http://www.gpoaccess.gov</u>

Order free documents from: Federal Aviation Administration Department of Transportation 800 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20591 Ph: 1-866-835-5322 Internet: http://www.faa.gov

U.S. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC) 445 12th Street SW Washington, DC 20554 Phone: 888-CALL-FCC Fax: 866-418-0232 Internet: http://www.fcc.gov E-mail: fccinfo@fcc.gov Order Publications From: Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) 732 North Capitol Street, NW Washington, DC 20401 Ph: 202-512-1800 Fax: 202-512-2104 E-mail: contactcenter@gpo.gov Internet: http://www.gpoaccess.gov

U.S. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA) Office of Highway Safety (HHS-31) 400 Seventh Street, SW Washington, DC 20590-0001 Ph: 202-366-0411 Fax: 202-366-2249 Internet: <u>http://www.fhwa.dot.gov</u> Order from:

Superintendent of Documents U. S. Government Printing Office (GPO)

732 North Capitol Street, NW Washington, DC 20401 Ph: 202-512-1800 Fax: 202-512-2104 E-mail: contactcenter@gpo.gov Internet: <u>http://www.gpoaccess.gov</u>

U. S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC) 1015 18th Street, NW, Suite 508 Washington, D.C. 20036 Ph: 202-828-7422 Fax: 202-828-5110 E-mail: info@usbc.org Internet: <u>http://www.usgbc.org</u> AOK: 2/04 LOK: 2/04

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA) General Services Administration 1800 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20405 Ph: 202-501-1021 Internet: www.GSA.gov

Obtain documents from: Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST) Department of Defense Single Stock Point (DODSSP) Document Automation and Production Service (DAPS) Building 4/D 700 Robbins Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094 Ph: 215-697-6396 - for account/password issues Internet: <u>http://assist.daps.dla.mil/online/start/</u>; account registration required

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA) 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740-6001 Ph: 866-272-6272 Fax: 301-837-0483 Internet: http://www.archives.gov

Order documents from: Superintendent of Documents U.S.Government Printing Office (GPO) 732 North Capitol Street, NW Washington, DC 20401 Ph: 202-512-1800 Fax: 202-512-2104 E-mail: contactcenter@gpo.gov Internet: <u>http://www.gpoaccess.gov</u>

WINDOW AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (WDMA) 1400 East Touhy Avenue, Suite 470 Des Plaines, IL 60018 Ph: 847-299-5200 or 800-223-2301 Fax: 847-299-1286 E-mail: admin@wdma.com Internet: http://www.wdma.com

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 45 02

NAVFAC QUALITY CONTROL 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 52.2	(2007; Addenda B 2008; Errata 2009) Method					
	of Testing General Ventilation					
	Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal					
	Efficiency by Particle Size					

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 6245	(2007) Using Indoor Carbon Dioxide				
	Concentrations to Evaluate Indoor Air				
	Quality and Ventilation				

ASTM D 6345 (1998; R 2003e1) Selection of Methods for Active, Integrative Sampling of Volatile Organic Compounds in Air

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)

SMACNA 008 (2007) IAQ Guidance for Occupied Buildings Under Construction

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1 (2008) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED	Reference	Guide	(2005)	LEED-NC	Reference	Guide	for	New
			Constru	uction				

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Construction Quality Control (QC) Plan; G

Submit a Construction QC Plan prior to start of construction.

Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan; G

Basis of Design and Design Intent

SD-05 Design Data

Design Review

SD-07 Certificates

CA Resume

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Training Plan

For each training session submit dates, start and finish times, and locations; outline of the information to be presented; names and qualifications of the presenters; and list of texts and other materials required to support training.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Training Outline; G

Training Video Recording; G

Validation of Training Completion; G

1.3 INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER

Prior to commencing work on construction, the Contractor can obtain a single copy set of the current report forms from the Contracting Officer. The report forms will consist of the Contractor Production Report, Contractor Production Report (Continuation Sheet), Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Report, (CQC) Report (Continuation Sheet), Preparatory Phase Checklist, Initial Phase Checklist, Rework Items List, and Testing Plan and Log.

Deliver the following to the Contracting Officer during Construction:

- a. CQC Report: Mail or hand-carry the original (wet signatures) and one copy by 10:00 AM the next working day after each day that work is performed and for every seven consecutive calendar days of no-work.
- b. Contractor Production Report: Submit the report electronically by 10:00 AM the next working day after each day that work is performed and for every seven consecutive calendar days of no-work.
- c. Preparatory Phase Checklist: Submit the report electronically in the same manner as the CQC Report for each Preparatory Phase held.
- d. Initial Phase Checklist: Submit the report electronically in the same manner as the CQC Report for each Initial Phase held.
- e. Field Test Reports: Within two working days after the test is performed, submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC

Report.

- f. Monthly Summary Report of Tests: Submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report at the end of each month.
- g. Testing Plan and Log: Submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report, at the end of each month. A copy of the final Testing Plan and Log shall be provided to the OMSI preparer for inclusion into the OMSI documentation.
- h. Rework Items List: Submit lists containing new entries daily, in the same manner as the CQC Report.
- i. CQC Meeting Minutes: Within two working days after the meeting is held, submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report.
- j. QC Certifications: As required by the paragraph entitled "QC Certifications."

1.4 QC PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Establish and maintain a QC program as described in this section. This QC program is a key element in meeting the objectives of NAVFAC Commissioning. The QC program consists of a QC Organization, QC Plan, QC Plan Meeting(s), a Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting, QC meetings, three phases of control, submittal review and approval, testing, completion inspections, and QC certifications and documentation necessary to provide materials, equipment, workmanship, fabrication, construction and operations which comply with the requirements of this Contract. The QC program must cover on-site and off-site work and be keyed to the work sequence. No construction work or testing may be performed unless the QC Manager is on the work site. The QC Manager must report to an officer of the firm and not be subordinate to the Project Superintendent or the Project Manager. The QC Manager, Project Superintendent and Project Manager must work together effectively. Although the QC Manager is the primary individual responsible for quality control, all individuals will be held responsible for the quality of work on the job.

1.4.1 Commissioning

Commissioning (Cx) is a systematic process of ensuring that all building systems meet the requirements and perform interactively according to the Contract. The QC Program is a key to this process by coordinating, verifying and documenting measures to achieve the following objectives:

- a. Verify and document that the applicable equipment and systems are installed in accordance with the design intent as expressed through the Contract and according to the manufacturer's recommendations and industry accepted minimum standards.
- b. Verify and document that equipment and systems receive complete operational checkout by the installing contractors.
- c. Verify and document proper performance of equipment and systems.
- d. Verify that Operation and Maintenance (O&M) documentation is complete.
- e. Verify and document that the Government's operating personnel are adequately trained.

The contractor shall coordinate with the Commisioning Authority and the Government's representatives to schedule all commissioning activities and related functions including the following:

Commissioning review of appropriate mechanical-electrical-pumping (MEP) shop drawing submittals.

Documentation of MEP equipment & systems construction inspections and completion of checklist.

Documentation that the building HVAC controls system has been satisfactorily completed, checked-out, and started up - ready for operation and testing of equipment and systems.

Documentation of MEP equipment & systems functional performance test procedures have been completed.

Documentation that all outstanding "Cx log issues" have been completed.

1.4.2 Acceptance of the Construction Quality Control (QC) Plan

Acceptance of the QC Plan is required prior to the start of construction. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to require changes in the QC Plan and operations as necessary, including removal of personnel, to ensure the specified quality of work. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to interview any member of the QC organization at any time in order to verify the submitted qualifications. All QC organization personnel are subject to acceptance by the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may require the removal of any individual for non-compliance with quality requirements specified in the Contract.

1.4.3 Preliminary Construction Work Authorized Prior to Acceptance

The only construction work that is authorized to proceed prior to the acceptance of the QC Plan is mobilization of storage and office trailers, temporary utilities, and surveying.

1.4.4 Notification of Changes

Notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, of any proposed changes in the QC Plan or changes to the QC organization personnel, a minimum of 10 work days prior to a proposed change. Proposed changes are subject to acceptance by the Contracting Officer.

1.5 QC ORGANIZATION

1.5.1 QC Manager

1.5.1.1 Duties

Provide a QC Manager at the work site to implement and manage the QC program. The only duties and responsibilities of the QC Manager are to manage and implement the QC program on this Contract. The QC Manager is required to attend the partnering meetings, QC Plan Meetings, Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting, conduct the QC meetings, perform the three phases of control, perform submittal review and approval, ensure testing is performed and provide QC certifications and documentation required in this Contract. The QC Manager is responsible for managing and

coordinating the three phases of control and documentation performed by the QC Specialists, testing laboratory personnel and any other inspection and testing personnel required by this Contract. The QC Manager is the manager of all QC activities.

1.5.1.2 Qualifications

An individual with a minimum of 5 years combined experience in the following positions: Project Superintendent, QC Manager, Project Manager, Project Engineer or Construction Manager on similar size and type construction contracts which included the major trades that are part of this Contract. The individual must have at least two years experience as a QC Manager. The individual must be familiar with the requirements of EM 385-1-1, and have experience in the areas of hazard identification, safety compliance, and sustainability.

1.5.2 LEED Coordinator

The LEED Coordinator is responsible for management of LEED requirements and documentation and shall implement LEED Consturction credits; coordinate with Government CA on commissioning requirements; assemble documentation for Goverment and LEED Online submittals and make submittal to LEED online, upon Goverment review.

1.5.2.1 Qualifications

The LEED Coordinatior must have at least three years of LEED design or implementation experience, must be a LEED Accredited Professional, and must have experience on at least one USGS LEED Certified (or better) project.

1.5.3 Construction Quality Management Training

In addition to the above experience and education requirements, the QC Manager must have completed the course entitled "Construction Quality Management (CQM) for Contractors." If the QC Manager does not have a current certification, they must obtain the CQM for Contractors course certification within 90 days of award. This course is periodically offered by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Army Corps of Engineers. Contact the Contracting Officer for information on the next scheduled class.

1.5.4 Alternate QC Manager Duties and Qualifications

Designate an alternate for the QC Manager at the work site to serve in the event of the designated QC Manager's absence. The period of absence may not exceed two weeks at one time, and not more than 30 workdays during a calendar year. The qualification requirements for the Alternate QC Manager must be the same as for the QC Manager.

1.5.5 Registered Fire Protection Engineer

The U.S. Registered Fire Protection Engineer (FPE) shall be an independent third party hired directly by the Prime Contractor as an integral part of the Prime Contractor's Quality Control Organization. This FPE must have no business relationships (owner, partner, operating officer, distributor, salesman, or technical representative) with any subcontractors involved with this project, or with any fire protection equipment device manufacturers, suppliers or installers for any such equipment provided as
part of this project. This FPE is responsible for review, approval, and coordination of all fire protection system material submittals, calculations, shop drawings, etc.

1.5.6 Submittal Reviewers Duties and Qualifications

Provide Submittal Reviewers, other than the QC Manager or CA, qualified in the disciplines being reviewed, to review and certify that the submittals meet the requirements of this Contract prior to certification or approval by the QC Manager.

Each submittal must be reviewed by a registered architect or professional engineer.

Each of the following submittals must be reviewed by an individual meeting the qualifications/experience specified below:

Qualification/Experience in Submittal Discipline	Submittals to be reviewed <u>Spec Section No.</u>	: Submittal
Registered Mechanical Engineer Registered Structural Engineer	Division 22-23 Section 05 12 00	ALL

- 1.6 QUALITY CONTROL (QC) PLAN
- 1.6.1 Construction Quality Control (QC) Plan
- 1.6.1.1 Requirements

Provide, for acceptance by the Contracting Officer, a Construction QC Plan submitted in a three-ring binder that includes a table of contents, with major sections identified with tabs, with pages numbered sequentially, and that documents the proposed methods and responsibilities for accomplishing commissioning activities during the construction of the project:

- a. QC ORGANIZATION: A chart showing the QC organizational structure.
- b. NAMES AND QUALIFICATIONS: Names and qualifications, in resume format, for each person in the QC organization. Include the CQM for Contractors course certifications for the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager as required by the paragraphs entitled "Construction Quality Management Training" and "Alternate QC Manager Duties and Qualifications".
- c. DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY OF QC PERSONNEL: Duties, responsibilities, and authorities of each person in the QC organization.
- d. OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS: A listing of outside organizations, such as architectural and consulting engineering firms, that will be employed by the Contractor and a description of the services these firms will provide.
- e. APPOINTMENT LETTERS: Letters signed by an officer of the firm appointing the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager and stating that they are responsible for implementing and managing the QC program as described in this Contract. Include in this letter the responsibility of the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager to implement and manage the three phases of control, and their authority to stop work which is not

in compliance with the Contract. Letters of direction are to be issued by the QC Manager to all other QC Specialists outlining their duties, authorities, and responsibilities. Include copies of the letters in the QC Plan.

- f. SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES AND INITIAL SUBMITTAL REGISTER: Procedures for reviewing, approving, and managing submittals. Provide the name(s) of the person(s) in the QC organization authorized to review and certify submittals prior to approval. Provide the initial submittal of the Submittal Register as specified in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.
- g. TESTING LABORATORY INFORMATION: Testing laboratory information required by the paragraphs entitled "Accreditation Requirements", as applicable.
- h. TESTING PLAN AND LOG: A Testing Plan and Log that includes the tests required, referenced by the specification paragraph number requiring the test, the frequency, and the person responsible for each test. Use Government forms to log and track tests.
- i. PROCEDURES TO COMPLETE REWORK ITEMS: Procedures to identify, record, track, and complete rework items. Use Government forms to record and track rework items.
- j. DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES: Use Government form.
- k. LIST OF DEFINABLE FEATURES: A Definable Feature of Work (DFOW) is a task that is separate and distinct from other tasks and has control requirements and work crews unique to that task. A DFOW is identified by different trades or disciplines and is an item or activity on the construction schedule. Include in the list of DFOWs, but not be limited to, all critical path activities on the NAS. Include all activities for which this specification requires QC Specialists or specialty inspection personnel. Provide separate DFOWs in the Network Analysis Schedule for each design development stage and submittal package.
- 1. PROCEDURES FOR PERFORMING THE THREE PHASES OF CONTROL: Identify procedures used to ensure the three phases of control to manage the quality on this project. For each DFOW, a Preparatory and Initial phase checklist will be filled out during the Preparatory and Initial phase meetings. Conduct the Preparatory and Initial Phases and meetings with a view towards obtaining quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems for each DFOW.
- m. PERSONNEL MATRIX: A personnel matrix showing for each section of the specification who will review and approve submittals, who will perform and document the three phases of control, and who will perform and document the testing.
- n. PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETION INSPECTION: Procedures for identifying and documenting the completion inspection process. Include in these procedures the responsible party for punch out inspection, pre-final inspection, and final acceptance inspection.
- o. TRAINING PROCEDURES AND TRAINING LOG: Procedures for coordinating and documenting the training of personnel required by the Contract. Include a sample record of training for reporting what systems were

included in the training, who provided the training, when and where the training was performed and who attended the training.

p. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL CERTIFICATIONS LOG: Procedures for coordinating, tracking and documenting all certifications on subcontractors, testing laboratories, suppliers, personnel, etc. QC Manager will ensure that certifications are current, appropriate for the work being performed, and will not lapse during any period of the contract that the work is being performed.

1.7 QC PLAN MEETINGS

Prior to submission of the QC Plan, the QC Manager will meet with the Contracting Officer to discuss the QC Plan requirements of this Contract. The purpose of this meeting is to develop a mutual understanding of the QC Plan requirements prior to plan development and submission and to agree on the Contractor's list of DFOWs.

1.8 COORDINATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING MEETING

After submission of the QC Plan, and prior to the start of construction, the QC Manager will meet with the Contracting Officer to present the QC program required by this Contract. When a new QC Manager is appointed, the coordination and mutual understanding meeting shall be repeated.

1.8.1 Purpose

The purpose of this meeting is to develop a mutual understanding of the QC details, including documentation, administration for on-site and off-site work, design intent, Cx, environmental requirements and procedures, coordination of activities to be performed, and the coordination of the Contractor's management, production, and QC personnel. At the meeting, the Contractor will be required to explain in detail how three phases of control will be implemented for each DFOW, as well as how each DFOW will be affected by each management plan or requirement as listed below:

- a. Waste Management Plan.
- b. IAQ Management Plan.
- c. Procedures for noise and acoustics management.
- d. Environmental Protection Plan.
- e. Environmental regulatory requirements.
- f. Cx Plan.

1.8.2 Coordination of Activities

Coordinate activities included in various sections to assure efficient and orderly installation of each component. Coordinate operations included under different sections that are dependent on each other for proper installation and operation. Schedule construction operations with consideration for indoor air quality as specified in the IAQ Management Plan. Coordinate prefunctional tests and startup testing with Cx.

1.8.3 Attendees

As a minimum, the Contractor's personnel required to attend include an officer of the firm, the Project Manager, Project Superintendent, QC Manager, Alternate QC Manager, QC Specialists, CA, Environmental Manager, LEED Coordinator, and subcontractor representatives. Each subcontractor who will be assigned QC responsibilities shall have a principal of the firm at the meeting. Minutes of the meeting will be prepared by the QC Manager and signed by the Contractor and the Contracting Officer. Provide a copy of the signed minutes to all attendees and shall be included in the QC Plan.

1.9 QC MEETINGS

After the start of construction, conduct weekly QC meetings by the QC Manager at the work site with the Project Superintendent, the government CA, and the foremen who are performing the work of the DFOWs. The QC Manager is to prepare the minutes of the meeting and provide a copy to the Contracting Officer within two working days after the meeting. The Contracting Officer may attend these meetings. As a minimum, accomplish the following at each meeting:

- a. Review the minutes of the previous meeting.
- b. Review the schedule and the status of work and rework.
- c. Review the status of submittals.
- d. Review the work to be accomplished in the next two weeks and documentation required.
- e. Resolve QC and production problems (RFI, etc.).
- f. Address items that may require revising the QC Plan.
- g. Review Accident Prevention Plan (APP).
- h. Review environmental requirements and procedures.
- i. Review Waste Management Plan.
- j. Review IAQ Management Plan.
- k. Review Environmental Management Plan.
- 1. Review the status of training completion.
- m. Review Cx Plan and progress.
- 1.10 DESIGN REVIEW AND DOCUMENTATION
- 1.10.1 Basis of Design and Design Intent

Review the basis of design received from the Contracting Officer and the design intent.

1.10.2 Design Review

Review design documents to verify that each commissioned system meets the design intent relative to functionality, energy performance, water

1.10.3 Contract Document Review

Review the Contract documents to verify that Cx is adequately specified, and that each commissioned system is likely to meet the design intent relative to functionality, energy performance, water performance, maintainability, sustainability, system cost, indoor environmental quality, and local environmental impacts.

1.11 THREE PHASES OF CONTROL

Adequately cover both on-site and off-site work with the Three Phases of Control and include the following for each DFOW.

1.11.1 Preparatory Phase

Notify the Contracting Officer at least two work days in advance of each preparatory phase meeting. The meeting will be conducted by the QC Manager and attended by the Project Superintendent, the CA, and the foreman responsible for the DFOW. When the DFOW will be accomplished by a subcontractor, that subcontractor's foreman shall attend the preparatory phase meeting. Document the results of the preparatory phase actions in the daily Contractor Quality Control Report and in the Preparatory Phase Checklist. Perform the following prior to beginning work on each DFOW:

- a. Review each paragraph of the applicable specification sections.
- b. Review the Contract drawings.
- c. Verify that field measurements are as indicated on construction and/or shop drawings before confirming product orders, in order to minimize waste due to excessive materials.
- d. Verify that appropriate shop drawings and submittals for materials and equipment have been submitted and approved. Verify receipt of approved factory test results, when required.
- e. Review the testing plan and ensure that provisions have been made to provide the required QC testing.
- f. Examine the work area to ensure that the required preliminary work has been completed.
- g. Coordinate the schedule of product delivery to designated prepared areas in order to minimize site storage time and potential damage to stored materials.
- h. Arrange for the return of shipping/packaging materials, such as wood pallets, where economically feasible.
- i. Examine the required materials, equipment and sample work to ensure that they are on hand and conform to the approved shop drawings and submitted data.
- j. Discuss specific controls used and construction methods, construction tolerances, workmanship standards, and the approach that will be used

to provide quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems for each DFOW.

- k. Review the APP and appropriate Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) to ensure that applicable safety requirements are met, and that required Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are submitted.
- 1. Review the Cx Plan and ensure all preliminary work items have been completed and documented.

1.11.2 Initial Phase

Notify the Contracting Officer at least two work days in advance of each initial phase. When construction crews are ready to start work on a DFOW, conduct the initial phase with the QC Specialists, the Project Superintendent, and the foreman responsible for that DFOW. Observe the initial segment of the DFOW to ensure that the work complies with Contract requirements. Document the results of the initial phase in the daily CQC Report and in the Initial Phase Checklist. Repeat the initial phase for each new crew to work on-site, or when acceptable levels of specified quality are not being met. Perform the following for each DFOW:

- a. Establish the quality of workmanship required.
- b. Resolve conflicts.
- c. Ensure that testing is performed by the approved laboratory.
- d. Check work procedures for compliance with the APP and the appropriate AHA to ensure that applicable safety requirements are met.
- e. Review the Cx Plan and ensure all preparatory work items have been completed and documented.

1.11.3 Follow-Up Phase

Perform the following for on-going work daily, or more frequently as necessary, until the completion of each DFOW and document in the daily CQC Report:

- a. Ensure the work is in compliance with Contract requirements.
- b. Maintain the quality of workmanship required.
- c. Ensure that testing is performed by the approved laboratory.
- d. Ensure that rework items are being corrected.
- e. Assure manufacturers representatives have performed necessary inspections if required and perform safety inspections.
- f. Review the Cx Plan and ensure all work items, testing, and documentation has been completed.
- 1.11.4 Additional Preparatory and Initial Phases

Conduct additional preparatory and initial phases on the same DFOW if the quality of on-going work is unacceptable, if there are changes in the applicable QC organization, if there are changes in the on-site production

supervision or work crew, if work on a DFOW is resumed after substantial period of inactivity, or if other problems develop.

1.11.5 Notification of Three Phases of Control for Off-Site Work

Notify the Contracting Officer at least two weeks prior to the start of the preparatory and initial phases.

1.12 SUBMITTAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Procedures for submission, review and approval of submittals are described in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

1.13 TESTING

Except as stated otherwise in the specification sections, perform sampling and testing required under this Contract.

1.13.1 Accreditation Requirements

Construction materials testing laboratories must be accredited by a laboratory accreditation authority and will be required to submit a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation and Scope of Accreditation. The laboratory's scope of accreditation must include the appropriate ASTM standards (E 329, C 1077, D 3666, D 3740, A 880, E 543) listed in the technical sections of the specifications. Laboratories engaged in Hazardous Materials Testing shall meet the requirements of OSHA and EPA. The policy applies to the specific laboratory performing the actual testing, not just the Corporate Office.

1.13.2 Laboratory Accreditation Authorities

Laboratory Accreditation Authorities include the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology at http://ts.nist.gov/ts/htdocs/210/214/214.htm , the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) program at http://www.transportation.org/aashto/home.nsf/frontpage , International Accreditation Services, Inc. (IAS) at http://www.iasonline.org, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Materials Testing Center (MTC)at http://www.wes.army.mil/SL/MTC/, the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) program at http://www.a2la.org/, the Washington Association of Building Officials (WABO) at http://www.wabo.org/ (Approval authority for WABO is limited to projects within Washington State), and the Washington Area Council of Engineering Laboratories (WACEL) at http://www.wacel.org/labaccred.html (Approval authority by WACEL is limited to projects within Facilities Engineering Command (FEC) Washington geographical area).

1.13.3 Capability Check

The Contracting Officer retains the right to check laboratory equipment in the proposed laboratory and the laboratory technician's testing procedures, techniques, and other items pertinent to testing, for compliance with the standards set forth in this Contract.

1.13.4 Test Results

Cite applicable Contract requirements, tests or analytical procedures used.

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Provide actual results and include a statement that the item tested or analyzed conforms or fails to conform to specified requirements. If the item fails to conform, notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Conspicuously stamp the cover sheet for each report in large red letters "CONFORMS" or "DOES NOT CONFORM" to the specification requirements, whichever is applicable. Test results must be signed by a testing laboratory representative authorized to sign certified test reports. Furnish the signed reports, certifications, and other documentation to the Contracting Officer via the QC Manager. Furnish a summary report of field tests at the end of each month, per the paragraph entitled "INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER".

1.13.5 Test Reports and Monthly Summary Report of Tests

Furnish the signed reports, certifications, and a summary report of field tests at the end of each month to the Contracting Officer. Attach a copy of the summary report to the last daily Contractor Quality Control Report of each month. Provide a copy of the signed test reports and certifications to the OMSI preparer for inclusion into the OMSI documentation.

1.14 QC CERTIFICATIONS

1.14.1 CQC Report Certification

Contain the following statement within the CQC Report: "On behalf of the Contractor, I certify that this report is complete and correct and equipment and material used and work performed during this reporting period is in compliance with the contract drawings and specifications to the best of my knowledge, except as noted in this report."

1.14.2 Invoice Certification

Furnish a certificate to the Contracting Officer with each payment request, signed by the QC Manager, attesting that as-built drawings are current, coordinated and attesting that the work for which payment is requested, including stored material, is in compliance with Contract requirements.

1.14.3 Completion Certification

Upon completion of work under this Contract, the QC Manager shall furnish a certificate to the Contracting Officer attesting that "the work has been completed, inspected, tested and is in compliance with the Contract." Provide a copy of this final QC Certification for completion to the OMSI preparer for inclusion into the OMSI documentation.

1.15 COMPLETION INSPECTIONS

1.15.1 Punch-Out Inspection

Near the completion of all work or any increment thereof, established by a completion time stated in the Contract Clause entitled "Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work," or stated elsewhere in the specifications, the QC Manager and the CA must conduct an inspection of the work and develop a "punch list" of items which do not conform to the approved drawings, specifications and Contract. Include in the punch list any remaining items on the "Rework Items List", which were not corrected prior to the Punch-Out Inspection. Include within the punch list the estimated date by which the deficiencies will be corrected. Provide a copy

of the punch list to the Contracting Officer. The QC Manager, or staff, must make follow-on inspections to ascertain that all deficiencies have been corrected. Once this is accomplished, notify the Government that the facility is ready for the Government "Pre-Final Inspection".

1.15.2 Pre-Final Inspection

The Government and QCM will perform this inspection to verify that the facility is complete and ready to be occupied. A Government "Pre-Final Punch List" will be documented by the CQM as a result of this inspection. The QC Manager will ensure that all items on this list are corrected prior to notifying the Government that a "Final" inspection with the Client can be scheduled. Any items noted on the "Pre-Final" inspection must be corrected in a timely manner and be accomplished before the contract completion date for the work, or any particular increment thereof, if the project is divided into increments by separate completion dates.

1.15.3 Final Acceptance Inspection

Notify the Contracting Officer at least 14 calendar days prior to the date a final acceptance inspection can be held. State within the notice that all items previously identified on the pre-final punch list will be corrected and acceptable, along with any other unfinished Contract work, by the date of the final acceptance inspection. The Contractor must be represented by the QC Manager, the Project Superintendent, the CA, and others deemed necessary. Attendees for the Government will include the Contracting Officer, other FEAD/ROICC personnel, and personnel representing the Client. Failure of the Contractor to have all contract work acceptably complete for this inspection will be cause for the Contracting Officer to bill the Contractor for the Government's additional inspection cost in accordance with the Contract Clause entitled "Inspection of Construction."

1.16 TRAINING

Prior to acceptance of the facility by the Contracting Officer for beneficial occupancy, the QC Manager must provide a comprehensive project-specific Government personnel training program for the systems and equipment of the facility specified in the technical specifications of this Contract. The trainees must include the Contracting Officer, facilities managers, maintenance staff, and building occupants. The Contractor is responsible for coordinating, scheduling, and ensuring that training is completed. Instructors shall be well-versed in the particular systems that they are presenting. Provide instruction time on site at a location approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.16.1 Training Plan

Submit a written training plan to the Contracting Officer and CA for review and approval prior to training. Coordinated and scheduled the training with the Contracting Officer and CA. Include within the plan the following elements:

- a. Equipment included in training.
- b. Intended audience.
- c. Location of training.
- d. Objectives.

- e. Subjects covered including description.
- f. Duration of training on each subject.
- g. Methods (classroom lecture, video, site walk-through, actual operational demonstrations, written handouts, etc.).
- h. Instructor and instructor qualifications for each subject.

1.16.2 Content

Stress and enhance the importance of system interactions, troubleshooting, and long-term preventative maintenance and operation. The core of this training will be based on manufacturer's recommendations and the operation and maintenance information provided as a part of this Contract. A review of environmentally-related aspects of the Operation and Maintenance Manuals shall be included. The course shall provide a brief summary of Part I, "Facility Information" and a more detailed presentation of Part II, "Primary Systems Information" from the operation and maintenance manuals provided under Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. Spend 95 percent of the instruction time during the presentation on Part II. Include the following for each commissioned system:

- a. Design intent.
- b. Use of O&M Manuals.
- c. Review of control drawings and schematics.
- d. Start-up, normal operation, shutdown, unoccupied operation, seasonal changeover, manual operation, controls set-up and programming, troubleshooting, and alarms.
- e. Interactions with other systems.
- f. Adjustments and optimizing methods for energy conservation.
- g. Relevant health and safety issues.
- h. Special maintenance and replacement sources.
- i. Tenant interaction issues.
- j. Discussion of how the feature or system is environmentally responsive.

1.16.3 Training Outline

The CA is responsible for overseeing and approving the content and adequacy of the training. The CA must interview the Government facilities manager and Contracting Officer to determine the special needs and areas where training will be most valuable. The Contracting Officer and CA must decide how rigorous the training should be for each piece of equipment. The CA is to communicate the results to the QC Manager, who will provide each trainee in the course a written course outline, listing the major and minor topics to be discussed by the instructor on each day of the course. 1.16.4 Video Recording

Provide to the Contracting Officer two copies of the training course in DVD video recording format, and add one copy to the O&M manual data. Capture within the recording, in video and audio, all instructors' training presentations including question and answer periods with the trainees. Videotaping of the training sessions shall be provided by the Contractor.

1.16.5 Unresolved Questions From Trainees

If, at the end of the training course, there are questions from trainees that remain unresolved, the instructor will send the answers, in writing, to the Contracting Officer for transmittal to the trainees, and the training video should be modified to include the appropriate clarifications.

1.16.6 Validation of Training Completion

Develop criteria for determining that the training was satisfactorily completed, including attending some of the training, and upon fulfillment of the criteria, validate training completion. The CA will then recommend approval of the training to the Contracting Officer using a standard form and the CA and Contracting Officer will sign the approval form. Provide completed and signed validation of training forms as provided in the QC Plan for all training sessions accomplished. Provide two copies of the signed training validation forms to the Contracting Officer and one copy to the OMSI preparer for inclusion into the OMSI documentation.

1.17 DOCUMENTATION

Maintain current and complete records of on-site and off-site QC program operations and activities.

1.17.1 Construction Documentation

Reports are required for each day that work is performed and must be attached to the Contractor Quality Control Report prepared for the same day. Maintain current and complete records of on-site and off-site QC program operations and activities. The forms identified under the paragraph "INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER" will be used. Reports are required for each day work is performed. Account for each calendar day throughout the life of the Contract. Every space on the forms must be filled in. Use N/A if nothing can be reported in one of the spaces. The Project Superintendent and the QC Manager must prepare and sign the Contractor Production and CQC Reports, respectively. The reporting of work must be identified by terminology consistent with the construction schedule. In the "remarks" sections of the reports, enter pertinent information including directions received, problems encountered during construction, work progress and delays, conflicts or errors in the drawings or specifications, field changes, safety hazards encountered, instructions given and corrective actions taken, delays encountered and a record of visitors to the work site, quality control problem areas, deviations from the QC Plan, construction deficiencies encountered, meetings held. For each entry in the report(s), identify the Schedule Activity No. that is associated with the entered remark.

1.17.2 Quality Control Validation

Establish and maintain the following in a series of three ring binders. Binders shall be divided and tabbed as shown below. These binders must be readily available to the Contracting Officer during all business hours.

- a. All completed Preparatory and Initial Phase Checklists, arranged by specification section.
- b. All milestone inspections, arranged by Activity Number.
- c. An up-to-date copy of the Testing Plan and Log with supporting field test reports, arranged by specification section.
- d. Copies of all contract modifications, arranged in numerical order. Also include documentation that modified work was accomplished.
- e. An up-to-date copy of the Rework Items List.
- f. Maintain up-to-date copies of all punch lists issued by the QC staff to the Contractor and Sub-Contractors and all punch lists issued by the Government.
- g. Commissioning documentation including Cx checklists, schedules, tests, and reports.
- 1.17.3 Testing Plan and Log

As tests are performed, the QC Manager will record on the "Testing Plan and Log" the date the test was performed and the date the test results were forwarded to the Contracting Officer. Attach a copy of the updated "Testing Plan and Log" to the last daily CQC Report of each month, per the paragraph "INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER". Provide a copy of the final "Testing Plan and Log" to the OMSI preparer for inclusion into the OMSI documentation.

1.17.4 Rework Items List

The QC Manager must maintain a list of work that does not comply with the Contract, identifying what items need to be reworked, the date the item was originally discovered, the date the item will be corrected by, and the date the item was corrected. There is no requirement to report a rework item that is corrected the same day it is discovered. Attach a copy of the "Rework Items List" to the last daily CQC Report of each month. The Contractor is responsible for including those items identified by the Contracting Officer.

1.17.5 As-Built Drawings

The QC Manager is required to ensure the as-built drawings, required by Section 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS are kept current on a daily basis and marked to show deviations which have been made from the Contract drawings. Ensure each deviation has been identified with the appropriate modifying documentation (e.g. PC No., Modification No., Request for Information No., etc.). The QC Manager must initial each revision. Upon completion of work, the QC Manager will furnish a certificate attesting to the accuracy of the as-built drawings prior to submission to the Contracting Officer.

1.18 NOTIFICATION ON NON-COMPLIANCE

The Contracting Officer will notify the Contractor of any detected non-compliance with the Contract. Take immediate corrective action after receipt of such notice. Such notice, when delivered to the Contractor at the work site, shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose of notification. If the Contractor fails or refuses to comply promptly, the Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. No part of the time lost due to such stop orders will be made the subject of claim for extension of time for excess costs or damages by the Contractor.

1.19 CONSTRUCTION INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ) MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submit an IAQ Management Plan within 15 days after Contract award and not less than 10 days before the preconstruction meeting. Revise and resubmit Plan as required by the Contracting Officer. Make copies of the final plan available to all workers on site. Include provisions in the Plan to meet the requirements specified below and to ensure safe, healthy air for construction workers and building occupants.

1.19.1 Requirements During Construction

Provide for evaluation of indoor Carbon Dioxide concentrations in accordance with ASTM D 6245. Provide for evaluation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in indoor air in accordance with ASTM D 6345. Use filters with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 8 in permanently installed air handlers during construction.

1.19.1.1 Control Measures

Meet or exceed the requirements of SMACNA 008, Chapter 3, to help minimize contamination of the building from construction activities. The five requirements of this manual which must be adhered to are described below:

- a. HVAC protection: Isolate return side of HVAC system from surrounding environment to prevent construction dust and debris from entering the duct work and spaces.
- b. Source control: Use low emitting paints and other finishes, sealants, adhesives, and other materials as specified. When available, cleaning products shall have a low VOC content and be non-toxic to minimize building contamination. Utilize cleaning techniques that minimize dust generation. Cycle equipment off when not needed. Prohibit idling motor vehicles where emissions could be drawn into building. Designate receiving/storage areas for incoming material that minimize IAQ impacts.
- c. Pathway interruption: When pollutants are generated use strategies such as 100 percent outside air ventilation or erection of physical barriers between work and non-work areas to prevent contamination.
- d. Housekeeping: Clean frequently to remove construction dust and debris. Promptly clean up spills. Remove accumulated water and keep work areas dry to discourage the growth of mold and bacteria. Take extra measures when hazardous materials are involved.
- e. Scheduling: Control the sequence of construction to minimize the absorption of VOCs by other building materials.

1.19.1.2 Moisture Contamination

- a. Remove accumulated water and keep work dry.
- b. Use dehumidification to remove moist, humid air from a work area.

- c. Do not use combustion heaters or generators inside the building.
- d. Protect porous materials from exposure to moisture.
- e. Remove and replace items which remain damp for more than a few hours.

1.19.2 Requirements after Construction

After construction ends and prior to occupancy, conduct a building flush-out or test the indoor air contaminant levels. Flush-out must be a minimum two-weeks with MERV-13 filtration media as determined by ASHRAE 52.2 at 100 percent outside air, or in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Air contamination testing must be consistent with EPA's current Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air, and with the LEED Reference Guide. After building flush-out or testing and prior to occupancy, replace filtration media. Filtration media must have a MERV of 13 as determined by ASHRAE 52.2.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Designate receiving/storage areas for incoming material to be delivered according to installation schedule and to be placed convenient to work area in order to minimize waste due to excessive materials handling and misapplication. Store and handle materials in a manner as to prevent loss from weather and other damage. Keep materials, products, and accessories covered and off the ground, and store in a dry, secure area. Prevent contact with material that may cause corrosion, discoloration, or staining. Protect all materials and installations from damage by the activities of other trades.

-- End of Section --

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On behalf of	the contractor, I certify that	his report is complete and correct and equipment and material		
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QUALITY AS	SURANCE REPRES	ENTATIVE'S REMARKS AND/OR EXCEPTIONS TO THE REPORT		
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SU	CHECK APPR COMMENTS:	OVED SUBMITTALS AGAINST DELIVER	RED MATERIAL. (THIS SHO	uld be done a:	S MATERIAL ARRIVES.)	
MATERIAL STORAGE	ARE MATERI, IF NO, WHAT	ALS STORED PROPERLY?	YES NO			
	REVIEW EACI	H PARAGRAPH OF SPECIFICATIONS.				
FICATIONS	DISCUSS PRO	CEDURE FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE V	VORK.			
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RESOLUTION	RESOLVE ANY DIFFERENCES. COMMENTS:		
CHECK SAFETY	REVIEW JOB CONDITIONS USING EM 385-1-1 AND JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS COMMENTS:		
OTHER	OTHER ITEMS OR REMARKS		
	QC MANAGER	SHEET	DATE

REWORK ITEMS LIST

Contract No. and Title:

Contractor:										
			CONTRACT							
			REQUIREMENT							
	DATE		(Spec. Section and	ACTION TAKEN		DATE				
NUMBER	IDENTIFIED	DESCRIPTION	Par. No., Drawing No.	BY QC MANAGER	RESOLUTION	COMPLETED				
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TESTING PLAN AND LOG

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACT NUMBER			PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION							CONTRACTOR	
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SECTION 01 50 00

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND CONTROLS 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

SUMMARY 1.1

Requirements of this Section apply to, and are a component of, each section of the specifications.

1.2 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C511 (2007) Standard for Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly

> FOUNDATION FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL AND HYDRAULIC RESEARCH (FCCCHR)

FCCCHR List

(continuously updated) List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies

FCCCHR Manual (1988e9) Manual of Cross-Connection Control

Code - 2008 Edition

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 241	(2009) Standard for Safeguarding
	Construction,Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical

U.S. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)

FAA AC 70/7460-1 (Rev K) Obstruction Marking and Lighting

U.S. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA)

MUTCD

(2000) Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submitted the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Construction site plan; G Traffic control plan; G

SD-03 Product Data

Backflow preventers; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Backflow Preventer Tests; G

SD-07 Certificates

Backflow Tester Certification; G

1.4 CONSTRUCTION SITE PLAN

Prior to the start of work, submit a site plan showing the locations and dimensions of temporary facilities (including layouts and details, equipment and material storage area (onsite and offsite), and access and haul routes, avenues of ingress/egress to the fenced area and details of the fence installation. Identify any areas which may have to be graveled to prevent the tracking of mud. Indicate if the use of a supplemental or other staging area is desired. Show locations of safety and construction fences, site trailers, construction entrances, trash dumpsters, temporary sanitary facilities, and worker parking areas.

1.5 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS CERTIFICATE

Certificate of Full Approval from FCCCHR List, University of Southern California, attesting that the design, size and make of each backflow preventer has satisfactorily passed the complete sequence of performance testing and evaluation for the respective level of approval. Certificate of Provisional Approval will not be acceptable.

1.5.1 Backflow Tester Certificate

Prior to testing, submit to the Contracting Officer certification issued by the State or local regulatory agency attesting that the backflow tester has successfully completed a certification course sponsored by the regulatory agency. Tester must not be affiliated with any company participating in any other phase of this Contract.

1.5.2 Backflow Prevention Training Certificate

Submit a certificate recognized by the State or local authority that states the Contractor has completed at least 10 hours of training in backflow preventer installations. The certificate must be current.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 TEMPORARY SIGNAGE

2.1.1 Bulletin Board

Immediately upon beginning of work, provide a weatherproof glass-covered bulletin board not less than 36 by 48 inches in size for displaying the

Equal Employment Opportunity poster, a copy of the wage decision contained in the contract, Wage Rate Information poster, and other information approved by the Contracting Officer. Locate the bulletin board at the project site in a conspicuous place easily accessible to all employees, as approved by the Contracting Officer.

2.1.2 Project and Safety Signs

The requirements for the signs, their content, and location are as specified in Section 01 58 00 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION.. Erect signs within 15 days after receipt of the notice to proceed. Correct the data required by the safety sign daily, with light colored metallic or non-metallic numerals.

2.2 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL

2.2.1 Haul Roads

At contractors expense construct access and haul roads necessary for proper prosecution of the work under this contract. Construct with suitable grades and widths; sharp curves, blind corners, and dangerous cross traffic are be avoided. Provide necessary lighting, signs, barricades, and distinctive markings for the safe movement of traffic. The method of dust control, although optional, must be adequate to ensure safe operation at all times. Location, grade, width, and alignment of construction and hauling roads are subject to approval by the Contracting Officer. Lighting must be adequate to assure full and clear visibility for full width of haul road and work areas during any night work operations.

2.2.2 Barricades

Erect and maintain temporary barricades to limit public access to hazardous areas. Whenever safe public access to paved areas such as roads, parking areas or sidewalks is prevented by construction activities or as otherwise necessary to ensure the safety of both pedestrian and vehicular traffic barricades will be required. Securely place barricades clearly visible with adequate illumination to provide sufficient visual warning of the hazard during both day and night.

2.2.3 Fencing

a. Provide fencing along the construction site at all open excavations and tunnels to control access by unauthorized people. Fencing must be installed to be able to restrain a force of at least 250 pounds against it.

2.2.4 Temporary Wiring

Provide temporary wiring in accordance with NFPA 241 and NFPA 70, Article 305-6(b), Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program. Include frequent inspection of all equipment and apparatus.

2.2.5 Backflow Preventers

Reduced pressure principle type conforming to the applicable requirements AWWA C511. Provide backflow preventers complete with 150 pound flanged cast iron, bronze mounted gate valve and strainer, 304 stainless steel or

bronze, internal parts. The particular make, model/design, and size of backflow preventers to be installed must be included in the latest edition of the List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies issued by the FCCCHR List and be accompanied by a Certificate of Full Approval from FCCCHR List. After installation conduct Backflow Preventer Tests and provide test reports verifing that the installation meets the FCCCHR Manual Standards.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EMPLOYEE PARKING

Contractor employees will park privately owned vehicles in an area designated by the Contracting Officer. This area will be within reasonable walking distance of the construction site. Contractor employee parking must not interfere with existing and established parking requirements of the government installation.

3.2 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF UTILITY SERVICES

3.2.1 Temporary Utilities

Provide temporary utilities required for construction. Materials may be new or used, must be adequate for the required usage, not create unsafe conditions, and not violate applicable codes and standards.

3.2.2 Payment for Utility Services

- a. The Government will make all reasonably required utilities available to the Contractor from existing outlets and supplies, as specified in the contract. Unless otherwise provided in the contract, the amount of each utility service consumed will be charged to or paid for by the Contractor at prevailing rates charged to the Government or, where the utility is produced by the Government, at reasonable rates determined by the Contracting Officer. Carefully conserve any utilities furnished without charge.
- b. Reasonable amounts of the following utilities will be made available to the Contractor at the prevailing rate.
- c. The point at which the Government will deliver such utilities or services and the quantity available is as indicated. Pay all costs incurred in connecting, converting, and transferring the utilities to the work. Make connections, including providing backflow-preventing devices on connections to domestic water lines; providing meters; and providing transformers; and make disconnections.

3.2.3 Meters and Temporary Connections

At the Contractors expense and in a manner satisfactory to the Contracting Officer, provide and maintain necessary temporary connections, distribution lines, and meter bases (Government will provide meters) required to measure the amount of each utility used for the purpose of determining charges. Notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, 5 working days before final electrical connection is desired so that a utilities contract can be established. The Government will provide a meter and make the final hot connection after inspection and approval of the Contractor's temporary wiring installation. The Contractor will not make the final electrical connection.

3.2.4 Advance Deposit

An advance deposit for utilities consisting of an estimated month's usage or a minimum of \$50.00 will be required. The last monthly bills for the fiscal year will normally be offset by the deposit and adjustments will be billed or returned as appropriate. Services to be rendered for the next fiscal year, beginning 1 October, will require a new deposit. Notification of the due date for this deposit will be mailed to the Contractor prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

3.2.5 Final Meter Reading

Before completion of the work and final acceptance of the work by the Government, notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, 5 working days before termination is desired. The Government will take a final meter reading, disconnect service, and remove the meters. Then remove all the temporary distribution lines, meter bases, and associated paraphernalia. Pay all outstanding utility bills before final acceptance of the work by the Government.

3.2.6 Sanitation

a. Provide and maintain within the construction area minimum field-type sanitary facilities approved by the Contracting Officer and periodically empty wastes into a municipal, district, or station sanitary sewage system, or remove waste to a commercial facility. Obtain approval from the system owner prior to discharge into any municipal, district, or commercial sanitary sewer system. Any penalties and / or fines associated with improper discharge will be the responsibility of the Contractor. Coordinate with the Contracting Officer and follow station regulations and procedures when discharging into the station sanitary sewer system. Maintain these conveniences at all times without nuisance. Include provisions for pest control and elimination of odors. Government toilet facilities will not be available to Contractor's personnel.

b. Provide temporary sewer and sanitation facilities that are self-contained units with both urinals and stool capabilities. Ventilate the units to control odors and fumes and empty and clean them at least once a week or more often if required by the Contracting Officer. The doors shall be self-closing. The exterior of the unit shall match the base standard color. Locate the facility behind the construction fence or out of the public view.

3.2.7 Telephone

Make arrangements and pay all costs for telephone facilities desired.

3.2.8 Obstruction Lighting of Cranes

Provide a minimum of 2 aviation red or high intensity white obstruction lights on temporary structures (including cranes) over 100 feet above ground level. Light construction and installation must comply with FAA AC 70/7460-1. Lights must be operational during periods of reduced visibility, darkness, and as directed by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.9 Fire Protection

Provide temporary fire protection equipment for the protection of personnel and property during construction. Remove debris and flammable materials daily to minimize potential hazards.

3.3 TRAFFIC PROVISIONS

3.3.1 Maintenance of Traffic

- a. Conduct operations in a manner that will not close any thoroughfare or interfere in any way with traffic on railways or highways except with written permission of the Contracting Officer at least 15 calendar days prior to the proposed modification date, and provide a Traffic Control Plan detailing the proposed controls to traffic movement for approval. The plan must be in accordance with State and local regulations and the MUTCD, Part VI. Make all notifications and obtain any permits required for modification to traffic movements outside Station's jurisdiction.. Contractor may move oversized and slow-moving vehicles to the worksite provided requirements of the highway authority have been met.
- b. Conduct work so as to minimize obstruction of traffic, and maintain traffic on at least half of the roadway width at all times. Obtain approval from the Contracting Officer prior to starting any activity that will obstruct traffic.
- c. Provide, erect, and maintain, at contractors expense, lights, barriers, signals, passageways, detours, and other items, that may be required by the Life Safety Signage, overhead protection authority having jurisdiction.

3.3.2 Protection of Traffic

Maintain and protect traffic on all affected roads during the construction period except as otherwise specifically directed by the Contracting Officer. Measures for the protection and diversion of traffic, including the provision of watchmen and flagmen, erection of barricades, placing of lights around and in front of equipment the work, and the erection and maintenance of adequate warning, danger, and direction signs, will be as required by the State and local authorities having jurisdiction. Protect the traveling public from damage to person and property. Minimize the interference with public traffic on roads selected for hauling material to and from the site. Investigate the adequacy of existing roads and their allowable load limit. Contractor is responsible for the repair of any damage to roads caused by construction operations.

3.3.3 Rush Hour Restrictions

Do not interfere with the peak traffic flows preceding and during normal operations without notification to and approval by the Contracting Officer.

3.3.4 Dust Control

Dust control methods and procedures must be approved by the Contracting Officer. Treat dust abatement on access roads with applications of calcium chloride, water sprinklers, or similar methods or treatment.

3.4 CONTRACTOR'S TEMPORARY FACILITIES

3.4.1 Safety

Protect the integrity of any installed safety systems or personnel safety devices. If entrance into systems serving safety devices is required, the Contractor must obtain prior approval from the Contracting Officer. If it is temporarily necessary to remove or disable personnel safety devices in order to accomplish contract requirements, provide alternative means of protection prior to removing or disabling any permanently installed safety devices or equipment and obtain approval from the Contracting Officer.

3.4.2 Administrative Field Offices

Provide and maintain administrative field office facilities within the construction area at the designated site. Government office and warehouse facilities will not be available to the Contractor's personnel.

3.4.3 Storage Area

Construct a temporary 6 foot high chain link fence around trailers and materials. Include plastic strip inserts, colored green, so that visibility through the fence is obstructed. Fence posts may be driven, in lieu of concrete bases, where soil conditions permit. Do not place or store Trailers, materials, or equipment outside the fenced area unless such trailers, materials, or equipment are assigned a separate and distinct storage area by the Contracting Officer away from the vicinity of the construction site but within the installation boundaries. Trailers, equipment, or materials must not be open to public view with the exception of those items which are in support of ongoing work on any given day. Do not stockpile materials outside the fence in preparation for the next day's work. Park mobile equipment, such as tractors, wheeled lifting equipment, cranes, trucks, and like equipment within the fenced area at the end of each work day.

3.4.4 Supplemental Storage Area

Upon Contractor's request, the Contracting Officer will designate another or supplemental area for the Contractor's use and storage of trailers, equipment, and materials. This area may not be in close proximity of the construction site but will be within the installation boundaries. Fencing of materials or equipment will not be required at this site; however, the Contractor is responsible for cleanliness and orderliness of the area used and for the security of any material or equipment stored in this area. Utilities will not be provided to this area by the Government.

3.4.5 Appearance of Trailers

- a. Trailers utilized by the Contractor for administrative or material storage purposes must present a clean and neat exterior appearance and be in a state of good repair. Trailers which, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, require exterior painting or maintenance will not be allowed on installation property.
- Paint using suitable paint and maintain the temporary facilities.
 Failure to do so will be sufficient reason to require their removal.

3.4.6 Maintenance of Storage Area

a. Keep fencing in a state of good repair and proper alignment. Grassed or unpaved areas, which are not established roadways, will be covered with a layer of gravel as necessary to prevent rutting and the tracking of mud onto paved or established roadways, should the Contractor elect to traverse them with construction equipment or other vehicles; gravel gradation will be at the Contractor's discretion. Mow and maintain grass located within the boundaries of the construction site for the duration of the project. Grass and vegetation along fences, buildings, under trailers, and in areas not accessible to mowers will be edged or trimmed neatly.

3.4.7 New Building

In the event a new building is constructed for the temporary project field office, it will be a minimum 12 feet in width, 16 feet in length and have a minimum of 7 feet headroom. Equip the building with approved electrical wiring, at least one double convenience outlet and the required switches and fuses to provide 110-120 volt power. Provide a work table with stool, desk with chair, two additional chairs, and one legal size file cabinet that can be locked. The building must be waterproof, supplied with a heater, have a minimum of two doors, electric lights, a telephone, a battery operated smoke detector alarm, a sufficient number of adjustable windows for adequate light and ventilation, and a supply of approved drinking water. Approved sanitary facilities must be furnished. Screen the windows and doors and provide the doors with dead bolt type locking devices or a padlock and heavy duty hasp bolted to the door. Door hinge pins will be non-removable. Arrange the windows to open and to be securely fastened from the inside. Protect glass panels in windows by bars or heavy mesh screens to prevent easy access. In warm weather, furnish air conditioning capable of maintaining the office at 50 percent relative humidity and a room temperature 20 degrees F below the outside temperature when the outside temperature is 95 degrees F. Any new building erected for a temporary field office must be maintained by the Contractor during the life of the contract and upon completion and acceptance of the work become the property of the Contractor and removed from the site. All charges for telephone service for the temporary field office will be borne by the Contractor, including long distance charges up to a maximum of \$75.00 per month.

3.4.8 Security Provisions

Provide adequate outside security lighting at the Contractor's temporary facilities. The Contractor will be responsible for the security of its own equipment; in addition, the Contractor will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency requesting periodic security checks of the temporary project field office.

3.4.9 Storage Size and Location

The open site available for storage must be as indicated. The storage area will be approximately 25,000 square feet.

3.4.10 Storage in Existing Buildings

The Contractor will be working around existing buildings; the storage of material will not be allowed in the buildings. Provide 8 foot high security fence with a lockable gate around the storage area. Remove at the

completion of work.

3.4.11 Weather Protection of Temporary Facilities and Stored Materials

Take necessary precautions to ensure that roof openings and other critical openings in the building are monitored carefully. Take immediate actions required to seal off such openings when rain or other detrimental weather is imminent, and at the end of each workday. Ensure that the openings are completely sealed off to protect materials and equipment in the building from damage.

3.4.11.1 Building and Site Storm Protection

When a warning of gale force winds is issued, take precautions to minimize danger to persons, and protect the work and nearby Government property. Precautions must include, but are not limited to, closing openings; removing loose materials, tools and equipment from exposed locations; and removing or securing scaffolding and other temporary work. Close openings in the work when storms of lesser intensity pose a threat to the work or any nearby Government property.

3.4.11.2 Hurricane Condition of Readiness

Unless directed otherwise, comply with:

- a. Condition FOUR (Sustained winds of 50 knots or greater expected within 72 hours): Normal daily jobsite cleanup and good housekeeping practices. Collect and store in piles or containers scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish for removal and disposal at the close of each work day. Maintain the construction site including storage areas, free of accumulation of debris. Stack form lumber in neat piles less than 4 feet high. Remove all debris, trash, or objects that could become missile hazards. Contact Contracting Officer for Condition of Readiness (COR) updates and completion of required actions.
- b. Condition THREE (Sustained winds of 50 knots or greater expected within 48 hours): Maintain "Condition FOUR" requirements and commence securing operations necessary for "Condition ONE" which cannot be completed within 18 hours. Cease all routine activities which might interfere with securing operations. Commence securing and stow all gear and portable equipment. Make preparations for securing buildings. Review requirements pertaining to "Condition TWO" and continue action as necessary to attain "Condition THREE" readiness. Contact Contracting Officer for weather and COR updates and completion of required actions.
- c. Condition TWO (Sustained winds of 50 knots or greater expected within 24 hours): Curtail or cease routine activities until securing operation is complete. Reinforce or remove form work and scaffolding. Secure machinery, tools, equipment, materials, or remove from the jobsite. Expend every effort to clear all missile hazards and loose equipment from general base areas. Contact Contracting Officer for weather and Condition of Readiness (COR) updates and completion of required actions.
- d. Condition ONE. (Sustained winds of 50 knots or greater expected within 12 hours): Secure the jobsite, and leave Government premises.

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3.5 GOVERNMENT FIELD OFFICE

3.5.1 Quality Control Manager Records and Field Office

Provide on the jobsite an office with approximately 100 square feet of useful floor area for the exclusive use of the QC Manager. Provide a weathertight structure with adequate toilet facilities, lighting, ventilation, a 4 by 8 foot plan table, a standard size office desk and chair, computer station, and working communications facilities. Provide either a 1,500 watt radiant heater and a window-mounted air conditioner rated at 9,000 Btus minimum or a window-mounted heat pump of the same minimum heating and cooling ratings. Provide a door with a cylinder lock and windows with locking hardware. Make utility connections. Locate as directed. File quality control records in the office and make available at all times to the Government. After completion of the work, remove the entire structure from the site.

3.5.2 Trailer-Type Mobile Office

The Contractor may, at its option, furnish and maintain a trailer-type mobile office acceptable to the Contracting Officer and providing as a minimum the facilities specified above. Securely anchor the trailer to the ground at all four corners to guard against movement during high winds.

3.6 PLANT COMMUNICATION

Whenever the Contractor has the individual elements of its plant so located that operation by normal voice between these elements is not satisfactory, the Contractor must install a satisfactory means of communication, such as telephone or other suitable devices and made available for use by Government personnel.

3.7 TEMPORARY PROJECT SAFETY FENCING

As soon as practicable, but not later than 15 days after the date established for commencement of work, furnish and erect temporary project safety fencing at the work site. The safety fencing must be a high visibility orange colored, high density polyethylene grid or approved equal, a minimum of 42 inches high, supported and tightly secured to steel posts located on maximum 10 foot centers, constructed at the approved location. Maintain the safety fencing during the life of the contract and, upon completion and acceptance of the work, will become the property of the Contractor and be removed from the work site.

3.8 CLEANUP

Remove construction debris, waste materials, packaging material and the like from the work site daily. Any dirt or mud which is tracked onto paved or surfaced roadways must be cleaned away. Store within the fenced area described above or at the supplemental storage area any materials resulting from demolition activities which are salvageable. Neatly stacked stored materials not in trailers, whether new or salvaged.

3.9 RESTORATION OF STORAGE AREA

Upon completion of the project remove the bulletinboard, signs, barricades, haulroads, and any other temporary products from the site. After removal of trailers, materials, and equipment from within the fenced area, remove the fence that will become the property of the Contractor. Restore to the

original or better condition, areas used by the Contractor for the storage of equipment or material, or other use. Gravel used to traverse grassed areas must be removed and the area restored to its original condition, including top soil and seeding as necessary.

-- End of Section --










SECTION 01 57 19.00 20

TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS 02/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA	833-R-060-04	(2000) Developing Your Storm N	Water	
		Pollution Prevention Plan, a (Guide	for
		Construction Sites		

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

29	CFR	1910.120	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
40	CFR	112	Oil Pollution Prevention
40	CFR	122.26	Storm Water Discharges (Applicable to State NPDES Programs, see section 123.25)
40	CFR	241	Guidelines for Disposal of Solid Waste
40	CFR	243	Guidelines for the Storage and Collection of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Solid Waste
40	CFR	258	Subtitle D Landfill Requirements
40	CFR	260	Hazardous Waste Management System: General
40	CFR	261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40	CFR	262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
40	CFR	263	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
40	CFR	264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40	CFR	265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40	CFR	266	Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of

Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
Land Disposal Restrictions
EPA Administered Permit Programs: The Hazardous Waste Permit Program
Requirements for Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Programs

- 40 CFR 272 Approved State Hazardous Waste Management Programs
- 40 CFR 273 Standards For Universal Waste Management
- 40 CFR 279 Standards for the Management of Used Oil
- 40 CFR 280 Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks (UST)
- 40 CFR 300 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- 40 CFR 355 Emergency Planning and Notification
- 40 CFR 372-SUBPART D Specific Toxic Chemical Listings
- 40 CFR 761 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions
- 40 CFR 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone
- 49 CFR 171 General Information, Regulations, and Definitions
- 49 CFR 172 Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
- 49 CFR 173 Shippers General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings
- 49 CFR 178 Specifications for Packagings
- 1.2 DEFINITIONS

40 CFR 268

40 CFR 270

40 CFR 271

1.2.1 Sediment

Soil and other debris that have eroded and have been transported by runoff water or wind.

1.2.2 Solid Waste

Garbage, refuse, debris, sludge, or other discharged material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous materials resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations.

Types of solid waste typically generated at construction sites may include:

- a. Green waste: The vegetative matter from landscaping, land clearing and grubbing, including, but not limited to, grass, bushes, scrubs, small trees and saplings, tree stumps and plant roots. Marketable trees, grasses and plants that are indicated to remain, be re-located, or be re-used are not included.
- b. Surplus soil: Existing soil that is in excess of what is required for this work, including aggregates intended, but not used, for on-site mixing of concrete, mortars and paving. Contaminated soil meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included.
- c. Debris: Non-hazardous solid material generated during the construction, demolition, or renovation of a structure which exceeds 2.5 inch particle size that is: a manufactured object; plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material (e.g. cobbles and boulders), broken or removed concrete, masonry, and rock asphalt paving; ceramics; roofing paper and shingles. Inert materials may be reinforced with or contain ferrous wire, rods, accessories and weldments. A mixture of debris and other material such as soil or sludge is also subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris by volume, based on visual inspection.
- d. Wood: Dimension and non-dimension lumber, plywood, chipboard, hardboard. Treated and/or painted wood that meets the definition of lead contaminated or lead based contaminated paint is not included.
- e. Scrap metal: Scrap and excess ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as reinforcing steel, structural shapes, pipe and wire that are recovered or collected and disposed of as scrap. Scrap metal meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included.
- f. Paint cans: Metal cans that are empty of paints, solvents, thinners and adhesives. If permitted by the paint can label, a thin dry film may remain in the can.
- g. Recyclables: Materials, equipment and assemblies such as doors, windows, door and window frames, plumbing fixtures, glazing and mirrors that are recovered and sold as recyclable. Metal meeting the definition of lead contaminated or lead based paint contaminated may not be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company. Paint cans may be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company.
- Hazardous Waste: By definition, to be a hazardous waste a material must first meet the definition of a solid waste. Hazardous waste and hazardous debris are special cases of solid waste. They have additional regulatory controls and must be handled separately. They are thus defined separately in this document.

Material not regulated as solid waste are: nuclear source or byproduct materials regulated under the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended; suspended or dissolved materials in domestic sewage effluent or irrigation return flows, or other regulated point source discharges; regulated air emissions; and fluids or wastes associated with natural gas or crude oil exploration or production.

1.2.3 Hazardous Debris

As defined in Solid Waste paragraph, debris that contains listed hazardous waste (either on the debris surface, or in its interstices, such as pore structure) per 40 CFR 261; or debris that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste per 40 CFR 261.

1.2.4 Chemical Wastes

This includes salts, acids, alkalizes, herbicides, pesticides, and organic chemicals.

1.2.5 Garbage

Refuse and scraps resulting from preparation, cooking, dispensing, and consumption of food.

1.2.6 Hazardous Waste

Any discarded material, liquid, solid, or gas, which meets the definition of hazardous material or is designated hazardous waste by the Environmental Protection Agency or State Hazardous Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, 40 CFR 265, 40 CFR 266, 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 270, 40 CFR 271, 40 CFR 272, 40 CFR 273, 40 CFR 279, and 40 CFR 280.

1.2.7 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials as defined in 49 CFR 171 and listed in 49 CFR 172.

Hazardous material is any material that:

a. Is regulated as a hazardous material per 49 CFR 173, or

b. Requires a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) per 29 CFR 1910.120, or

c. During end use, treatment, handling, packaging, storage, transpiration, or disposal meets or has components that meet or have potential to meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by 40 CFR 261 Subparts A, B, C, or D.

Designation of a material by this definition, when separately regulated or controlled by other instructions or directives, does not eliminate the need for adherence to that hazard-specific guidance which takes precedence over this instruction for "control" purposes. Such material include ammunition, weapons, explosive actuated devices, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological warfare materials, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, medical waste and infectious materials, bulk fuels, radioactive materials, and other materials such as asbestos, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Nonetheless, the exposure may occur incident to manufacture, storage, use and demilitarization of these items.

1.2.8 Waste Hazardous Material (WHM)

Any waste material which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment and which has been so designated. Used oil not containing any hazardous waste, as defined above, falls under this definition.

1.2.9 Oily Waste

Those materials which are, or were, mixed with used oil and have become separated from that used oil. Oily wastes also means materials, including wastewaters, centrifuge solids, filter residues or sludges, bottom sediments, tank bottoms, and sorbents which have come into contact with and have been contaminated by, used oil and may be appropriately tested and discarded in a manner which is in compliance with other State and local requirements.

This definition includes materials such as oily rags, "kitty litter" sorbent clay and organic sorbent material. These materials may be land filled provided that:

a. It is not prohibited in other State regulations or local ordinances

b. The amount generated is "de minimus" (a small amount)

c. It is the result of minor leaks or spills resulting from normal process operations

d. All free-flowing oil has been removed to the practical extent possible

Large quantities of this material, generated as a result of a major spill or in lieu of proper maintenance of the processing equipment, are a solid waste. As a solid waste, a hazardous waste determination must be performed prior to disposal. As this can be an expensive process, it is recommended that this type of waste be minimized through good housekeeping practices and employee education.

1.2.10 Regulated Waste

Those solid waste that have specific additional Federal, state, or local controls for handling, storage, or disposal.

1.2.11 Class I Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Class I ODS is defined in Section 602(a) of The Clean Air Act and includes the following chemicals:

chlorofluorocarbon-11 (CFC-11) chlorofluorocarbon-12 (CFC-12) chlorofluorocarbon-13 (CFC-13) chlorofluorocarbon-111 (CFC-111) chlorofluorocarbon-112 (CFC-112) chlorofluorocarbon-113 (CFC-113) chlorofluorocarbon-114 (CFC-114) chlorofluorocarbon-115 (CFC-115) chlorofluorocarbon-211 (CFC-211)

chlorofluorocarbon-212 (CFC-212) chlorofluorocarbon-213 (CFC-213) chlorofluorocarbon-214 (CFC-214) chlorofluorocarbon-215 (CFC-215) chlorofluorocarbon-216 (CFC-216) chlorofluorocarbon-217 (CFC-217) chlorofluorocarbon-500 (CFC-500) chlorofluorocarbon-502 (CFC-502) chlorofluorocarbon-503 (CFC-503) halon-1211 halon-1301 halon-2402 carbon tetrachloride methyl bromide methyl chloroform

Class II ODS is defined in Section 602(s) of The Clean Air Act and includes the following chemicals:

hydrochlorofluorocarbon-21	(HCFC-21)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22	(HCFC-22)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-31	(HCFC-31)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-121	(HCFC-121)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-122	(HCFC-122)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-123	(HCFC-123)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-124	(HCFC-124)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-131	(HCFC-131)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-132	(HCFC-132)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-133	(HCFC-133)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-141	(HCFC-141)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-142	(HCFC-142)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-221	(HCFC-221)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-222	(HCFC-222)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-223	(HCFC-223)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-224	(HCFC-224)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-225	(HCFC-225)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-226	(HCFC-226)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-231	(HCFC-231)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-232	(HCFC-232)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-233	(HCFC-233)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-234	(HCFC-234)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-235	(HCFC-235)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-241	(HCFC-241)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-242	(HCFC-242)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-243	(HCFC-243)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-244	(HCFC-244)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-251	(HCFC-251)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-252	(HCFC-252)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-253	(HCFC-253)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-261	(HCFC-261)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-262	(HCFC-262)
hydrochlorofluorocarbon-271	(HCFC-271)

1.2.11.1 Universal Waste

The universal waste regulations streamline collection requirements for certain hazardous wastes in the following categories: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment (e.g., thermostats) and lamps (e.g., fluorescent bulbs). The rule is designed to reduce hazardous waste

in the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream by making it easier for universal waste handlers to collect these items and send them for recycling or proper disposal. These regulations can be found at 40 CFR 273.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Preconstruction Survey; G

Solid Waste Management Plan and Permit; G

Regulatory Notifications; G

Environmental Management Plan; G

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan; G

Storm Water Notice of Intent (for NPDES coverage under the general permit for construction activities); G

Dirt and Dust Control Plan

Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Disposal Requirements

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Reports

Storm Water Inspection Reports for General Permit

Contractor 40 CFR employee training records

Solid Waste Management Report; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Some of the records listed below are also required as part of other submittals. For the "Records" submittal, maintain on-site a separate three-ring Environmental Records binder and submit at the completion of the project. Make separate parts to the binder corresponding to each of the applicable sub items listed below.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan compliance notebook; G

Waste Determination Documentation

Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste

Contractor 40 CFR Employee Training Records

Solid Waste Management Permit

Solid Waste Management Report Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log; G Hazardous Waste/Debris Management Regulatory Notifications

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Provide and maintain, during the life of the contract, environmental protection as defined. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures to control pollution that develops during normal construction practice. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures required to correct conditions that develop during the construction of permanent or temporary environmental features associated with the project. Comply with Federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to the environment, including water, air, solid waste, hazardous waste and substances, oily substances, and noise pollution.

The Contractor may be required to promptly conduct tests and procedures for the purpose of assessing whether construction operations are in compliance with Applicable Environmental Laws. Analytical work shall be done by qualified laboratories; and where required by law, the laboratories shall be certified.

1.4.1 Environmental Compliance Assessment Training and Tracking System (ECATTS)

The QC Manager is responsible for environmental compliance on projects unless an Environmental Manager is named. The QC Manager (and alternative QC Manager) or Environmental Manager shall complete ECATTS training prior to starting respective portions of on-site work under this contract. If personnel changes occur for any of these positions after starting work, replacement personnel shall complete ECATTS training within 14 days of assignment to the project

Submit an ECATTS certificate of completion for personnel who have completed the required "Environmental Compliance Assessment Training and Tracking System (ECATTS)" training. This training is web-based and can be accessed from any computer with Internet access using the following instructions.

Register for NAVFAC Environmental Compliance Training and Tracking System, by logging on to http://navfac.ecatts.com/. Obtain the password for registration from the Contracting Officer.

This training has been structured to allow contractor personnel to receive credit under this contract and also to carry forward credit to future contracts. Contractors shall ensure that the QC Manager (and alternate QC Manager) or Environmental Manager review their training plans for new modules or updated training requirements prior to beginning work. Some training modules are tailored for specific State regulatory requirements; therefore, Contractors working in multiple states will be requires to re-take modules tailored to the state where the contract work is being performed.

ECATTS is available for use by all contractor and subcontractor personnel associated with this project. These other personnel are encouraged (but not required) to take the training and may do so at their discretion.

The Contractor shall perform work under this contract consistent with the policy and objectives identified in the installation's Environmental Management System (EMS). The Contractor shall perform work in a manner that conforms to objectives and targets, environmental programs and operational controls identified by the EMS. The Contractor will provide monitoring and measurement information as necessary to address environmental performance relative to environmental, engery, and transportation management goals. In the event an EMS nonconformance or environmental noncompliance associated with the contracted services, tasks, or actions occurs, the Contractor shall ensure that its employees are aware of their roles and responsibilities under the EMS and how these EMS roles and responsibilities affect work performed under the contract.

The Contractor is responsible for ensuring that their employees receive applicable environmental and occupational health and safety training, and keep up to date on regulatory required specific training for the type of work to be conducted onsite. All on-site Contractor personnel, and their subcontractor personnel, performing tasks that have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact shall be competent on the basis of appropriate education, training or experience. Upon contract award, the Contracting Officer's Representative will notify the installation's EMS coordinator to arrange EMS training. Refer to Section 01 57 19.01 20, Supplemental Temporary Environmental Controls for additional site specific EMS requirements related to construction. The installation's EMS coordinator shall identify training needs associated with environmental aspects and the EMS, and arrange training or take other action to meet these needs. The Contractor shall provide training documentation to the Contracting Officer. The EMS coordinator shall retain associated records.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Preconstruction Survey

Perform a Preconstruction Survey of the project site with the Contracting Officer, and take photographs showing existing environmental conditions in and adjacent to the site. Submit a report for the record.

1.5.2 Regulatory Notifications

The Contractor is responsible for all regulatory notification requirements in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations. In cases where the Navy must also provide public notification (such as stormwater permitting), the Contractor must coordinate with the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall submit copies of all regulatory notifications to the Contracting Officer prior to commencement of work activities. Typically, regulatory notifications must be provided for the following (this listing is not all inclusive): demolition, renovation, NPDES defined site work, remediation of controlled substances (asbestos, hazardous waste, lead paint).

1.5.3 Environmental Brief

Attend an environmental brief to be included in the preconstruction meeting. Provide the following information: types, quantities, and use of hazardous materials that will be brought onto the activity; types and quantities of wastes/wastewater that may be generated during the contract. Discuss the results of the Preconstruction Survey at this time.

Prior to initiating any work on site, meet with the Contracting Officer and activity environmental staff to discuss the proposed Environmental Management Plan. Develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection, including measures for protecting natural resources, required reports, required permits, permit requirements, and other measures to be taken.

1.5.4 Environmental Manager

Appoint in writing an Environmental Manager for the project site. The Environmental Manager will be directly responsible for coordinating contractor compliance with Federal, State, local, and station requirements.

The Environmental Manager will ensure compliance with Hazardous Waste Program requirements (including hazardous waste handling, storage, manifesting, and disposal); implement the Environmental Management Plan; ensure that all environmental permits are obtained, maintained, and closed out; ensure compliance with Storm Water Program Management requirements; ensure compliance with Hazardous Materials (storage, handling, and reporting) requirements; and coordinate any remediation of regulated substances (lead, asbestos, PCB transformers). This can be a collateral position; however the person in this position must be trained to adequately accomplish the following duties: ensure waste segregation and storage compatibility requirements are met; inspect and manage Satellite Accumulation areas; ensure only authorized personnel add wastes to containers; ensure all Contractor personnel are trained in 40 CFR requirements in accordance with their position requirements; coordinate removal of waste containers; and maintain the Environmental Records binder and required documentation, including environmental permits compliance and close-out.

1.5.5 Contractor 40 CFR Employee Training Records

Prepare and maintain employee training records throughout the term of the contract meeting applicable 40 CFR requirements. Submit these training records to the Contracting Officer at the conclusion of the project, unless otherwise directed.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prior to initiating any work on site, the Contractor will meet with the Contracting Officer to discuss the proposed Environmental Protection Plan and develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection, including measures for protecting natural resources, required reports, and other measures to be taken. The Contractor's Environmental Plan shall incorporate construction related objectives and targets from the installation's Environmental Management System. The Environmental Management Plan will be submitted in the following format and shall include the elements specified below.

a. Description of the Environmental Management Plan

(1) General overview and purpose

(a). A brief description of each specific plan required by environmental permit or elsewhere in this contract.

(b). The duties and level of authority assigned to the person(s) on the job site that oversee environmental compliance.

(c). A copy of any standard or project specific operating procedures that will be used to effectively manage and protect the environment on the project site.

(d). Communication and training procedures that will be used to convey environmental management requirements to contractor employees and subcontractors.

(e). Emergency contact information contact information (office phone number, cell phone number, and e-mail address).

(2) General site information

(3) A letter signed by an officer of the firm appointing the Environmental Manager and stating that he/she is responsible for managing and implementing the Environmental Program as described in this contract. Include in this letter the Environmental Manager's authority to direct the removal and replacement of non-conforming work.

- b. Management of Natural Resources
 - (1) Land resources
 - (2) Tree protection
 - (3) Replacement of damaged landscape features
 - (4) Temporary construction
 - (5) Stream crossings
 - (6) Fish and wildlife resources
 - (7) Wetland areas
- c. Protection of Historical and Archaeological Resources
 - (1) Objectives
 - (2) Methods
- d. Storm Water Management and Control
 - (1) Ground cover
 - (2) Erodible soils
 - (3) Temporary measures

- (a) Mechanical retardation and control of runoff
- (b) Vegetation and mulch

(4) Effective selection, implementation and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

e. Protection of the Environment from Waste Derived from Contractor Operations

(1) Control and disposal of solid and sanitary waste. If Section 01 74 19.05 20 is included in the contract, submit the plan required by that section as part of the Environmental Management Plan.

(2) Control and disposal of hazardous waste (Hazardous Waste Management Section)

This item will consist of the management procedures for all hazardous waste to be generated. The elements of those procedures will coincide with the Activity Hazardous Waste Management Plan. A copy of the Activity Hazardous Waste Management Plan will be provided by the Contracting Officer. As a minimum, include the following:

(a) Procedures to be employed to ensure a written waste determination is made for appropriate wastes which are to be generated;

(b) Sampling/analysis plan;

(c) Methods of hazardous waste accumulation/storage (i.e., in tanks and/or containers);

(d) Management procedures for storage, labeling, transportation, and disposal of waste (treatment of waste is not allowed unless specifically noted);

(e) Management procedures and regulatory documentation ensuring disposal of hazardous waste complies with Land Disposal Restrictions (40 CFR 268);

(f) Management procedures for recyclable hazardous materials such as lead-acid batteries, used oil, and the like;

(g) Used oil management procedures in accordance with40 CFR 279;

(h) Pollution prevention hazardous waste minimization procedures;

(i) Plans for the disposal of hazardous waste by permitted facilities;

(j) Procedures to be employed to ensure all required employee training records are maintained.

f. Prevention of Releases to the Environment

- (1) Procedures to prevent releases to the environment
- (2) Notifications in the event of a release to the environment
- g. Regulatory Notification and Permits

(1) List what notifications and permit applications must be made. Demonstrate that those permits have been obtained by including copies of all applicable, environmental permits..

3.1.1 Environmental Protection Plan Review

Within thirty days after the Contract award date, submit the proposed Environmental Management Plan for further discussion, review, and approval. Commencement of work will not begin until the environmental management plan has been approved.

3.1.2 Licenses and Permits

Obtain licenses and permits pursuant to the "Permits and Responsibilities" FAR Clause 52.236-7.

3.2 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work. Restore to an equivalent or improved condition upon completion of work. Confine construction activities to within the limits of the work indicated or specified. If the work is near streams, lakes, or other waterways, conform to the national permitting requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Do not disturb fish and wildlife. Do not alter water flows or otherwise significantly disturb the native habitat adjacent to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife, except as indicated or specified.

Except in areas to be cleared, do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs without the Contracting Officer's permission. Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guys to existing nearby trees for anchorages unless authorized by the Contracting Officer. Where such use of attached ropes, cables, or guys is authorized, the Contractor will be responsible for any resultant damage.

Protect existing trees which are to remain and which may be injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations. Remove displaced rocks from uncleared areas. By approved excavation, remove trees with 30 percent or more of their root systems destroyed. Remove trees and other landscape features scarred or damaged by equipment operations, and replace with equivalent, undamaged trees and landscape features. Obtain Contracting Officer's approval before replacement.

The Contracting Officer's approval is required before any equipment will be permitted to ford live streams. In areas where frequent crossings are required, install temporary culverts or bridges. Obtain Contracting Officer's approval prior to installation. Remove temporary culverts or bridges upon completion of work, and repair the area to its original conditionunless otherwise required by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

3.2.1.1 Burnoff

Burnoff of the ground cover is not permitted.

3.2.1.2 Protection of Erodible Soils

Immediately finish the earthwork brought to a final grade, as indicated or specified. Immediately protect the side slopes and back slopes upon completion of rough grading. Plan and conduct earthwork to minimize the duration of exposure of unprotected soils.

3.2.1.3 Temporary Protection of Erodible Soils

Use the following methods to prevent erosion and control sedimentation:

a. Mechanical Retardation and Control of Runoff

(1) Mechanically retard and control the rate of runoff from the construction site. This includes construction of diversion ditches, benches, berms, and use of silt fences and straw bales to retard and divert runoff to protected drainage courses.

c. Vegetation and Mulch

(1) Provide temporary protection on sides and back slopes as soon as rough grading is completed or sufficient soil is exposed to require erosion protection. Protect slopes by accelerated growth of permanent vegetation, temporary vegetation, mulching, or netting. Stabilize slopes by hydroseeding, anchoring mulch in place, covering with anchored netting, sodding, or such combination of these and other methods necessary for effective erosion control.

3.2.2 Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Reports

Note erosion control inspection reports may be compiled as part of a stormwater pollution prevention plan inspection reports if applicable.

3.2.2.1 Storm Water Notice of Intent for Construction Activities and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The Contractor shall submit a Storm Water Notice of Intent (for NPDES coverage under the general permit for construction activities) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project to the Contracting Officer prior and gain approval prior to the commencement of work. The SWPPP will meet the requirements of the EPA or State general permit for storm water discharges from construction sites. Submit the SWPPP along with any required Notice of Intents, Notice of Termination, and appropriate permit fees, via the Contracting Officer, to the appropriate Federal or State agency for approval, a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the start of any land disturbing activities. The Contractor shall maintain an approved copy of the SWPPP at the construction on-site office, and continually update as regulations require, reflecting current site conditions.

Coverage under this permit requires the contractor prepare a Storm Water

Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), prepare and submit a Registration Statement as a co-permittee with the Construction Officer, and provide the permit fee to the responsible state agency before any land disturbing activities begin. The contractor shall file for permit coverage on behalf Construction Officer and himself and file a Notice of Termination once construction is complete and the site is stabilized with a final sustainable cover.

Under the terms and conditions of the permit, the Contractor may be required to install, inspect, maintain best management practices (BMPs), and submit stormwater BMP inspection reports and stormwater pollution prevention plan inspection reports. The Contractor shall ensure construction operations and management are constantly in compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit for storm water discharges from construction activities.

(1) The SWPPP shall:

a. Identify potential sources of pollution which may be reasonably expected to affect the quality of storm water discharge from the site.

b. Describe and ensure implementation of practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharge from the site.

c. Ensure compliance with terms of the EPA or State general permit for storm water discharge.

d. Select applicable best management practices from EPA 833-R-060-04.

e. Include a completed copy of the Registration Statement, BMP Inspection Report Template and Notice of Termination except for the effective date.

f. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Measures and Notice of Intent 40 CFR 122.26, EPA 833-R-060-04. Provide a "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan" (SWPPP) for the project. The SWPPP will meet the requirements of the EPA or State general permit for storm water discharges from construction sites. Submit the SWPPP along with any required Notice of Intents, Notice of Termination, and appropriate permit fees, via the Contracting Officer, to the appropriate Federal or State agency for approval, a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the start of construction. A copy of the approved SWPPP will be kept at the construction on-site office, and continually updated as regulations require reflecting current site conditions.

3.2.2.2 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Compliance Notebook

The contractor shall create and maintain a three binder of documents that demonstrate compliance with the Stormwater Construction Activity permit. The binder shall include a copy of the permit Registration Statement, proof of permit fee payment, SWPPP and SWPPP update amendments, inspection reports, copies of correspondence with the list agency that issued the permit i.e. Virginia DCR and a copy of the permit Notice of Termination. At the completion of the project the folder shall become the property of the Government. The compliance notebook shall be provided to Contracting Officer. An advance copy of the Registration Statement shall be provided to the Contracting Officer immediately after the form is presented to the permitting agency.

3.2.3 Stormwater Drainage and Construction Dewatering

There will be no discharge of excavation ground water to the sanitary sewer, storm drains, or to the river without prior specific authorization of the Environmental Division in writing. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Construction site runoff will be prevented from entering any storm drain or the river directly by the use of straw bales or other method suitable to the Environmental Division. Contractor will provide erosion protection of the surrounding soils.

Construction Dewatering shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer. If the construction dewatering is noted or suspected of being contaminated, it may only be released to the storm drain system if the discharge is specifically permitted. Authorization for any contaminated groundwater release shall be obtained in advance from the base Environmental Officer. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances.

3.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Carefully protect in-place and report immediately to the Contracting Officer historical and archaeological items or human skeletal remains discovered in the course of work. Upon discovery, notify the Contracting Officer. Stop work in the immediate area of the discovery until directed by the Contracting Officer to resume work. The Government retains ownership and control over historical and archaeological resources.

3.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN and PERMIT

Provide to the contracting officer written notification of the quantity of solid waste/debris that is anticipated to be generated by construction. Include in the report the locations where various types of waste will be disposed or recycled. Include letters of acceptance or as applicable, submit one copy of a State and local Solid Waste Management Permit or license showing such agency's approval of the disposal plan before transporting wastes off Government property.

3.4.1 Solid Waste Management Report

Monthly, submit a solid waste disposal report to the Contracting Officer. For each waste, the report will state the classification (using the definitions provided in this section), amount, location, and name of the business receiving the solid waste.

The Contractor will include copies of the waste handling facilities' weight tickets, receipts, bills of sale, and other sales documentation. In lieu of sales documentation, the Contractor may submit a statement indicating the disposal location for the solid waste which is signed by an officer of the Contractor firm authorized to legally obligate or bind the firm. The sales documentation or Contractor certification will include the receiver's tax identification number and business, EPA or State registration number, along with the receiver's delivery and business addresses and telephone numbers. For each solid waste retained by the Contractor for his own use, the Contractor will submit on the solid waste disposal report the information previously described in this paragraph. Prices paid or received will not be reported to the Contracting Officer unless required by other provisions or specifications of this Contract or public law.

3.4.2 Control and Management of Solid Wastes

Pick up solid wastes, and place in covered containers which are regularly emptied. Do not prepare or cook food on the project site. Prevent contamination of the site or other areas when handling and disposing of wastes. At project completion, leave the areas clean. Recycling is encouraged and can be coordinated with the Contracting Officer and the activity recycling coordinator. Remove all solid waste (including non-hazardous debris) from Government property and dispose off-site at an approved landfill. Solid waste disposal off-site must comply with most stringent local, State, and Federal requirements including 40 CFR 241, 40 CFR 243, and 40 CFR 258.

Manage spent hazardous material used in construction, including but not limited to, aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, and used rags, as per environmental law.

3.4.2.1 Dumpsters

Equip dumpsters with a secure cover and paint the standard base color. Keep cover closed at all times, except when being loaded with trash and debris. Locate dumpsters behind the construction fence or out of the public view. Empty site dumpsters at least once a week. or as needed to keep the site free of debris and trash. If necessary, provide 55 gallon trash containers painted the darker base color to collect debris in the construction site area. Locate the trash containers behind the construction fence or out of the public view. Empty trash containers at least once a day. For large demolitions, large dumpsters without lids are acceptable but should not have debris higher than the sides before emptying.

3.5 WASTE DETERMINATION DOCUMENTATION

Complete a Waste Determination form (provided at the pre-construction conference) for all contractor derived wastes to be generated. Base the waste determination upon either a constituent listing from the manufacturer used in conjunction with consideration of the process by which the waste was generated, EPA approved analytical data, or laboratory analysis (Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) by themselves are not adequate). Attach all support documentation to the Waste Determination form. As a minimum, a Waste Determination form must be provided for the following wastes (this listing is not all inclusive): oil and latex based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosols, petroleum products, and all containers of the original materials.

3.6 CONTRACTOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INVENTORY LOG

Submit the "Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log"(found at: http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/NAVGRAPH/graphtoc.pdf), which provides information required by (EPCRA Sections 312 and 313) along with corresponding Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to the Contracting Officer at the start and at the end of construction (30 days from final acceptance), and update no later than January 31 of each calendar year during the life of the contract. Documentation for any spills/releases, environmental reports or off-site transfers may be requested by the Contracting Officer.

3.6.1 Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste

Manifest, pack, ship and dispose of hazardous or toxic waste and universal waste that is generated as a result of construction in accordance with the generating facilities generator status under the Recourse Conservation and Recovery Act. Contact the Contracting Officer for the facility RCRA identification number that is to be used on each manifest.

Submit a copy of the applicable EPA and or State permit(s), manifest(s), or license(s) for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous and regulated waste by permitted facilities. Hazardous or toxic waste manifest must be reviewed, signed, and approved by the Navy before the Contractor may ship waste. To obtain specific disposal instructions the Contractor must coordinate with the Activity environmental office. Refer to Section 01 57 19.01 20 for the Activity Point of Contact information.

3.7 POLLUTION PREVENTION/HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION

Minimize the use of hazardous materials and the generation of hazardous waste. Include procedures for pollution prevention/ hazardous waste minimization in the Hazardous Waste Management Section of the Environmental Management Plan. Consult with the activity Environmental Office for suggestions and to obtain a copy of the installation's pollution prevention/hazardous waste minimization plan for reference material when preparing this part of the plan. If no written plan exists, obtain information by contacting the Contracting Officer. Describe the types of the hazardous materials expected to be used in the construction when requesting information.

3.8 WHM/HW MATERIALS PROHIBITION

No waste hazardous material or hazardous waste shall be disposed of on government property. No hazardous material shall be brought onto government property that does not directly relate to requirements for the performance of this contract. The government is not responsible for disposal of Contractor's waste material brought on the job site and not required in the performance of this contract. The intent of this provision is to dispose of that waste identified as waste hazardous material/hazardous waste as defined herein that was generated as part of this contract and existed within the boundary of the Contract limits and not brought in from offsite by the Contractor. Incidental materials used to support the contract including, but not limited to aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, rags, clothing, etc. are the responsibility of the Contractor. The list is illustrative rather than inclusive. The Contractor is not authorized to discharge any materials to sanitary sewer, storm drain, or to the river or conduct waste treatment or disposal on government property without written approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

No hazardous material shall be brought onto government property that does not directly relate to requirements for the performance of this contract.

Include hazardous material control procedures in the Safety Plan. Address procedures and proper handling of hazardous materials, including the

appropriate transportation requirements. Submit a MSDS and estimated quantities to be used for each hazardous material to the Contracting Officer prior to bringing the material on base. Typical materials requiring MSDS and quantity reporting include, but are not limited to, oil and latex based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosol, and petroleum products. At the end of the project, provide the Contracting Officer with the maximum quantity of each material that was present at the site at any one time, the dates the material was present, the amount of each material that was used during the project, and how the material was used. Ensure that hazardous materials are utilized in a manner that will minimize the amount of hazardous waste that is generated. Ensure that all containers of hazardous materials have NFPA labels or their equivalent. Keep copies of the MSDS for hazardous materials on site at all times and provide them to the Contracting Officer at the end of the project. Certify that all hazardous materials removed from the site are hazardous materials and do not meet the definition of hazardous waste per 40 CFR 261.

3.10 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND REFULING

Conduct the fueling and lubricating of equipment and motor vehicles in a manner that protects against spills and evaporation. Manage all used oil generated on site in accordance with 40 CFR 279. Determine if any used oil generated while on-site exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. Used oil containing 1000 parts per million of solvents will be considered a hazardous waste and disposed of at Contractor's expense. Used oil mixed with a hazardous waste will also be considered a hazardous waste.

3.10.1 Oily and Hazardous Substances

Prevent oil or hazardous substances from entering the ground, drainage areas, or navigable waters. In accordance with 40 CFR 112, surround all temporary fuel oil or petroleum storage tanks with a temporary berm or containment of sufficient size and strength to contain the contents of the tanks, plus 10 percent freeboard for precipitation. The berm will be impervious to oil for 72 hours and be constructed so that any discharge will not permeate, drain, infiltrate, or otherwise escape before cleanup occurs.

3.10.2 Inadvertent Discovery of Petroleum Contaminated Soil or Hazardous Wastes

If petroleum contaminated soil or suspected hazardous waste is found during construction that was not identified in the contract documents, the contractor shall immediately notify the contracting officer. The contractor shall not disturb this material until authorized by the contracting officer.

3.11 FUEL TANKS

Petroleum products and lubricants required to sustain up to 30 days of construction activity may be kept on site. Storage and refilling practices shall comply with 40 CFR Part 112. Secondary containment shall be provided and be no less than 110 percent of the tank volume plus five inches of free-board. If a secondary berm is used for containment then the berm shall be impervious to oil for 72 hours and be constructed so that any discharge will not permeate, drain, infiltrate, or otherwise escape before cleanup occurs. Drips pans are required and the tanks must be covered during inclement weather.

3.12 RELEASES/SPILLS OF OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Exercise due diligence to prevent, contain, and respond to spills of hazardous material, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, sewage, regulated gas, petroleum, lubrication oil, and other substances regulated by environmental law. Maintain spill cleanup equipment and materials at the work site. In the event of a spill, take prompt, effective action to stop, contain, curtail, or otherwise limit the amount, duration, and severity of the spill/release. In the event of any releases of oil and hazardous substances, chemicals, or gases; immediately (within 15 minutes) notify the Base or Activity Fire Department, the activity's Command Duty Officer, and the Contracting Officer. If the contractor's response is inadequate, the Navy may respond. If this should occur, the contractor will be required to reimburse the government for spill response assistance and analysis.

The Contractor is responsible for verbal and written notifications as required by the federal 40 CFR 355, State, local regulations and Navy Instructions. Spill response will be in accordance with 40 CFR 300 and applicable State and local regulations. Contain and clean up these spills without cost to the Government. If Government assistance is requested or required, the Contractor will reimburse the Government for such assistance. Provide copies of the written notification and documentation that a verbal notification was made within 20 days.

Maintain spill cleanup equipment and materials at the work site. Clean up all hazardous and non-hazardous (WHM) waste spills. The Contractor shall reimburse the government for all material, equipment, and clothing generated during any spill cleanup. The Contractor shall reimburse the government for all costs incurred including sample analysis materials, equipment, and labor if the government must initiate its own spill cleanup procedures, for Contractor responsible spills, when:

a. The Contractor has not begun spill cleanup procedure within one hour of spill discovery/occurrence, or

b. If, in the government's judgment, the Contractor's spill cleanup is not adequately abating life threatening situation and/or is a threat to any body of water or environmentally sensitive areas.

3.13 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

3.13.1 Facility Hazardous Waste Generator Status

Whiting Field is designated as a Large Quantity Generator. All work conducted within the boundaries of this activity must meet the regulatory requirements of this generator designation. The Contractor will comply with all provisions of Federal, State and local regulatory requirements applicable to this generator status regarding training and storage, handling, and disposal of all construction derived wastes.

3.13.2 Hazardous Waste/Debris Management

Identify all construction activities which will generate hazardous waste/debris. Provide a documented waste determination for all resultant waste streams. Hazardous waste/debris will be identified, labeled, handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, and

local regulations including 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, 40 CFR 265, 40 CFR 266, and 40 CFR 268.

Hazardous waste will also be managed in accordance with the approved Hazardous Waste Management Section of the Environmental Protection Plan. Store hazardous wastes in approved containers in accordance with 49 CFR 173 and 49 CFR 178. Hazardous waste generated within the confines of Government facilities will be identified as being generated by the Government.

Prior to removal of any hazardous waste from Government property, all hazardous waste manifests must be signed by activity personnel from the Station Environmental Office. No hazardous waste will be brought onto Government property. Provide to the Contracting Officer a copy of waste determination documentation for any solid waste streams that have any potential to be hazardous waste or contain any chemical constituents listed in 40 CFR 372-SUBPART D. For hazardous wastes spills, verbally notify the Contracting Officer immediately.

3.13.2.1 Regulated Waste Storage/Satellite Accumulation/90 Day Storage Areas

If the work requires the temporary storage/collection of regulated or hazardous wastes, the Contractor will request the establishment of a Regulated Waste Storage Area, a Satellite Accumulation Area, or a 90 Day Storage Area at the point of generation. The Contractor must submit a request in writing to the Contracting Officer providing the following information:

Contract Number	 Contractor	
<u>Haz/Waste or</u> Regulated Waste POC	 Phone Number	
Type of Waste	 Source of Waste	
Emergency POC	 Phone Number	
Location of the Site:		

(Attach Site Plan to the Request)

Attach a waste determination form. Allow ten working days for processing this request. The designated area where waste is being stored shall be barricaded and a sign identifying as follows:

"DANGER - UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT"

3.13.2.2 Hazardous Waste Disposal

No hazardous, toxic, or universal waste shall be disposed or hazardous material abandoned on government property. And unless otherwise other wise noted in this contract, the government is not responsible for disposal of Contractor generated waste material. The disposal of incidental materials used to accomplish the work including, but not limited to aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, rags, clothing, etc. are the responsibility of the Contractor. The list is illustrative rather than inclusive.

The Contractor is not authorized to discharge any materials to sanitary sewer, storm drain, or water way or conduct waste treatment or disposal on

government property without written approval of the Contracting Officer.

Control of stored waste, packaging, sampling, analysis, and disposal will be determined by the details in the contract. The requirements for jobs in the following paragraphs will be used as the guidelines for disposal of any hazardous waste generated.

a. Responsibilities for Contractor's Disposal

Contractor responsibilities include any generation of WHM/HW requiring Contractor disposal of solid waste or liquid.

- (1) The Contractor agrees to provide all service necessary for the final treatment/disposal of the hazardous material/waste in accordance with all local, State and Federal laws and regulations, and the terms and conditions of the contract within sixty (60) days after the materials have been generated. These services will include all necessary personnel, labor, transportation, packaging, detailed analysis (if required for disposal, and/or transportation, including manifesting or completing waste profile sheets, equipment, and the compilation of all documentation is required).
- (2) Contain all waste in accordance with 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, 40 CFR 265, 40 CFR 266, 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 270, 40 CFR 272, 40 CFR 273, 40 CFR 279, 40 CFR 280, and 40 CFR 761.
- (3) Obtaining a representative sample of the material generated for each job done to provide waste stream determination.
- (4) Analyzing for each sample taken and providing analytical results to the Contracting Officer. Provide two copies of the results.
- (5) Determine the DOT proper shipping names for all waste (each container requiring disposal) and will demonstrate how this determination is developed and supported by the sampling and analysis requirements contained herein to the Contracting Officer.

Contractor Disposal Turn-In Requirements

For any waste hazardous materials or hazardous waste generated which requires the Contractor to dispose of, the following conditions must be complied with in order to be acceptable for disposal:

- 1 Drums compatible with waste contents and drums meet DOT requirements for 49 CFR 173 for transportation of materials.
- 2 Drums banded to wooden pallets. No more than three (3) 55 gallon drums to a pallet, or two (2) 85 gallon over packs.
- 3 Band using 1-1/4 inch minimum band on upper third of drum.

4 Recovery materials label (provided by Code 106.321) located in middle of drum, filled out to indicate actual volume of material, name of material manufacturer, other vendor information as available.

3.13.3 Class I ODS Prohibition

Class I ODS as defined and identified herein will not be used in the performance of this contract, nor be provided as part of the equipment. This prohibition will be considered to prevail over any other provision, specification, drawing, or referenced documents. Regulations related to the protection of stratosphere ozone may be forund in 40 CFR 82.

Heating and air conditioning technicians must be certified through an EPA-approved program. Copies of certifications shall be maintained at the employees' place of business and be carried as a wallet card by the technician, as provided by environmental law. Accidental venting of a refrigerant is a release and shall be reported to the Contracting Officer.

3.13.3.1 Universal Waste/e-Waste Management

Universal waste including but not limited to some mercury containing building products such florescent lamps, mercury vapor lamps, high pressure sodium lamps, CRTs, batteries, aerosol paint containers, electrical equipment containing PCBs, and consumed electronic devices, shall be managed in accordance with applicable environmental law and installation instructions.

3.14 DUST CONTROL

Keep dust down at all times, including during nonworking periods. Sprinkle or treat, with dust suppressants, the soil at the site, haul roads, and other areas disturbed by operations. Dry power brooming will not be permitted. Instead, use vacuuming, wet mopping, wet sweeping, or wet power brooming. Air blowing will be permitted only for cleaning nonparticulate debris such as steel reinforcing bars. Only wet cutting will be permitted for cutting concrete blocks, concrete, and bituminous concrete. Do not unnecessarily shake bags of cement, concrete mortar, or plaster.

3.14.1 Dirt and Dust Control Plan

Submit truck and material haul routes along with a plan for controlling dirt, debris, and dust on base roadways. As a minimum, identify in the plan the subcontractor and equipment for cleaning along the haul route and measures to reduce dirt, dust, and debris from roadways.

3.15 ABRASIVE BLASTING

3.15.1 Blasting Operations

The use of silica sand is prohibited in sandblasting.

Provide tarpaulin drop cloths and windscreens to enclose abrasive blasting operations to confine and collect dust, abrasive, agent, paint chips, and other debris .

3.15.2 Disposal Requirements

Submit analytical results of the debris generated from abrasive blasting operations per paragraph entitled Laboratory Analysis of this section. Hazardous waste generated from blasting operations will be managed in

accordance with paragraph entitled "Hazardous Waste\Debris Management" of this section and with the approved HWMP.

3.16 NOISE

Make the maximum use of low-noise emission products, as certified by the EPA. Blasting or use of explosives will not be permitted without written permission from the Contracting Officer, and then only during the designated times. Confine pile-driving operations to the period between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, exclusive of holidays, unless otherwise specified.

3.17 MERCURY MATERIALS

Mercury is prohibited in the construction of this facility, unless specified otherwise, and with the exception of mercury vapor lamps and fluorescent lamps. Dumping of mercury-containing materials and devices such as mercury vapor lamps, fluorescent lamps, and mercury switches, in rubbish containers is prohibited. Remove without breaking, pack to prevent breakage, and transport out of the activity in an unbroken condition for disposal as directed. Immediately report to the Environmental Office and the Contracting Officer instances of breakage or mercury spillage. Clean mercury spill area to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer.

Cleanup of a mercury spill shall not be recycled and shall be managed as a hazardous waste for disposal.

-- End of Section --

812562

INSTRUCTIONS CONTRACTOR MONTHLY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INVENTORY AND USAGE LOG

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS:

Complete Rows A through F (and G and H as appropriate) for each submission. Block E is to be numbered consecutively (1,2,3,...) for each succeeding submission with the last submission being marked with both the appropriate number and "FINAL SUBMISSION."

Columns 1 through 6 must be completed, at least for the first phase of the project, and submitted to the NAS Meridian Contracting Officer prior to the start of the project. All columns, including columns 7 and 8 must be completed upon start of work and submitted on a monthly basis during the project duration to the Contracting Officer. Each monthly report is due with each invoice, but not later than the tenth of the month. The Contracting Officer may withhold up to ten percent retainage from each payment for Contractor's failure to submit a timely and/or accurate "Logs." Final payment will be withheld pending receipt of all required documentation.

DEFINITIONS:

Item 1 – Check for first-time submissions. Attach MSDS.

Item 2 – Common product name: Common name or product end use category associated with the hazardous material. Examples include grease (GP; 85wt), lubricant, adhesive (super glue; epoxy), caulk (latex, rubber), aerosol paint, latex paint, enamel paint, polyurethane paint, epoxy paint, corrosion preventive compound, cleaning compound, abrasive, refrigerant, cement, concrete, asphalt, etc.

Item 3 – Manufacturer product name: Enter the name of the product and unique part number or other identifier provided by the manufacturer on the MSDS (Ex. Parabond C-60 PVC Primer; Grayling #19105 Mastic Remover; Sherwin-Wms #B20W451 Int. latex).

Item 4 – Unit of issue: The amount or size of product contained in a single container or package. The unit of issue quantities is typically given as a volume, weight, or length. Examples of unit of issue include: 5 gallon (GL), 1 pint (PT), 1 quart (QT), 50 pounds (LB), 16 ounces (OZ), 8 fluid ounces (FL), 100 gr ams (GM), 225 cubic feet (CF), and 50 feet (FT).

Item 5 – Container type: The type of package or vessel in which the manufacturer supplies the product. Example container types include: Bag (BG), Bottle (BT), Box (BX), Can (CN), Carboy (CB), Cartridge (CT), Cylinder (CY), Drum (DR), Roll (RO), Tank (TK), and Tube (TU).

Item 6 – Total estimated usage quantity: Provide reasonable estimate of the total quantity of each hazardous material to be used during the duration, or for some specific phase, of the project (e.g., 200 gallons, 50 quarts, 50 drums, 25 cylinders, 50 tubes, and 100 cubic yards).

Item 7 – Current inventory quantity stored on-site: For each hazardous material, provide reasonable estimate of the total inventory quantity of that material maintained on-hand for given month.

Item 8 – Actual monthly usage quantity: For each hazardous material listed, provide the actual total quantity of material consumed during the month. If specific hazardous material was not utilized during given month, report 0 for usage.

Item 9 – HW: Check if this material, or the process in which it will be used, has the potential to produce hazardous waste. <u>Disposal of all</u> hazardous wastes must be coordinated through the Environmental Division.

Item 10 – Final disposition of unused materials or wastes: Specify what happened to excess unused material or wastes that are generated from the use of each hazardous material. Short descriptions such as "Restock" or "Landfill" or "Waste Facility" are acceptable. The contractor must also provide a monthly report for non-RCRA solids waste disposal.

CONTRACTOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INVENTORY LOG (EPRCA 312 & 313 Worksheet)

COMPANY NAME: _____ CONTRACT NO: _____

PROJECT TITLE:

Material Name	Manufacturer	State	Storage Quantity		Quantity (lbs/gals) used in
		(i.e. Liquid, Solid, Gas)	Average	Max.	Calendar Year [].

Contractor(s) certifies that the hazardous material(s) removed from the installation will be used/reused for its intended purpose.

Signature/Date	Company (Prime)	Signature/Date	Company (Sub)
Signature/Date	Company (Sub)	Signature/Date	Company (Sub)
Submitted By:	Phone:	Fax:	Date:
Contractor Administrator:		Phone:	Fax:

Page ____ of ____

CONTRACTOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INVENTORY LOG (EPRCA 312 & 313 Worksheet) Continuation Sheet

COMPANY NAME: ______ CONTRACT NO: _____

PROJECT TITLE: _____

Material Name	Manufacturer	State	Storage	Quantity	Quantity (lbs/gals) used in
		(i.e. Liquid, Solid, Gas)	Average	Max.	Calendar Year [].

Page ____ of ____

Waste Stream Documentation Form								
A. GENERAL INFORMATION								
Activity: Building No.:								
Work Center/Shop:	Work Center Phone No.	:						
Work Center Contact (Name and Title):								
Waste Stream Name:	Waste Stream Name:							
B. PROCESS INFORMATION								
Process Generating the Waste:								
Waste Generation Rate:								
HSMS PROC	ESS INFORMATION							
Process Code:	Name:							
Class:	Subclass:							
INPUT	MATERIAL(S)							
Name	NSM	1	HMIS MSDS No.					

Waste Stream Documentation Form					
Section Based on:					
 User Knowledge (Process evaluation, MSDSs, and interviews) Waste Analysis 		Date: Date:			
Is the waste a "solid waste" according to 40 CFR 261.2?		Yes		No	
If no, specify exclusion or exemption by regulatory citation an	nd des	cribe:			
Is the solid waste excluded or exempted from being a hazardous waste?		Yes		No	
If yes, specify exclusion or exemption by regulatory citation a	ind de	scribe:			
Is the waste a listed hazardous waste?		Yes		No	
F-listed per 40 CFR 261.31?		Yes		No	
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
K-listed per 40 CFR 261.32		Yes		No	
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
P-listed per 40 CFR 261.33?		Yes		No	
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
U-listed per 40 CFR 261.33?		Yes		No	
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
Is the waste a characteristic hazardous waste?		Yes		No	
Ignitable per 40 CFR 261.21?		Yes		No	
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
Corrosive per 40 CFR 261.22?		Yes		No	

Waste Stream Identification No.: ______ Base Process Identification No.: ______ Hazardous Waste Codes:

Waste Stream Documentation Form					
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
Reactive per 40 CFR 261.23?	Yes No				
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
Toxic per 40 CFR 261.24?	Yes No				
Waste code(s):					
Detail on why or why not.					
Is the average volatile organic concentration \geq 500 ppmw?	Yes No Potentia	al			
Detail on why or why not.					
D. WASTE STORAGE, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL					
Specific description of waste management from generation point to	o final disposition.				
Storage Method:	NA				
Capacity:					
Material of Construction:					
DOT Approved: Yes No					
Are Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) applicable?	Yes No				
Detail on why or why not.					
Are Universal Treatment Standards (UTS) applicable?	Yes No				
Detail on why or why not.					

Waste Stream Identification No.: ______ Base Process Identification No.: ______ Hazardous Waste Codes:

Waste Stream Documentation Form					
Specify treatment standards required by LDR or UTS, if applicable.					
Treatment group:	eatment group: 🗌 Wastewater 🗌 Non-wastewater				
Regulated Hazardous Constituent (Waste Code)	Concentration	Treatment Standard	LDR/UTS		
Other programs potentially impacted by the waste:					
Signature of Environmental Field Coordinator					

Duit
SECTION 01 58 00

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WOOD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AWPA)

AWPA	C1	(2003) All Timber Products - Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes
AWPA	C2	(2003) Lumber, Timber, Bridge Ties and Mine Ties - Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

preliminary drawing indicating layout and text content; G

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4 PROJECT SIGN

Prior to initiating any work on site, provide one project identification sign at the location designated. Construct the sign in accordance with project sign detail attached at the end of this section. Maintain sign throughout the life of the project. Upon completion of the project, remove the sign from the site. Provide color rendering of the project. Reproduce the rendering on the signboard or enclose a copy of the rendering under a water-proof, transparent cover, and caulk for weather protection.

On the project sign, provide points of contact for the Design Safety Coordinator and the Construction Safety Officer in accordance with Italian Law as follows: "Design Safety Coordinator-, CEC, U.S. Navy, Commanding Officer, Engineering Field Activity Mediterranean" "Construction Safety Officer - , CEC, U.S. Navy, Resident Officer in Charge of Construction".

1.4.1 Project Identification Signboard (Navy)

A project identification signboard shall be provided in accordance with attached Plates. Provide preliminary drawing indicating layout and text content. The signboard shall be provided at a conspicuous location on the job site where directed by the Contracting Officer.

- a. The field of the sign shall consist of a 4 by 8 foot sheet of grade B-B medium density overlaid exterior plywood.
- b. Lumber shall be B or better Southern pine, pressure-preservative treated in accordance with AWPA C1 and AWPA C2. Nails shall be aluminum or galvanized steel.
- c. The entire signboard and supports shall be given one coat of exterior alkyd primer and two coats of exterior alkyd enamel paint. The lettering and sign work shall be performed by a skilled sign painter using paint known in the trade as bulletin colors. The colors, lettering sizes, and lettering styles shall be as indicated. Where preservative-treated lumber is required, utilize only cured pressure-treated wood which has had the chemicals leached from the surface of the wood prior to painting.
- d. Use spray applied automotive quality high gloss acrylic white enamel paint as background for the NAVFAC logo. NAVFAC logo shall be an applied 2 millimeter film sticker/decal with either transparent or white background or paint the logo by stencil onto the sign. The weather resistant sticker/decal film shall be rated for a minimum of 2-year exterior vertical exposure. The self-adhering sticker shall be mounted to the sign with pressure sensitive, permanent acrylic adhesive. Shop cut sticker/decal to rectangular shape and provide pull-off backing sheet on adhesive side of design sticker for shipping.
- e. Sign paint colors (manufacturer's numbers/types listed below for color identification only)
 - (1) Blue = To match dark blue color in the NAVFAC logo.
 - (2) White = To match Brilliant White color in the NAVFAC logo.
- f. NAVFAC logo must retain proportions and design integrity. NAVFAC logos in electronic format may be obtained from the NAVFAC web portal via the following link: https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page?_pageid=181,3465071&_dad=portal&_schema=p Use the following to choose color values for the paint to be used:
 - (1) Dark Blue = equivalent to CMYK values 100, 72, 0, 8.
 - (2) Light Blue = equivalent to CMYK values 69, 34, 0, 0.
 - (3) Cyan = equivalent to CMYK values 100, 9, 0, 6.
 - (4) Yellow = equivalent to CMYK values 0.9,94, 0.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 62 35

RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS

07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

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

40	CFR 247	Comprehensive Procurement Guideline for
		Products Containing Recovered Materials

1.2 OBJECTIVES

Government procurement policy is to acquire, in a cost effective manner, items containing the highest percentage of recycled and recovered materials practicable consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition without adversely affecting performance requirements or exposing suppliers' employees to undue hazards from the recovered materials. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated certain items which must contain a specified percent range of recovered or recycled materials. EPA designated products specified in this contract comply with the stated policy and with the EPA guidelines. The Contractor shall make all reasonable efforts to use recycled and recovered materials in providing the EPA designated products and in otherwise utilizing recycled and recovered materials in the execution of the work. The Contractor shall fully comply with all prerequisites and the following LEED credits: MRc1-Construction Waste Management Plan, and MRc4- Recycled Content.

1.3 EPA DESIGNATED ITEMS INCORPORATED IN THE WORK

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

1.4 EPA PROPOSED ITEMS INCORPORATED IN THE WORK

Products other than those designated by EPA are still being researched and are being considered for future Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) designation. It is recommended that these items, when incorporated in the work under this contract, contain the highest practicable percentage of recycled or recovered materials, provided specified requirements are also met. 1.5 EPA LISTED ITEMS USED IN CONDUCT OF THE WORK BUT NOT INCORPORATED IN THE WORK

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

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 75 00

STARTING AND ADJUSTING 10/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

Requirements of this Section apply to, and are a component part of, each section of the specifications.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Submit Verification of Prior Experience; G and expertise with similar project scope

Submit Documentation of Manufacturer's Prior Experience; G and expertise with similar project materials and systems

Quality Control Plan; G including testing and start-up schedule

Manufacturer's Sample Warranty and Operation and Maintenance Data; $\ensuremath{\mathsf{G}}$

Provide Evidence that products used within this specification are manufactured in the United States.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Drawings, Diagrams and Schedules; G

Diagrams and Instructions; G

Drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

Catalog cuts; G, illustrations, schedules, diagrams, performance charts, instructions and brochures illustrating size, physical appearance and other characteristics of materials, systems or equipment for some portion of the work

Samples of warranty language; G

SD-05 Design Data

Design Calculations; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Submit test reports in accordance with the paragraphs entitled, "Factory Tests; G", "Functional Field Test; G" and "Final Acceptance Test,; G" of this section.

Submit test procedures and the recording forms according to paragraph entitled, "Test Procedures; G."

SD-07 Certificates

Qualification of Manufacturer; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Submit Manufacturer's Administrative Requirements; G

Demonstration and Training Information; G

Submit Manufacturer's Procedural Requirements; G for initial checkout, startup, and adjusting to ensure safe operation during acceptance testing and commissioning.

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Documentation of the Testing and Verification Actions; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Refer to Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA for detailed requirements and procedures.

Operation and Maintenance Data provided by the manufacturer to ensure the safe and efficient operation, maintenance and repair of the system or equipment provided.

Safety and Security Data or Posters provided by the manufacturer

1.2.1 Preconstruction and Pre-Testing Requirements

The Contractor is responsible to deliver equipment and services to meet the requirements and specifications of their respective contract. All equipment must be free of latent manufacturing and installation defects. Acceptance criteria must be clearly defined to establish required baselines for future maintenance and life-cycle evaluations. The Government reserves the option to elect performance of acceptance testing by internal personnel, or a designated third party. Regardless of who performs the acceptance testing, the requirements of acceptance must be met by the Contractor.

Submit the following for review and approval prior to the commencement of work and any testing, whether such testing is on site or elsewhere:

- a. Verification of prior experience and expertise with similar project scope
- Documentation of manufacturer's prior experience and expertise with similar project materials and systems

- c. Quality control plan
- d. Manufacturer's Sample Warranty and Operation and Maintenance Data, with details regarding start-up procedures
- e. Manufacturer's administrative requirements
- f. Manufacturer's procedural requirements
- g. Demonstration and Training Information

Contractor must submit the following certifications:

- a. Provide evidence that products used within this specification are manufactured in the United States.
- b. Qualification of Manufacturer, including current licenses and insurance.
- 1.2.2 Shop Drawings and Diagrams

Submit the following shop drawings, record drawings, and diagrams as required to correctly execute the installation of the work:

- a. Drawings, diagrams and schedules.
- b. Diagrams and instructions from a manufacturer or fabricator for use in producing the product and as aids to the Contractor for integrating the product or system into the project
- c. Drawings prepared by or for the Contractor to show how multiple systems and interdisciplinary work will be coordinated
- 1.2.3 Product and Design Data

Contractor must submit all product data and any design calculations, mix designs, analyses or other data to ensure a complete functional installation; including, but not limited to:

- a. Catalog cuts, illustrations, schedules, diagrams, performance charts, instructions and brochures illustrating size, physical appearance and other characteristics of materials, systems or equipment for some portion of the work
- b. Samples of warranty language when the contract requires product warranties
- c. Operation and Maintenance Data provided by the manufacturer to ensure the safe and efficient operation, maintenance and repair of the system or equipment provided.
- d. Safety and Security Data or posters provided by the manufacturer to be posted in a conspicuous visible location for operational and maintenance personnel.
- 1.2.4 Tests Required

Perform tests to verify proper functioning of fire protection, fire suppression, HVAC, compressed air, electrical switchgear, protective

relaying, fluid and gas systems, pump/motor combinations, boiler systems, hydraulic and pneumatic control, condition/performance monitoring systems, energy control and monitoring systems, and other assemblies and components that need to be tested as an interrelated whole.

1.2.4.1 Factory Tests

Submit certified copies of required tests performed at the factory to verify proper build. These test results will be used in the "Final Acceptance Test" section to verify no shipping damage and proper installation.

1.2.4.2 Functional Field Test

Contractor must perform functional field tests test to verify that the system and components have been properly installed and are functioning properly. Perform test(s) in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Acceptance will be issued when system has performed per other sections and referenced industry standards.

Coordinate and submit documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer's representative, to confirm compliance with manufacturer's standards or instructions.

1.2.4.3 Final Acceptance Test

Perform a formal test with full documentation using the approved recording form. Contracting Officer will witness this test and issue a written final acceptance. Provide final test data to the Contracting Officer with a cover letter clearly marked with the system name, date, and the words " Final Test Data - Forward to the Systems Engineer/Condition Monitoring Office/Predictive Testing Group for inclusion in the Maintenance Database."

1.2.4.4 Test Procedures

Submit test procedure and recording forms that document the test steps for approval to the Contracting Officer 21 calendar days prior to the proposed test date. Procedure must clearly state step by step instruction to verify system parameters, components, and functions.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 78 00

CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS 05/09

PART 1 GENERAL 1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E 1971

GREEN SEAL (GS)

GS-37

(2000; R 2005) Industrial and Institutional Cleaners

(2005) Stewardship for the Cleaning of Commercial and Institutional Buildings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

As-Built Record of Equipment and Materials

Two copies of the record listing the as-built materials and equipment incorporated into the construction of the project.

Warranty Management Plan

One set of the warranty management plan containing information relevant to the warranty of materials and equipment incorporated into the construction project, including the starting date of warranty of construction. Furnish with each warranty the name, address, and telephone number of each of the guarantor's representatives nearest to the project location.

Warranty Tags

Two record copies of the warranty tags showing the layout and design.

Final Cleaning

Two copies of the listing of completed final clean-up items.

Spare Parts Data

Two copies of list that ndicates manufacturer's name, part

number, nomenclature, and stock level recommended for maintenance and repair. List those items that may be standard to the normal maintenance of the system.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Preventative Maintenance and Condition Monitoring (Predictive Testing) and Inspection schedules with instructions that state when systems should be retested.

Define within the schedule the anticipated length of each test, test apparatus, number of personnel identified by responsibility, and a testing validation procedure permitting the record operation capability requirements. On each test feature; e.g., gpm, rpm, psi, provide a signoff blank for the Contractor and Contracting Officer. Within a remarks column of the testing validation procedure include references to operating limits of time, pressure, temperature, volume, voltage, current, acceleration, velocity, alignment, calibration, adjustments, cleaning, or special system notes. Delineate procedures for preventative maintenance, condition monitoring (predictive testing) and inspection, adjustment, lubrication and cleaning necessary to prevent failure.

Posted Instructions

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Submit Operation and Maintenance Manuals in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Operation and Maintenance," of this section.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Record Drawings

Drawings showing final as-built conditions of the project. The final CADD record drawings must consist of one set of electronic CADD drawing files in the specified format, one set of mylar drawings, 2 sets of blue-line prints of the mylars, and one set of the approved working Record drawings.

Form DD1354; G

Checklist for Form DD1354; G

1.3 PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS

1.3.1 Record Drawings

This paragraph covers record drawings complete, as a requirement of the contract. The terms "drawings," "contract drawings," "drawing files," "working record drawings" and "final record drawings" refer to contract drawings which are revised to be used for final record drawings showning as-built conditions.

1.3.1.1 Government Furnished Materials

One set of electronic CADD files in the specified software and format

revised to reflect all bid amendments will be provided by the Government at the preconstruction conference for projects requiring CADD file record drawings.

1.3.1.2 Working Record and Final Record Drawings

Revise 2 sets of paper drawings by red-line process to show the as-built conditions during the prosecution of the project. Kept these working as-built marked drawings current on a weekly basis and at least one set available on the jobsite at all times. Changes from the contract plans which are made in the work or additional information which might be uncovered in the course of construction must be accurately and neatly recorded as they occur by means of details and notes. Prepare final record (as-built) drawings after the completion of each definable feature of work as listed in the Contractor Quality Control Plan (Foundations, Utilities, Structural Steel, etc., as appropriate for the project). The working as-built marked prints and final record (as-built) drawings will be jointly reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the Contracting Officer and the Contractor prior to submission of each monthly pay estimate. If the Contractor fails to maintain the working and final record drawings as specified herein, the Contracting Officer will deduct from the monthly progress payment an amount representing the estimated cost of maintaining the record drawings. This monthly deduction will continue until an agreement can be reached between the Contracting Officer and the Contractor regarding the accuracy and completeness of updated drawings. Show on the working and final record drawings , but not limited to, the following information:

a. The actual location, kinds and sizes of all sub-surface utility lines. In order that the location of these lines and appurtenances may be determined in the event the surface openings or indicators become covered over or obscured, show by offset dimensions to two permanently fixed surface features the end of each run including each change in direction on the record drawings. Locate valves, splice boxes and similar appurtenances by dimensioning along the utility run from a reference point. Also record the average depth below the surface of each run.

b. The location and dimensions of any changes within the building structure.

c. Correct grade, elevations, cross section, or alignment of roads, earthwork, structures or utilities if any changes were made from contract plans.

d. Changes in details of design or additional information obtained from working drawings specified to be prepared and/or furnished by the Contractor; including but not limited to fabrication, erection, installation plans and placing details, pipe sizes, insulation material, dimensions of equipment foundations, etc.

e. The topography, invert elevations and grades of drainage installed or affected as part of the project construction.

f. Changes or modifications which result from the final inspection.

g. Where contract drawings or specifications present options, show only the option selected for construction on the final as-built prints.

h. If borrow material for this project is from sources on Government

property, or if Government property is used as a spoil area, furnish a contour map of the final borrow pit/spoil area elevations.

i. Systems designed or enhanced by the Contractor, such as HVAC controls, fire alarm, fire sprinkler, and irrigation systems.

j. Modifications (include within change order price the cost to change working and final record drawings to reflect modifications) and compliance with the following procedures.

(1) Follow directions in the modification for posting descriptive changes.

(2) Place a Modification Delta at the location of each deletion.

(3) For new details or sections which are added to a drawing, place a Modification Delta by the detail or section title.

(4) For minor changes, place a Modification Delta by the area changed on the drawing (each location).

(5) For major changes to a drawing, place a Modification Delta by the title of the affected plan, section, or detail at each location.

(6) For changes to schedules or drawings, place a Modification Delta either by the schedule heading or by the change in the schedule.

(7) The Modification Delta size shall be 1/2 inch diameter unless the area where the circle is to be placed is crowded. Smaller size circle shall be used for crowded areas.

1.3.1.3 Drawing Preparation

Modify the record drawings as may be necessary to correctly show the features of the project as it has been constructed by bringing the contract set into agreement with approved working as-built prints, and adding such additional drawings as may be necessary. These working as-built marked prints must be neat, legible and accurate. These drawings are part of the permanent records of this project and must be returned to the Contracting Officer after approval by the Government. Any drawings damaged or lost by the Contractor must be satisfactorily replaced by the Contractor at no expense to the Government.

1.3.1.4 Computer Aided Design and Drafting (CADD) Drawings

Only employ personnel proficient in the preparation of CADD drawings to modify the contract drawings or prepare additional new drawings. Additions and corrections to the contract drawings must be equal in quality and detail to that of the originals. Line colors, line weights, lettering, layering conventions, and symbols must be the same as the original line colors, line weights, lettering, layering conventions, and symbols. If additional drawings are required, prepare them using the specified electronic file format applying the same graphic standards specified for original drawings. The title block and drawing border to be used for any new final record drawings must be identical to that used on the contract drawings. Accomplish additions and corrections to the contract drawings using CADD files. The Contractor will be furnished "as-designed" drawings in AutoCad Release 2004 format compatible with a Windows XP operating system. The electronic files will be supplied on compact disc, read-only memory (CD-ROM). Provide all program files and hardware necessary to prepare final record drawings. The Contracting Officer will review final record drawings for accuracy and return them to the Contractor for required corrections, changes, additions, and deletions.

a. Provide CADD "base" colors of red, green, and blue. Color code for changes as follows:

(1) Deletions (Red) - Over-strike deleted graphic items (lines), lettering in notes and leaders.

(2) Additions (Green) - Added items, lettering in notes and leaders.

(3) Special (Blue) - Items requiring special information, coordination, or special detailing or detailing notes.

b. Rename the Contract Drawing files in a manner related to the contract number (i.e., 98-C-10.DGN) as instructed in the Pre-Construction conference. Use only those renamed files for the Marked-up changes. All changes shall be made on the layer/level as the original item.

c. When final revisions have been completed, show the wording "RECORD DRAWINGS / AS-BUILT CONDITIONS" followed by the name of the Contractor in letters at least 3/16 inch high on the cover sheet drawing. Mark all other contract drawings either "Record" drawing denoting no revisions on the sheet or "Revised Record" denoting one or more revisions. Date original contract drawings in the revision block.

d. Within 10 days for contracts less than \$5 million after Government approval of all of the working record drawings for a phase of work, prepare the final CADD record drawings for that phase of work and submit two sets of blue-lined prints of these drawings for Government review and approval. The Government will promptly return one set of prints annotated with any necessary corrections. Within 7 days for contracts less than \$5 million revise the CADD files accordingly at no additional cost and submit one set of final prints for the completed phase of work to the Government. Within 10 days for contracts less than \$5 million of substantial completion of all phases of work, submit the final record drawing package for the entire project. Submit one set of electronic files on compact disc, read-only memory (CD-ROM), one set of mylars, two sets of blue-line prints and one set of the approved working record drawings. They must be complete in all details and identical in form and function to the contract drawing files supplied by the Government. Any transactions or adjustments necessary to accomplish this is the responsibility of the Contractor. The Government reserves the right to reject any drawing files it deems incompatible with the customer's CADD system. Paper prints, drawing files and storage media submitted will become the property of the Government upon final approval. Failure to submit final record drawing files and marked prints as specified will be cause for withholding any payment due the Contractor under this contract. Approval and acceptance of final record drawings must be accomplished before final payment is made to the Contractor.

1.3.1.5 Payment

No separate payment will be made for record drawings required under this contract, and all costs accrued in connection with such drawings are

considered a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor.

1.3.2 As-Built Record of Equipment and Materials

Furnish twocopies of preliminary record of equipment and materials used on the project 15 days prior to final inspection. This preliminary submittal will be reviewed and returned 2 days after final inspection with Government comments. Submit Two sets of final record of equipment and materials 10 days after final inspection. Key the designations to the related area depicted on the contract drawings. List the following data:

RECORD OF DESIGNATED EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS DATA

Description	Specification Section	Manufacturer and Catalog, Model, and Serial Number	Composition and Size	Where Used

1.3.3 Final Approved Shop Drawings

Furnish final approved project shop drawings 30 days after transfer of the completed facility.

1.3.4 Construction Contract Specifications

Furnish final record (as-built) construction contract specifications, including modifications thereto, 30 days after transfer of the completed facility.

1.3.5 Real Property Equipment

Furnish a list of installed equipment furnished under this contract. Include all information usually listed on manufacturer's name plate. In the "EQUIPMENT-IN-PLACE LIST" include, as applicable, the following for each piece of equipment installed: description of item, location (by room number), model number, serial number, capacity, name and address of manufacturer, name and address of equipment supplier, condition, spare parts list, manufacturer's catalog, and warranty. Furnish a draft list at time of transfer. Furnish the final list 30 days after transfer of the completed facility.

1.4 SPARE PARTS DATA

Indicate manufacturer's name, part number, nomenclature, and stock level required for maintenance and repair. List those items that may be standard to the normal maintenance of the system.

Supply one item of each part for spare parts inventory. Provision of spare parts does not relieve the Contractor of responsibilities listed under the contract guarantee provisions.

1.5 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

Submit Preventative Maintenance and Condition Monitoring (Predictive Testing) and Inspection schedules with instructions that state when systems should be retested.

Define the anticipated length of each test, test apparatus, number of personnel identified by responsibility, and a testing validation procedure

permitting the record operation capability requirements within the schedule. Provide a signoff blank for the Contractor and Contracting Officer for each test feature; e.g., gpm, rpm, psi. Include a remarks column for the testing validation procedure referencing operating limits of time, pressure, temperature, volume, voltage, current, acceleration, velocity, alignment, calibration, adjustments, cleaning, or special system notes. Delineate procedures for preventative maintenance, inspection, adjustment, lubrication and cleaning necessary to minimize corrective maintenance and repair.

Repair requirements must inform operators how to check out, troubleshoot, repair, and replace components of the system. Include electrical and mechanical schematics and diagrams and diagnostic techniques necessary to enable operation and troubleshooting of the system after acceptance.

1.6 WARRANTY MANAGEMENT

1.6.1 Warranty Management Plan

Develop a warranty management plan which contains information relevant to the clause Warranty of Construction. At least 30 days before the planned pre-warranty conference, submit the warranty management plan for Government approval. Include within the warranty management plan all required actions and documents to assure that the Government receives all warranties to which it is entitled. The plan must be in narrative form and contain sufficient detail to render it suitable for use by future maintenance and repair personnel, whether tradesmen, or of engineering background, not necessarily familiar with this contract. The term "status" as indicated below must include due date and whether item has been submitted or was accomplished. Warranty information made available during the construction phase must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval prior to each monthly pay estimate. Assemble approved information in a binder and turn over to the Government upon acceptance of the work. The construction warranty period will begin on the date of project acceptance and continue for the full product warranty period. A joint 4 month and 9 month warranty inspection will be conducted, measured from time of acceptance, by the Contractor, Contracting Officer and the Customer Representative. Include within the warranty management plan , but not limited to, the following:

a. Roles and responsibilities of all personnel associated with the warranty process, including points of contact and telephone numbers within the organizations of the Contractors, subContractors, manufacturers or suppliers involved.

b. Listing and status of delivery of all Certificates of Warranty for extended warranty items, to include roofs, HVAC balancing, pumps, motors, transformers, and for all commissioned systems such as fire protection and alarm systems, sprinkler systems, lightning protection systems, etc.

c. A list for each warranted equipment, item, feature of construction or system indicating:

- 1. Name of item.
- 2. Model and serial numbers.
- 3. Location where installed.
- 4. Name and phone numbers of manufacturers or suppliers.

5. Names, addresses and telephone numbers of sources of spare parts.

6. Warranties and terms of warranty. Include one-year overall

warranty of construction. Items which have extended warranties must be indicated with separate warranty expiration dates.
7. Cross-reference to warranty certificates as applicable.
8. Starting point and duration of warranty period.
9. Summary of maintenance procedures required to continue the warranty in force.
10. Cross-reference to specific pertinent Operation and Maintenance manuals.
11. Organization, names and phone numbers of persons to call for warranty service.
12. Typical response time and repair time expected for various warranted equipment.

d. The Contractor's plans for attendance at the 4 and 9 month post-construction warranty inspections conducted by the Government.

e. Procedure and status of tagging of all equipment covered by extended warranties.

f. Copies of instructions to be posted near selected pieces of equipment where operation is critical for warranty and/or safety reasons.

1.6.2 Performance Bond

The Contractor's Performance Bond must remain effective throughout the construction period.

a. In the event the Contractor fails to commence and diligently pursue any construction warranty work required, the Contracting Officer will have the work performed by others, and after completion of the work, will charge the remaining construction warranty funds of expenses incurred by the Government while performing the work, including, but not limited to administrative expenses.

b. In the event sufficient funds are not available to cover the construction warranty work performed by the Government at the Contractor's expense, the Contracting Officer will have the right to recoup expenses from the bonding company.

c. Following oral or written notification of required construction warranty repair work, respond in a timely manner. Written verification will follow oral instructions. Failure of the Contractor to respond will be cause for the Contracting Officer to proceed against the Contractor.

1.6.3 Pre-Warranty Conference

Prior to contract completion, and at a time designated by the Contracting Officer, meet with the Contracting Officer to develop a mutual understanding with respect to the requirements of this section. Communication procedures for Contractor notification of construction warranty defects, priorities with respect to the type of defect, reasonable time required for Contractor response, and other details deemed necessary by the Contracting Officer for the execution of the construction warranty will be established/reviewed at this meeting. In connection with these requirements and at the time of the Contractor's quality control completion inspection, furnish the name, telephone number and address of a licensed and bonded company which is authorized to initiate and pursue construction warranty work action on behalf of the Contractor. This point of contact will be located within the local service area of the warranted construction, be continuously available, and sbe responsive to Government inquiry on warranty work action and status. This requirement does not relieve the Contractor of any of its responsibilities in connection with other portions of this provision.

1.6.4 Warranty Tags

At the time of installation, tag each warranted item with a durable, oil and water resistant tag approved by the Contracting Officer. Attached each tag with a copper wire and spray with a silicone waterproof coating. The date of acceptance and the QC signature must remain blank until the project is accepted for beneficial occupancy. Show the following information on the tag.

a.	Type of product/material			
b.	Model number			
c.	Serial number			
d.	Contract number			
e.	Warranty periodfromto			
f.	Inspector's signature			
g.	Construction Contractor			
	Address			
	Telephone number			
h.	Warranty contact			
	Address			
	Telephone number			
i.	Warranty response time priority code			

j. WARNING - PROJECT PERSONNEL TO PERFORM ONLY OPERATIONAL MAINTENANCE DURING THE WARRANTY PERIOD.

1.7 MECHANICAL TESTING AND BALANCING

All contract requirements of Section 23 09 23.13 20 BACnet DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR HVAC must be fully completed, including all testing, prior to contract completion date. In addition, all contract requirements of Section 23 05 93TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING must be fully completed, including testing and inspection, prior to contract completion date, except as noted otherwise in Section 23 05 93. The time required to complete all work and testing as prescribed by Sections 23 09 23.13 20, 23 05 93 and is included in the allotted calendar days for completion.

1.8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

Operation and Maintenance Manuals must be consistent with the manufacturer's standard brochures, schematics, printed instructions, general operating procedures, and safety precautions. Bind information in

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manual format and grouped by technical sections. Test data must be legible and of good quality. Light-sensitive reproduction techniques are acceptable provided finished pages are clear, legible, and not subject to fading. Pages for vendor data and manuals must have 0.3937-inch holes and be bound in 3-ring, loose-leaf binders. Organize data by separate index and tabbed sheets, in a loose-leaf binder. Binder must lie flat with printed sheets that are easy to read. Caution and warning indications must be clearly labeled.

Submit classroom and field instructions in the operation and maintenance of systems equipment where required by the technical provisions. These services must be directed by the Contractor, using the manufacturer's factory-trained personnel or qualified representatives. Contracting Officer will be given 7 calendar days written notice of scheduled instructional services. Instructional materials belonging to the manufacturer or vendor, such as lists, static exhibits, and visual aids, must be made available to the Contracting Officer.

Submit 6 copies of the project operation and maintenance manuals 30 calendar days prior to testing the system involved. Update and resubmit data for final approval no later than 30 calendar days prior to contract completion.

1.9 CLEANUP

Provide final cleaning in accordance with ASTM E 1971. Leave premises "broom clean." Comply with GS-37 for general purpose cleaning and bathroom cleaning. Use only nonhazardous cleaning materials, including natural cleaning materials, in the final cleanup. Clean interior and exterior glass surfaces exposed to view; remove temporary labels, stains and foreign substances; polish transparent and glossy surfaces; vacuum carpeted and soft surfaces. Clean equipment and fixtures to a sanitary condition. Replace filters of operating equipment and comply with the Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan. Clean debris from roofs, gutters, downspouts and drainage systems. Sweep paved areas and rake clean landscaped areas. Remove waste and surplus materials, rubbish and construction facilities from the site. Recycle, salvage, and return construction and demolition waste from project in accordance with the Waste Management Plan. Promptly and legally transport and dispose of any trash. Do not burn, bury, or otherwise dispose of trash on the project site.

1.10 REAL PROPERTY RECORD

Near the completion of Project, but a minimum of 60 days prior to final acceptance of the work, complete, update draft attached to this section, and submit an accounting of all installed property on Form DD1354 "Transfer and Acceptance of Military Real Property." Contact the Contracting Officer for any project specific information necessary to complete the DD Form 1354. For information purposes, a blank DD Form 1354 (fill-able) in ADOBE (PDF) may be obtained at the following web site:

http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1354.pdf

Submit the completed Checklist for Form DD1354 of Government-Furnished and Contractor-Furnished/Contractor Installed items. Attach this list to the updated DD Form 1354. Instructions for completing the form and a blank checklist (fill-able) in ADOBE (PDF) may be obtained at the following web site:

http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/DOD/UFC/ufc 1 300 08.pdf

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PART 2 PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 EXECUTION (NOT USED)

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 78 23

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA 07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E 1971 (2005) Stewardship for the Cleaning of Commercial and Institutional Buildings

1.2 SUBMISSION OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA

Submit Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Data specifically applicable to this contract and a complete and concise depiction of the provided equipment, product, or system, stressing and enhancing the importance of system interactions, troubleshooting, and long-term preventative maintenance and operation. The subcontractors shall compile and prepare data and deliver to the Contractor prior to the training of Government personnel. The Contractor shall compile and prepare aggregate O&M data including clarifying and updating the original sequences of operation to as-built conditions. Organize and present information in sufficient detail to clearly explain O&M requirements at the system, equipment, component, and subassembly level. Include an index preceding each submittal. Submit in accordance with this section and Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

1.2.1 Package Quality

Documents must be fully legible. Poor quality copies and material with hole punches obliterating the text or drawings will not be accepted.

1.2.2 Package Content

Data package content shall be as shown in the paragraph titled "Schedule of Operation and Maintenance Data Packages." Comply with the data package requirements specified in the individual technical sections, including the content of the packages and addressing each product, component, and system designated for data package submission, except as follows. Commissioned items without a specified data package requirement in the individual technical sections shall use Data Package 3, 4, or 5. Commissioned items with a Data Package 1 or 2 requirement shall use instead Data Package 3,4, or 5.

1.2.3 Changes to Submittals

Manufacturer-originated changes or revisions to submitted data shall be furnished by the Contractor if a component of an item is so affected subsequent to acceptance of the O&M Data. Changes, additions, or revisions required by the Contracting Officer for final acceptance of submitted data, shall be submitted by the Contractor within 30 calendar days of the notification of this change requirement.

1.2.4 Review and Approval

The Government's Commissioning Authority (CA) shall review the commissioned systems and equipment submittals for completeness and applicability. The CA shall verify that the systems and equipment provided meet the requirements of the Contract documents and design intent, particularly as they relate to functionality, energy performance, water performance, maintainability, sustainability, system cost, indoor environmental quality, and local environmental impacts. The CA shall communicate deficiencies to the Contracting Officer. Upon a successful review of the corrections, the CA shall recommend approval and acceptance of these O&M manuals to the Contracting Officer. This work shall be in addition to the normal review procedures for O&M data.

1.2.5 O&M Database

Develop a database from the O&M manuals that contains the information required to start a preventative maintenance program.

1.3 TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED IN O&M DATA PACKAGES

1.3.1 Operating Instructions

Include specific instructions, procedures, and illustrations for the following phases of operation for the installed model and features of each system:

1.3.1.1 Safety Precautions

List personnel hazards and equipment or product safety precautions for all operating conditions.

1.3.1.2 Operator Prestart

Include procedures required to install, set up, and prepare each system for use.

1.3.1.3 Startup, Shutdown, and Post-Shutdown Procedures

Provide narrative description for Startup, Shutdown and Post-shutdown operating procedures including the control sequence for each procedure.

1.3.1.4 Normal Operations

Provide narrative description of Normal Operating Procedures. Include Control Diagrams with data to explain operation and control of systems and specific equipment.

1.3.1.5 Emergency Operations

Include Emergency Procedures for equipment malfunctions to permit a short period of continued operation or to shut down the equipment to prevent further damage to systems and equipment. Include Emergency Shutdown Instructions for fire, explosion, spills, or other foreseeable contingencies. Provide guidance and procedures for emergency operation of all utility systems including required valve positions, valve locations and zones or portions of systems controlled.

1.3.1.6 Operator Service Requirements

Include instructions for services to be performed by the operator such as lubrication, adjustment, inspection, and recording gage readings.

1.3.1.7 Environmental Conditions

Include a list of Environmental Conditions (temperature, humidity, and other relevant data) that are best suited for the operation of each product, component or system. Describe conditions under which the item equipment should not be allowed to run.

1.3.2 Preventive Maintenance

Include the following information for preventive and scheduled maintenance to minimize corrective maintenance and repair for the installed model and features of each system. Include potential environmental and indoor air quality impacts of recommended maintenance procedures and materials.

1.3.2.1 Lubrication Data

Include preventative maintenance lubrication data, in addition to instructions for lubrication provided under paragraph titled "Operator Service Requirements":

- a. A table showing recommended lubricants for specific temperature ranges and applications.
- b. Charts with a schematic diagram of the equipment showing lubrication points, recommended types and grades of lubricants, and capacities.
- c. A Lubrication Schedule showing service interval frequency.
- 1.3.2.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan and Schedule

Include manufacturer's schedule for routine preventive maintenance, inspections, tests and adjustments required to ensure proper and economical operation and to minimize corrective maintenance. Provide manufacturer's projection of preventive maintenance work-hours on a daily, weekly, monthly, and annual basis including craft requirements by type of craft. For periodic calibrations, provide manufacturer's specified frequency and procedures for each separate operation.

1.3.2.3 Cleaning Recommendations

Provide environmentally preferable cleaning recommendations in accordance with ASTM E 1971.

1.3.3 Corrective Maintenance (Repair)

Include manufacturer's recommended procedures and instructions for correcting problems and making repairs for the installed model and features of each system. Include potential environmental and indoor air quality impacts of recommended maintenance procedures and materials.

1.3.3.1 Troubleshooting Guides and Diagnostic Techniques

Include step-by-step procedures to promptly isolate the cause of typical

malfunctions. Describe clearly why the checkout is performed and what conditions are to be sought. Identify tests or inspections and test equipment required to determine whether parts and equipment may be reused or require replacement.

1.3.3.2 Wiring Diagrams and Control Diagrams

Wiring diagrams and control diagrams shall be point-to-point drawings of wiring and control circuits including factory-field interfaces. Provide a complete and accurate depiction of the actual job specific wiring and control work. On diagrams, number electrical and electronic wiring and pneumatic control tubing and the terminals for each type, identically to actual installation configuration and numbering.

1.3.3.3 Maintenance and Repair Procedures

Include instructions and a list of tools required to repair or restore the product or equipment to proper condition or operating standards.

1.3.3.4 Removal and Replacement Instructions

Include step-by-step procedures and a list required tools and supplies for removal, replacement, disassembly, and assembly of components, assemblies, subassemblies, accessories, and attachments. Provide tolerances, dimensions, settings and adjustments required. Instructions shall include a combination of text and illustrations.

1.3.3.5 Spare Parts and Supply Lists

Include lists of spare parts and supplies required for maintenance and repair to ensure continued service or operation without unreasonable delays. Special consideration is required for facilities at remote locations. List spare parts and supplies that have a long lead-time to obtain.

1.3.4 Corrective Maintenance Work-Hours

Include manufacturer's projection of corrective maintenance work-hours including requirements by type of craft. Corrective maintenance that requires completion or participation of the equipment manufacturer shall be identified and tabulated separately.

1.3.5 Appendices

Provide information required below and information not specified in the preceding paragraphs but pertinent to the maintenance or operation of the product or equipment. Include the following:

1.3.5.1 Product Submittal Data

Provide a copy of all SD-03 Product Data submittals required in the applicable technical sections.

1.3.5.2 Manufacturer's Instructions

Provide a copy of all SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions submittals required in the applicable technical sections.

1.3.5.3 O&M Submittal Data

Provide a copy of all SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data submittals required in the applicable technical sections.

1.3.5.4 Parts Identification

Provide identification and coverage for all parts of each component, assembly, subassembly, and accessory of the end items subject to replacement. Include special hardware requirements, such as requirement to use high-strength bolts and nuts. Identify parts by make, model, serial number, and source of supply to allow reordering without further identification. Provide clear and legible illustrations, drawings, and exploded views to enable easy identification of the items. When illustrations omit the part numbers and description, both the illustrations and separate listing shall show the index, reference, or key number that will cross-reference the illustrated part to the listed part. Parts shown in the listings shall be grouped by components, assemblies, and subassemblies in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Parts data may cover more than one model or series of equipment, components, assemblies, subassemblies, attachments, or accessories, such as typically shown in a master parts catalog

1.3.5.5 Warranty Information

List and explain the various warranties and clearly identify the servicing and technical precautions prescribed by the manufacturers or contract documents in order to keep warranties in force. Include warranty information for primary components such as the compressor of air conditioning system.

1.3.5.6 Personnel Training Requirements

Provide information available from the manufacturers that is needed for use in training designated personnel to properly operate and maintain the equipment and systems.

1.3.5.7 Testing Equipment and Special Tool Information

Include information on test equipment required to perform specified tests and on special tools needed for the operation, maintenance, and repair of components.

1.3.5.8 Testing and Performance Data

Include completed prefunctional checklists, functional performance test forms, and monitoring reports. Include recommended schedule for retesting and blank test forms.

1.3.5.9 Contractor Information

Provide a list that includes the name, address, and telephone number of the General Contractor and each Subcontractor who installed the product or equipment, or system. For each item, also provide the name address and telephone number of the manufacturer's representative and service organization that can provide replacements most convenient to the project site. Provide the name, address, and telephone number of the product, equipment, and system manufacturers.

1.4 TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED IN CONTROLS O&M DATA PACKAGES

Include Data Package 5 and the following for control systems:

a. Narrative description on how to perform and apply all functions, features, modes, and other operations, including unoccupied operation, seasonal changeover, manual operation, and alarms. Include detailed technical manual for programming and customizing control loops and algorithms.

b. Full as-built sequence of operations.

c. Copies of all checkout tests and calibrations performed by the Contractor (not Cx tests).

d. Full points list.

e. Full print out of all schedules and set points after testing and acceptance of the system.

f. Full as-built print out of software program.

g. Electronic copy on disk or CD of the entire program for this facility.

h. Marking of all system sensors and thermostats on the as-built floor plan and mechanical drawings with their control system designations.

1.5 SCHEDULE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA PACKAGES

Furnish the O&M data packages specified in individual technical sections. The required information for each O&M data package is as follows:

- 1.5.1 Data Package 1
 - a. Safety precautions
 - b. Cleaning recommendations
 - c. Maintenance and repair procedures
 - d. Warranty information
 - e. Contractor information
 - f. Spare parts and supply list

1.5.2 Data Package 2

- a. Safety precautions
- b. Normal operations
- c. Environmental conditions
- d. Lubrication data
- e. Preventive maintenance plan and schedule

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- f. Cleaning recommendations
- g. Maintenance and repair procedures
- h. Removal and replacement instructions
- i. Spare parts and supply list
- j. Parts identification
- k. Warranty information
- 1. Contractor information

1.5.3 Data Package 3

- a. Safety precautions
- b. Operator prestart
- c. Startup, shutdown, and post-shutdown procedures
- d. Normal operations
- e. Emergency operations
- f. Environmental conditions
- g. Lubrication data
- h. Preventive maintenance plan and schedule
- i. Cleaning recommendations
- j. Troubleshooting guides and diagnostic techniques
- k. Wiring diagrams and control diagrams
- 1. Maintenance and repair procedures
- m. Removal and replacement instructions
- n. Spare parts and supply list
- o. Product submittal data
- p. O&M submittal data
- q. Parts identification
- r. Warranty information
- s. Testing equipment and special tool information
- t. Testing and performance data
- u. Contractor information

1.5.4 Data Package 4

- a. Safety precautions
- b. Operator prestart
- c. Startup, shutdown, and post-shutdown procedures
- d. Normal operations
- e. Emergency operations
- f. Operator service requirements
- g. Environmental conditions
- h. Lubrication data
- i. Preventive maintenance plan and schedule
- j. Cleaning recommendations
- k. Troubleshooting guides and diagnostic techniques
- 1. Wiring diagrams and control diagrams
- m. Maintenance and repair procedures
- n. Removal and replacement instructions
- o. Spare parts and supply list
- p. Corrective maintenance man-hours
- q. Product submittal data
- r. O&M submittal data
- s. Parts identification
- t. Warranty information
- u. Personnel training requirements
- v. Testing equipment and special tool information
- w. Testing and performance data
- x. Contractor information

1.5.5 Data Package 5

- a. Safety precautions
- b. Operator prestart
- c. Start-up, shutdown, and post-shutdown procedures
- d. Normal operations

- e. Environmental conditions
- f. Preventive maintenance plan and schedule
- g. Troubleshooting guides and diagnostic techniques
- h. Wiring and control diagrams
- i. Maintenance and repair procedures
- j. Removal and replacement instructions
- k. Spare parts and supply list
- 1. Product submittal data
- m. Manufacturer's instructions
- n. O&M submittal data
- o. Parts identification
- p. Testing equipment and special tool information
- q. Warranty information
- r. Testing and performance data
- s. Contractor information

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 91 13.00 25

GENERAL COMMISSIONING REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

04/10

PART 1 GENERAL1.1 Description

A. Commissioning: Commissioning is a quality-oriented process for achieving, verifying, and documenting that the performance of facilities, systems, and assemblies meet defined objectives and criteria. Ideally, the Commissioning process for P-273 Paraloft Facility at NAS Whiting Field begins during the design phase and will continue through the life of the facility. The commissioning process shall include specific tasks to be conducted during each phase in order to verify that design, construction, documentation, and training provided for this facility meets the Government's project requirements (OPR).

It is the intent of the Government that the commissioning process for P-273 Paraloft Facility shall comply with the requirements of LEED-NC v2.2 prerequisite EAp1 - Fundamental Commissioning and credit EAc3 - Enhanced Commissioning.

B. Commissioning Team: The members of the commissioning team consist of the NAVFAC SE commissioning authority (CxA), the Government's representative (GR) and/or the NAVFAC SE project manager (PM), the NAVFAC SE construction manager (CM) or his designated representative (ET), the NAVFAC SE architect (AR) and design engineers (ME, EE, etc.), the General Contractor (GC), the mechanical contractor (MC), the electrical contractor (EC), the testing and balancing (TAB) contractor, the control contractor (CC), the facility operating staff, and any other installing subcontractors or suppliers of equipment. The NAVFAC SE CxA is provided by the Government for this project. The CxA directs and coordinates the project commissioning activities and reports to the Government. All team members work together to fulfill their contracted responsibilities and meet the objectives of the contract documents.

Commissioning shall:

1) Verify that applicable equipment and systems are installed according to the contract documents, manufacturer's recommendations, industry accepted minimum standards and equipment and systems shall receive adequate operational checkout by installing sub-contractors.

2) Verify and document proper performance of equipment and systems.

3) Verify that O&M documentation prepared for this project is accurate and complete.

4) Verify that the Government's operating personnel are adequately trained.

C. The commissioning process does not take away from or reduce the responsibility of the system designers or installing contractors to provide a finished and fully functioning product.

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1.2 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.

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

ASHRAE	Guideline	0	(2005)	The Commissioning Process
ASHRAE	Guideline	1	(1996)	HVAC Commissioning

C. Government's Project Requirements and Basis of Design documents are included by reference for information only.

D. The Commissioning Plan.

E. Related Specification Sections: Refer to the following Sections for related requirements.

- 1. Section 01 30 00 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS
- 2. Section 01 32 17.00 20 NETWORK ANALYSIS SCHEDULES (NAS)
- 3. Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES
- 4. Section 01 33 29.05 20 LEED DOCUMENTATION
- 5. Section 01 45 02 NAVFAC QUALITY CONTROL
- 6. Section 01 78 00.05 25 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS, including:

a. Warranties and Guarantees

b. Training & Instruction: Refer also to the technical specifications for comprehensive training requirements.

- c. Project Record Documentation
- 7. Section 01 78 23.05 20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA

1.3 Summary

A. This section includes general requirements that apply to the implementation of the commissioning process without regard to specific systems, assemblies, and components.

B. Related sections include the following:

1) Refer to Division 21 technical section requirements for commissioning process activities for fire suppression systems. Note that the responsible Fire Protection Engineer will function as the commissioning agent for these activities.

2) Division 22 Section 22 08 00: COMMISSIONING OF PLUMBING for commissioning process activities for plumbing systems.

3) Division 23 Section 23 08 00 COMMISSIONING OF HVAC for commissioning process activities for HVAC systems and equipment.

4) Division 26 Section 26 08 00 COMMISSIONING ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS for commissioning process requirements for the facility electrical power and lighting control systems.

1.4 Definitions

Acceptance - A formal action, taken by a person with appropriate provider (which may or may not be contractually defined) to declare that some aspect of the project meets defined requirements, thus permitting subsequent activities to proceed.

Approval - Acceptance that a piece of equipment or system has been properly installed and is functioning in the tested modes according to the contract documents.

Basis of Design - A document that records the concepts, calculations, decisions, and product selections used to meet the Government's project requirements and to satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, standards, and guidelines. The document includes both narrative descriptions and lists of individual items that support the design process.

Checklists - Verification checklists that are developed and used during all phases of the commissioning process to verify that the Government's project requirements are being achieved. This includes pre-functional checklists for verification of MEP equipment installation, construction checklists for general verification of MEP systems, plus checklists for testing, training, and other specific requirements.

Commissioning Authority (CxA) - The entity identified by the Government who leads, plans, schedules, and coordinates the commissioning team to implement the commissioning process.

Commissioning Plan - An overall plan developed by the commissioning authority that provides the structure, schedule and coordination planning for the commissioning process.

Commissioning Process - A quality-focused process for enhancing the delivery of a project. The process focuses upon verifying and documenting that the facility and all of its systems and assemblies are planned, designed, installed, tested, operated, and maintained to meet the Government's project requirements.

Commissioning Process Activities - Components of the commissioning process.

Commissioning Process Progress Report - A written document that details activities completed as part of the commissioning process and significant findings from those activities that is continuously updated during the course of a project. Usually it is incorporated into the commissioning plan as an ongoing appendix.

Commissioning Team - The individuals who through coordinated actions are responsible for implementing the commissioning process.

Construction Checklist - A form used by the CM to verify that appropriate components for MEP systems are on-site, ready for installation, correctly installed, and functional. Also see Checklists.

Construction Documents - This includes a wide range of documents, which will vary from project to project, with the Government's needs and with regulations, laws, and countries. Construction documents usually include the project manual (specifications), plans (drawings) and general terms and conditions of the contract.

Continuous Commissioning Process - A continuation of the commissioning process well into the occupancy and operations phase to verify that a project continues to meet current and evolving Government's project requirements. Continuous commissioning process activities are on-going for the life of the facility. Also see On-Going Commissioning Process.

Contract Documents - This includes a wide range of documents, which will vary from project to project, with the Government's needs and with regulations, laws, and countries. Contract documents frequently include price agreements, construction management process, sub-contractor agreements or requirements, requirements and procedures for submittals, changes, and other construction requirements, timeline for completion, and the construction documents.

Coordination Drawings - Drawings showing the work of all trades to illustrate that equipment can be installed in the space allocated without compromising equipment function or access for maintenance and replacement. These drawings graphically illustrate and dimension manufacturers' recommended maintenance clearances.

Control system - A component of environmental, HVAC, security, and fire systems for reporting/monitoring and issuing of commands to/from field devices.

Data logging -The monitoring and recording of flows, currents, status, pressures, etc., of equipment using stand-alone data recorders separate from the control system or the trending capabilities of control systems.

Deferred Performance Tests (DPTs) - Performance tests that are performed, at the discretion of the CxA, after substantial completion, due to partial occupancy, equipment, seasonal requirements, design, or other site conditions that disallow the test from being performed.

Deficiency - A condition in the installation or function of a component, piece of equipment, or system that is not in compliance with the contract documents.

Factory Testing - Testing of equipment on-site or at the factory, by factory personnel, with or without a Government's representative present.

Functional Performance Testing (FPT) - Operation & testing of equipment on-site according to a specific test procedure to validate proper operation, capacity and performance. Testing will be performed by the appropriate contractor or equipment manufacturer, but the responsibility for directing, witnessing, and documenting the tests rests with the commissioning authority, and/or his designated representative.

Government's Representative (GR): NAVFAC SE Project Manager (PM) or Construction Manager (CM) or their designated representative.

Government's/Owner's Project Requirements (GPR/OPR) - A written document that details the functional requirements of a project and the expectations

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of how it will be used and operated. This includes project goals, measurable performance criteria, cost considerations, benchmarks, success criteria, and supporting information. (The term "Project Intent" is sometimes used for the commissioning process to define the Government's project requirements or design.)

Commissioning Issues Log - A formal and ongoing record of problems or concerns - and their resolution - that have been raised by members of the commissioning team during the course of the commissioning process.

Nominal Group Technique - A formal, structured brainstorming process used to obtain the maximum possible ranked input from a variety of viewpoints in a short period of time. The typical approach is a workshop session where a question is presented, the attendees each record their responses on a piece of paper, the individual responses are recorded on a flip chart without discussion in a round robin fashion, all of the responses are discussed, and the participants rank their top five responses.

Non-Compliance - See Deficiency.

Non-Conformance - See Deficiency.

On-Going Commissioning Process - A continuation of the commissioning process well into the occupancy and operations phase to verify that a project continues to meet current and evolving Government's project requirements. On-going commissioning process activities occur throughout the life of the facility. Some of these will be close to continuous in implementation, and others will be either scheduled or unscheduled (as needed). Also see Continuous Commissioning Process.

Over-ridden Value -Riding over a sensor value in the equipment's controls to observe the response of the equipment's operation. Also see Simulated Signal.

Phased Commissioning - Commissioning that is completed in phases as required by the phasing plan as approved for the project and other scheduling issues.

Pre-Functional Checklist (PFC) - Checklists for MEP components, such as fans, pumps, and air handling units.

Quality Based Sampling - A process for evaluating a sub-set (sample) of the total population. The sample is based upon a known or estimated probability distribution of expected values; an assumed statistical distribution based upon data from a similar product, assembly, or system; or a random sampling that has scientific statistical basis.

Re-Commissioning - An application of the commissioning process requirements to a project that has been delivered using the commissioning process. This may be a scheduled re- commissioning developed as part of an ongoing commissioning process, or it may be triggered by use change, operations problems, or other needs.

Retro-Commissioning -The commissioning process applied to an existing facility that was not previously commissioned. This guideline does not specifically address retro-commissioning. However, the same basic process needs to be followed from pre-design through occupancy and operations to optimize the benefits of implementing the commissioning process philosophy and practice.

Seasonal Performance Tests - Performance tests that are deferred until the system(s) will experience conditions closer to their design conditions based on weather conditions.

Simulated Condition - Condition that is created for the purpose of testing the response of a system (e.g., raising/lowering the setpoint of a thermostat to see the response in a VAV box).

Simulated Signal - Disconnecting a sensor and using a signal generator to simulate a sensor value for the purpose of testing a full range of conditions.

Startup - The initial starting or activating of dynamic equipment, including completing construction checklists.

Systems Manual - A system-focused composite document that includes the operation manual, maintenance manual, and additional information of use to the Government during the occupancy and operations phase.

Test Procedure - A written protocol that defines methods, personnel, and expectations for tests conducted on components, equipment, assemblies, systems, and interfaces among systems. The test procedures are specified in the Technical Specifications sections of the contract documents. Performance testing covers the dynamic functions and operations of equipment and systems using manual or monitoring methods. Performance testing is the dynamic testing of systems under full operation. Systems are tested under various modes, such as during low cooling loads, high loads, component failures, unoccupied, varying outside air temperatures, fire alarm, power failure, etc. The systems are run through all the control system's sequences of operation and components are verified to respond as the sequences state.

Training Plan - A written document that details the expectations, schedule, budget, and deliverables of commissioning process activities related to training of project operating and maintenance personnel, users, and occupants.

Verification - The process by which specific documents, components, equipment, assemblies, systems, and interfaces among systems are confirmed to comply with the criteria described in the Government's Project Requirements.

Trending - The monitoring, by a building management system or other electronic data gathering equipment, and analyzing of the data gathered over a period of time.

Vendor - Supplier of equipment.

Warranty Period - Refer to Section 01 74 00.

1.5 Coordination

A. Project Commissioning Team - The members of the project commissioning team will consist of the commissioning authority (CxA) and designated NAVFAC SE support personnel, the designated Government's representative (GR), the NAVFAC SE project manager (PM), the NAVFAC SE construction manager (CM), the mechanical contractor (MC), the electrical contractor (EC), the test and balance agent (TAB), the automatic controls contractor

(CC), any specialty subcontractors and/or vendors as required, the architect (AR), the mechanical engineer (ME), and the electrical engineer (EE).

B. Management - The CxA coordinates the commissioning activities through the GC, the CM, and the Government's representative (GR). All members shall work together to fulfill their contracted responsibilities and meet the objectives of the contract documents. Refer to Paragraph 1.06 for additional management details.

C. Scheduling - The CxA, through the PM and/or CM, will provide sufficient notice to the GC in order to schedule sub-contractors for commissioning activities. The GC will integrate all commissioning activities into the overall project schedule. All parties will address scheduling problems and make necessary notifications in a timely manner in order to expedite the commissioning process.

1.6 Commissioning Plan

A. The CxA will develop the commissioning plan which shall be included in the project schedule when approved by the Government, and coordinated with the CM and GC. The following narrative provides a brief overview of the typical commissioning tasks during construction and the general order in which they occur.

1) Commissioning during construction begins with an initial commissioning meeting conducted by the CxA where the commissioning process is reviewed with the project commissioning team members.

2) Additional meetings will be required throughout construction, scheduled by the CxA, through the PM/GR or CM, and with necessary parties attending to plan, scope, coordinate, schedule future activities and resolve problems.

3) Equipment documentation is submitted to the CxA, through the GR, PM or CM, following normal submittal procedures. Equipment documentation shall include installation, operation, and maintenance (IOM) manuals and detailed startup procedures.

4) Schedules, Checklists, forms, and procedures:

a. The GC and his sub-contractors shall develop a construction schedule, which shall address each item of equipment to be commissioned.

b. The CxA and the NAVFAC SE project design team shall develop construction checklists and pre-functional checklists as commissioning quality assurance documents. These checklists shall be used by the CM, the GC, the sub-contractors, and the CxA to verify and validate the proper installation of each item of equipment. The 'preliminary' pre-functional checklists shall be included as an attachment to the technical sections of the specifications.

c. The CxA, with the assistance of the NAVFAC SE design team shall develop functional performance test forms and procedures, which shall be reviewed and approved by the CxA, the ME, and the EE, as applicable.

6) The construction checklists, pre-functional checklists, the equipment start-up, and the HVAC test & balance report shall be completed before functional performance testing begins.

7) At any time during this commissioning process, items of non-compliance in material, installation, or setup shall be corrected at no expense to the Government.

8) The CM shall ensure that the pre-functional checklists are executed accurately and documented in the field by the GC and his sub-contractors and that startup and initial checkout are performed. The CxA and the NAVFAC SE project team shall verify that the HVAC test and balance (TAB), the pre-functional checklists and startup are completed according to the approved construction documents and commissioning plan. This includes the CxA or ME approving TAB, the executed checklists and startup plans. This also includes witnessing startup of selected equipment as well as the functional performance testing of all equipment with the assistance of the CM. Any testing failure is to be corrected at no additional cost to the Government, and a re-test is to be performed, observed, and documented.

9) Refer to the individual MEP specification sections. Certain items of equipment will require the startup assistance of the equipment manufacturer's engineer or technical representative. A copy of the startup reports completed by the manufacturer's engineer / technician for these items of equipment shall be included in the startup documentation for the record.

10) After completion of startup, the functional performance tests shall be executed by the GC under the direction of the CxA, the CM/ET, and with the assistance of the MC and EC. The CxA or the NAVFAC SE project team shall observe the performance testing and shall complete the functional performance testing documentation. The technicians of the MC, the EC, or the appropriate sub-contractor shall sign off on the completed testing documentation.

11) The CxA shall review the O&M documentation for completeness and shall provide the commissioning documentation records for the O&M manuals.

12) Commissioning should be completed before substantial completion.

13) Training: The GC with the assistance of his sub-contractors, vendors, and manufacturer's representatives, shall develop training manuals and shall conduct the training specified for the Government's operations and maintenance personnel. The CxA shall develop any supplementary procedures, and shall review, pre-approve, coordinate, and with the assistance of the CM/ET, witness, and sign off on the training provided by the GC.

14) Deferred testing shall be conducted as specified herein, or as otherwise required.
A. Members appointed by contractor(s): Individuals, each having authority to act on behalf of the entity he or she represents, explicitly organized to implement the commissioning process through coordinated actions. The commissioning team shall consist of, but not be limited to, representatives of each contractor, including project superintendent and subcontractors, installers, suppliers, and specialists deemed appropriate by the CxA.

B. Members appointed by Government:

1. CxA - An entity identified by the Government who leads, plans, schedules, and coordinates the commissioning team to implement the commissioning process. The CxA will be provided by the Government.

2. Representatives of the facility user and operation and maintenance personnel.

3. Architect and engineering design professionals.

1.8 Responsibilities

A. The general responsibilities of various parties in the commissioning process are provided in this sub-section. The specific responsibilities are in the technical specification sections.

- B. All Parties
 - 1. Follow the commissioning plan.

2. Attend the initial commissioning meeting and additional meetings as necessary.

C. NAVFAC SE Project Manager (PM)/Architect (AR)

Construction Phase

1. Attend the commissioning scoping meeting and selected commissioning team meetings.

2. Perform normal submittal review, construction observation, as-built drawing preparation, O&M manual preparation, etc., as required.

3. Provide any design narrative documentation requested by the CxA.

4. Coordinate resolution of system design and construction deficiencies identified during commissioning, according to the contract documents.

5. Prepare and submit final as-built design intent documentation for inclusion in the O&M manuals. Review and approve the O&M manuals.

D. Mechanical and Electrical Designers/Engineers (ME, EE)

Construction Phase

1. Perform normal submittal review, construction observation,

as-built drawing preparation, etc., as required. One site observation should be completed just prior to system startup.

2. Provide design narratives and automatic controls sequences of operations documentation requested by the CxA. The designers shall assist (along with the contractors) in clarifying the operation and control of commissioned equipment in areas where the specifications, control drawings or equipment documentation is not sufficient for writing detailed testing procedures.

3. Attend commissioning scoping meetings and other selected commissioning team meetings.

4. Participate in the resolution of system deficiencies identified during commissioning, according to the contract documents.

5. Prepare and submit the final as-built design intent and operating parameters documentation for inclusion in the O&M manuals. Review and approve the O&M manuals.

6. From the contractor's red-line drawings, edit and update one-line diagrams developed as part of the design narrative documentation and those provided by the vendor as shop drawings for the, domestic water; HVAC systems; supply, return and exhaust air systems and emergency power system.

7. Provide a presentation at one of the training sessions for the Government's personnel.

8. Review and approve the Contractor's construction checklists for major pieces of equipment for sufficiency prior to their use.

9. Review and approve the prefunctional checklists provided by the [GC] [CxA].

10. Review and approve the performance test procedure forms for major pieces of equipment for sufficiency prior to their use.

11. Witness testing of selected pieces of equipment and systems

Occupancy and Operations Phase

1. During the warranty period, participate in the resolution of non-compliance, non-conformance and design deficiencies identified during commissioning.

2. Attend lessons learned sessions, as required.

E. Commissioning Authority (CxA) & Designated Representatives

The GC and his sub-contractors shall provide all equipment, materials, and labor to inspect, start, check-out and test equipment and systems, except for specified testing with portable data-loggers, which shall be supplied and installed by the CxA, as required.

The CxA and/or his designated representatives shall verify the execution of commissioning process activities using random sampling. Verification will include, but is not limited to, equipment submittals, construction checklists, pre-functional checklists, start-up reports, training,

operating and maintenance data, functional performance tests, and test reports to verify compliance with the OPR. When a random sample does not meet the requirement, CxA and/or his designated representatives will report the failure in the "Issues Log."

Construction Phase

1. Coordinates and directs the commissioning activities in a logical, sequential and efficient manner using consistent protocols and forms, centralized documentation, clear and regular communications and consultations with all necessary parties, frequently updated timelines and schedules and technical expertise.

2. Coordinate the commissioning work and, with the PM/CM, help integrate commissioning activities into the master schedule.

3. Revise the Construction Phase Commissioning Plan as necessary.

4. Plan and conduct a commissioning scoping meeting and other commissioning meetings.

5. Request and review additional information required to perform commissioning tasks, including O&M materials, contractor startup and checkout procedures.

6. Write and distribute construction checklists. Prepare and maintain completed construction checklist log.

7. Before startup, gather and review the current control sequences and interlocks and work with contractors and design engineers until sufficient clarity has been obtained, in writing, to be able to write the detailed, functional testing procedures.

8. Review and approve normal contractor submittals applicable to systems being commissioned for compliance with commissioning needs, concurrent with the A/E reviews.

9. Develop an enhanced startup and initial systems checkout plan with subcontractors.

10. The CxA or his designated representative shall perform site visits, as necessary, to observe component and system installations. Attend selected planning and job-site meetings to obtain information on construction progress. Review construction meeting minutes for revisions/substitutions relating to the commissioning process. Assist in resolving any discrepancies.

11. The CxA or his designated representative shall witness all or part of the HVAC piping test and flushing procedures, sufficient to be confident that proper procedures were followed. Document this testing and include the documentation in O&M manuals. Notify PM/CM of any deficiencies in results or procedures.

12. The CxA or his designated representative shall witness all or part of any ductwork testing and cleaning procedures, sufficient to be confident that proper procedures were followed. Document this testing and include the documentation in O&M manuals. Notify Government's project manager (PM) of any deficiencies in results or procedures. 13. The CxA or his designated representative shall approve construction checklist completion by selected site observation and spot checking.

14. Recommend approval of systems startup by reviewing startup reports and by selected site observation.

15. Review TAB execution plan.

16. The CxA or his designated representative shall oversee sufficient testing of the control system and approve it to be used for TAB, before TAB is executed.

17. Recommend approval of air and water systems balancing by spot testing, by reviewing completed reports and by selected site observation.

18. With necessary assistance from installing contractors, witness the functional performance testing of equipment and systems, performed by the GC and sub-contractors, including energy management control system trending, stand-alone data logger monitoring or manual performance testing, as required.

19. Analyze any performance trend logs and monitoring data to verify performance.

20. Coordinate, witness, and recommend approval of functional performance tests performed by installing contractors. Coordinate retesting as necessary until satisfactory performance is achieved.

21. Maintain a master Issues Log and a separate testing record. Provide the PM/CM with written progress reports and test results with recommended actions.

22. Review and approve the training materials prepared by the GC and sub-contractors for the Government's operating and maintenance personnel.

23. Compile and maintain a commissioning record and building systems $\mbox{book}\left(s\right).$

24. Review and approve the preparation of the O&M manuals.25. Provide a final commissioning report (as described in this section).

26. Coordinate the development of a systems manual.

27. The CxA or his designated representative shall prepare a standard trend logging package of primary parameters that will provide the operations staff clear indications of system function in order to identify proper system operation and trouble shoot problems. The CxA shall also provide any needed information on interpreting the trends.

Occupancy and Operations Phase

1. The CxA or his designated representative shall coordinate and supervise required seasonal or deferred testing and deficiency corrections.

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2. The CxA or his designated representative shall return to the site at 10 months into the 12 month warranty period and review with facility staff the current building operation and the condition of outstanding issues related to the original and seasonal commissioning. Also interview facility staff and identify problems or concerns they have operating the building as originally intended. Make suggestions for improvements and for recording these changes in the O&M manuals. Identify areas that may come under warranty or under the original construction contract. Assist facility staff in developing reports, documents and requests for services to remedy outstanding problems. 3. Assist in the development of a preventative maintenance plan, a detailed operating plan or an energy and resource management plan or as-built documentation.

4. Attend lessons learned session

F. Government's Representative (GR), Project Manager (PM), Contract Manager (CM)

Construction and Acceptance Phase

1. Facilitate the coordination of the commissioning work by the CxA and the NAVFAC Project Team, and with the assistance of the GC and CM, ensure that commissioning activities are being scheduled into the master schedule.

2. Review and approve the final Commissioning Plan.

3. Attend a commissioning scoping meeting and other commissioning team meetings.

4. Perform the normal review of contractor submittals.

5. Furnish a copy of all construction documents, addenda, change orders and approved submittals and shop drawings related to commissioned equipment to the CxA.

6. Review and approve the functional performance test procedures submitted by the [CxA] [GC], prior to testing.

7. When necessary, observe and witness startup and performance testing of selected equipment.

8. Review commissioning progress and deficiency reports.

9. Coordinate the resolution of non-compliance and design deficiencies identified in all phases of commissioning.

10. Assist the CM in coordinating the training of Government personnel.

11. Provide the OPR documentation to the CxA and to the CM for information and use.

12. Provide the BoD documents, prepared by Architect and MEP engineer and approved by Government, to the CxA for use in developing the commissioning plan, systems manual, and operation and maintenance training plan.

13. Assign and arrange for facility operation and maintenance personnel to attend various field commissioning activities, including field and classroom training sessions.

14. Provide final approval for the completion of the commissioning work.

Occupancy and Operations Phase

1. Assist the CxA as necessary in the seasonal or deferred testing and deficiency corrections required by the specifications.

2. Attend lessons learned session

G. GC / Contractors: GC, subcontractors and vendors shall assign representatives with expertise and authority to act on their behalf and shall schedule them to participate in and perform commissioning process activities including, but not limited to, the following:

Construction Phase

1. Facilitate the coordination of the commissioning and incorporate commissioning activities (the Commissioning Plan) into the Overall Project Schedule.

2. Provide detailed startup procedures for equipment and systems.

3. Include the cost of commissioning in the total contract price.

4. Ensure that all subcontractors and vendors execute their commissioning responsibilities according to the contract documents and the commissioning plan.

5. Provide copies of all submittals as required in Section 01 33 00: LEED DOCUMENTATION, including all changes thereto.

6. Attend and participate in commissioning team meetings.

7. No later than 60 days prior to startup of the first piece of major equipment, meet with the CxA and the NAVFAC Project Team, the PM, and the GR to finalize the detailed commissioning procedures/ schedule.

8. Provide the training of Government personnel.

9. Review and accept the construction checklists, pre-functional checklists, and functional performance test procedures provided by the CxA.

10. Complete paper copies of construction checklists and pre-functional checklists as work is completed. Provide these completed checklists to the NAVFAC SE CM for transmittal to the CxA and to the NAVFAC Project Team on a weekly basis, or as otherwise required.

11. Accomplish the commissioning functional performance test procedures.

12. Evaluate performance deficiencies identified in test reports and, in collaboration with entity responsible for system and equipment installation, recommend corrective action.

13. Cooperate with the CxA for resolution of issues recorded in the "Commissioning Issues Log".

14. Prepare O&M manuals, according to the contract documents, including clarifying and updating the original sequences of operation to as-built/as-tested conditions.

Occupancy and Operations Phase

1. Ensure that subcontractors provide assistance for seasonal or deferred performance testing, observed and documented by the CxA, according to the specifications.

2. Ensure that subcontractors correct deficiencies and make necessary adjustments to O&M manuals and as-built drawings for applicable issues identified in any seasonal testing.

3. Perform all guarantee work for materials furnished under the contract for the time specified in the contract, including all warranties and curing all latent defects within the time period provided in the contract.

H. Vendors/Subcontractors

1. Provide all requested submittal data, including detailed startup procedures and specific responsibilities of the Government to keep warranties in force.

2. Assist in equipment testing per agreements with subcontractors and/or contractor.

3. Include cost of all special tools and instruments (only available from vendor, specific to a piece of equipment) required for testing, operating, and maintaining equipment according to these contract documents in the base bid price to the contractor.

4. Analyze specified products and verify that the NAVFAC Project Team has specified the newest, most current equipment reasonable for this project's scope and budget.

5. Provide requested information regarding equipment sequence of operation and testing procedures.

6. Review construction checklists and test procedures for equipment installed by factory representatives.

1.9 Equipment/Systems to be Commissioned

A. The following equipment/systems will be commissioned in this project:

1. Air Handling Units and supply, return and outside air ductwork.

2. Split-system, direct-expansion refrigeration equipment and condensing units.

3. Variable air volume boxes and units, air distribution equipment, fan coil units, unit heaters, etc.

4. Automatic temperature control system.

5. Exhaust air systems including fans, ductwork and interconnection with air handling/supply systems.

6. Make-up air systems including fans, ductwork, energy recovery units and interconnection with air handling and/or exhaust systems.

7. Fume hood exhaust/ventilation systems including fans, ductwork and interconnection with air handling/supply systems.

8. Fire protection system in conjunction with Fire Marshall and Division 21: FIRE PROTECTION.

9. Fire alarm/detection system in conjunction with Fire Marshall and Division 21: FIRE PROTECTION.

10. Emergency power system including emergency generator, automatic transfer switch and fuel oil system.

11. Lighting control systems (interior and exterior).

12. HVAC, Test, Adjust, and Balance.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 Test Equipment

A. All standard testing equipment required to perform startup and initial checkout and required performance testing shall be provided by the contractor for the equipment being tested. This includes, but is not limited to, two-way radios, meters, and data recorders. Data recorders may be provided by the CxA at the option of the Government.

B. Special equipment, tools, and instruments required for testing equipment according to these contract documents shall be included in the contractor's base bid price and shall be turned over to the Government at Project close-out.

C. All testing equipment shall be of sufficient quality and accuracy to test and/or measure system performance within the tolerances specified in the specifications. If not otherwise noted, the following minimum requirements apply: Temperature sensors and digital thermometers shall have a certified calibration to NIST traceable standards within the past year to an accuracy of 0.5 degree F and a resolution of + or - 0.1 degree F. Pressure sensors shall have an accuracy of + or - 2.0% of the value range being measured (not full range of meter) and have been calibrated within the last year. All equipment shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommended intervals and when dropped or damaged. Calibration tags shall be affixed or certificates readily available.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 Meetings

A. Initial Meeting. Within 10 days of the Notice to Proceed (NTP), the CxA, through the GR/CM, will schedule, plan and conduct an initial commissioning meeting. The GC and its responsible parties are required to attend.

B. Miscellaneous Meetings. Other meetings will be planned and conducted by the CxA as construction progresses. These meetings will cover coordination, deficiency resolution, and planning issues. These meetings will be held at least monthly, until the final 3 months of construction, when they may be held as frequently as once per week.

3.2 Start-up, Pre-functional Checklists and Initial Checkout

A. The following procedures apply to all equipment/systems to be commissioned, according to Paragraph 1.10 Equipment/Systems to be commissioned.

B. General. Pre-functional checklists are important to verify that the equipment and systems are fully connected and operational. These procedures ensure that functional performance testing (in-depth system checkout) may proceed without unnecessary delays. The pre-functional checklists for a given system must be successfully completed and approved prior to startup and formal performance testing of equipment or subsystems of the given system.

C. Startup and Checkout Plan. The CxA will assist the project commissioning team members responsible for startup of any equipment. The primary role of the CxA in this process is to ensure that there is written documentation that each of the manufacturer-recommended procedures has been completed. The CxA shall provide pre-functional checklists and startup shall be identified in the commissioning scoping meeting and on the checklist forms

1. The pre-functional checklists shall be provided as an attachment to this Section of the specifications. These checklists indicate required procedures to be executed as part of startup and initial checkout of the systems and the party responsible for their execution.

2. The GC shall determine which trade is responsible for executing and documenting each of the line item tasks and transmit the checklists to the responsible subcontractors. Each form may have more than one trade responsible for its execution.

3. The GC, with assistance of the sub-contractor responsible for the purchase and supply of the equipment shall develop the full startup plan by combining the manufacturer's detailed startup and checkout procedures and the pre-functional checklists.

4. The GC shall submit the full startup plan to the CM/CxA for review and approval.

5. The CxA will review and approve the procedures and the documentation format for reporting. The CxA will return the procedures and the documentation format to the CM for transmittal to the GC.

6. The GC will transmit the full startup plan to the subcontractors for their review and use.

D. Sensor and Actuator Calibration: All field-installed temperature, relative humidity, CO, CO2, refrigerant, O2, and/or pressure sensors and gages, and all actuators (dampers and valves) on all equipment shall be calibrated. Verify that the installed locations of these devices are appropriate and away from any external causes, which might contribute to

erratic operation. Submit to the CxA through the CM the calibration methods and results. All test instruments shall have had a certified calibration within the last 6 months to NIST traceable standards, and comply with all local, state and/or federal requirements/certifications, as required. Sensors installed in the equipment/unit at the factory with calibration certification provided need not be field calibrated. Provide bench testing as required at the direction of the CxA.

1. Sensor Calibration Methods:

a. All Sensors-- Verify that all sensor locations are appropriate and away from causes of erratic operation. Verify that sensors with shielded cable are grounded only at one end. For sensor pairs that are used to determine a temperature or pressure difference, make sure they are reading within 0.2°F of each other for temperature and within a tolerance equal to 2% of the reading, of each other, for pressure. Tolerances for critical applications may be tighter.

b. Sensors Without Transmitters-- Standard Application. Make a reading with a calibrated test instrument within 6 inches of the site sensor. Verify that the sensor reading (via the permanent thermostat, gage or building automation system (BAS)) is within the tolerances in the table below of the instrument-measured value. If not, install offset in BAS, calibrate or replace sensor.

c. Sensors With Transmitters -- Standard Application. Disconnect sensor. Connect a signal generator in place of sensor. Connect ammeter in series between transmitter and BAS control panel. Using manufacturer's resistance-temperature data, simulate minimum desired temperature. Adjust transmitter potentiometer zero until 4 mA is read by the ammeter. Repeat for the maximum temperature matching 20 mA to the potentiometer span or maximum and verify at the BAS. Record all values and recalibrate controller as necessary to conform with specified control ramps, reset schedules, proportional relationship, reset relationship and P/I reaction. Reconnect sensor. Make a reading with a calibrated test instrument within 6 inches of the site sensor. Verify that the sensor reading (via the permanent thermostat, gage or building automation system (BAS)) is within the tolerances in the table below of the instrument-measured value. If not, replace sensor and repeat. For pressure sensors, perform a similar process with a suitable signal generator.

d. Critical Applications-- For critical applications (process, manufacturing, etc.) more rigorous calibration techniques may be required for selected sensors. Describe any such methods used on an attached sheet.

Tolerances, Standard Applications

Sensor	Required Tolerance(+/-)	Sensor	Required Tolerance(+/-)
Cooling coil, chilled and condenser water temps	0.4F	Flow rates, water Relative Humidity	4% of Design 4% of Design
AHU wet bulb or dew point	2.0F	Combustion flue temps	5.0F
Hot water coil and boiler water temp	1.5F	Oxygen or CO2 monitor	0.1 % pts
Outside air, space air, duct air temps	0.4F	CO monitor	0.01 % pts
Watt-hour, voltage & amperage	1% of design	Natural gas and oil flow rate	1% of design
Pressures, air, water and gas	3% of design	Steam flow rate	3% of design
Flow rates, air	10% of design	Barometric pressure	0.1 in. of Hg

2. Valve and Damper Stroke Setup and Check EMS Readout-- For all valve and damper actuator positions checked, verify the actual position against the BAS readout.

a. Set pumps or fans to normal operating mode. Command valve or damper closed, visually verify that valve or damper is closed and adjust output zero signal as required. Command valve or damper open, verify position is full open and adjust output signal as required. Command valve or damper to a few intermediate positions. If actual valve or damper position doesn't't reasonably correspond, replace actuator.

b. Closure for heating coil valves (NO): Set heating setpoint 20°F above room temperature. Observe valve open. Remove control power from the valve and verify that the valve stem and actuator position do not change. Restore to normal. Set heating setpoint to 20°F below room temperature. Observe the valve close.

c. Closure for cooling coil valves (NC): Set cooling setpoint 20°F above room temperature. Observe the valve close. Remove control air or power from the valve and verify that the valve stem and actuator position do not change. Restore to normal. Set cooling setpoint to 20°F below room temperature. Observe valve open. For pneumatics, by override in the EMS, increase pressure to valve by 3 psi (do not exceed actuator pressure rating) and verify valve stem and actuator position does not change. Restore to normal.

E. Execution of Pre-Functional Checklists and Startup:

1. Four weeks prior to the scheduled startup, the GC shall coordinate startup and checkout with the appropriate sub-contractors, and with the CM, the ME, the EE, and the CxA. The execution and approval of the

pre-functional checklists, startup, and checkout shall be directed and performed by the CM, appropriate subcontractor, and vendor/manufacturer's technical representative. Signatures are required of the applicable subcontractors for verification of completion of their work.

2. The GR/CM, and design engineer as necessary, shall observe, at minimum, the procedures for each piece of primary equipment. The CxA (or his designated representative) will observe the functional performance testing of sufficient numbers of equipment or systems based on the project's sampling strategy for commissioning.

3. For lower-level components of equipment, (e.g., sensors, controllers), the CxA, or his designated representative, shall observe a sampling of the startup procedures.

4. The subcontractors and vendors shall execute startup and provide the CxA and design engineers, through the GR/CM, with a signed and dated copy of the completed startup documentation, including completed pre-functional and construction checklists.

5. Only individuals of the contractor (technicians, engineers, tradesmen, vendors, etc.) who have direct knowledge and witnessed that a line item task on the construction checklist was actually performed shall check off that item. It is not acceptable for witnessing supervisors to fill out these forms.

F. Deficiencies, Non-Conformance, and Approval in Checklists and Startup (Master Issues Log).

1. The GC shall ensure that the subcontractors clearly list any outstanding items of the initial startup and construction checklist procedures that were not completed successfully, on an attached sheet. The form and any outstanding deficiencies shall be provided, through the GR/CM, to the CxA within two days of test completion.

2. The CxA will review the report and issue either a non-compliance report or an approval form, through the CM, to the GC. The installing sub-contractors or vendors shall correct all areas that are deficient or incomplete in the checklists and tests in a timely manner, shall notify the GR/CM as soon as outstanding items have been corrected, and resubmit an updated startup report with a Statement of Correction on the original non-compliance report. When satisfactorily completed, the CxA will recommend approval of the execution of the checklists and startup of each system.

3. Items left incomplete, which later cause deficiencies or delays during performance may result in back charges to the contractor. Refer to Paragraph 3.05, herein, for details.

3.3 Submittals

A. The CxA will provide appropriate contractors with a specific request for the type of submittal documentation the CxA requires facilitating the commissioning work. These requests will be integrated into the normal submittal process and protocol of the construction team. At minimum, the request will include the manufacturer and model number, the manufacturer's printed installation and detailed startup procedures, full sequences of operation, O&M data, and performance data, any performance test procedures, control drawings and details of manufacturer's tests and calibration procedures. In addition, the installation and checkout materials that are actually shipped with/inside the equipment and the actual field checkout sheet forms to be used by the factory or field technicians shall be submitted to the CxA. All documentation requested by the CxA will be included by the subcontractors in their O&M manual contributions.

B. The CxA will review and approve submittals related to the commissioned equipment for conformance to the contract documents as it relates to the commissioning process, to the performance of the equipment and adequacy of information for developing test procedures. This review is intended primarily to aid in the development of performance procedures and only secondarily to verify compliance with equipment specifications. The commissioning authority (CxA) will notify the GR/CM or design engineers as requested, of items missing or areas that are not in conformance with contract documents and which require resubmission.

C. The CxA may request additional design narrative from the NAVFAC Project Team and controls contractor, depending on the completeness of the OPR documentation and the sequences provided with the specifications.

D. These submittals to the CxA do not constitute compliance for O&M manual documentation. The O&M manuals are the responsibility of the contractor, though the CxA will review and approve them for adequacy with respect to the commissioning review.

3.4 Phased Commissioning (If Required)

A. The project requires startup, TAB and performance testing to be executed in phases. Phasing shall be coordinated with the GR/CM, CxA, and design engineers and be reflected in the overall project schedule and commissioning schedule by the contractor. Final performance testing of all systems will be as required by the phasing plan. The performance testing of the "systems as a whole" will be performed before final turnover of the entire project.

3.5 Functional Performance Testing

A. Requirements. The functional performance testing shall demonstrate that each system is operating according to the documented design intent and contract documents. Functional performance testing facilitates bringing the systems from a state of individual substantial completion to full dynamic operation. Additionally, during the testing process, areas of deficient performance shall be identified and corrected, improving the operation and functioning of the systems.

B. Coordination and Scheduling. The GC and his sub-contractors shall provide sufficient notice, regarding the completion schedule for the installation of equipment, "ready for inspection" dates, to allow for the completion of the pre-functional checklists and startup of all equipment and systems, and to allow the functional performance testing to be scheduled. The commissioning team shall oversee, witness, and document the performance of all equipment and systems. The CxA and/or his designated representative, in association with the contractor/subcontractors and facility staff shall execute the tests. Functional performance testing shall be conducted after the pre-functional checklists, and startup has been satisfactorily completed. The control system shall be sufficiently tested and approved by the CxA before it is used, to verify performance of other components or systems. The air balancing and water balancing shall be completed before performance testing of air or water-related equipment or systems. Testing proceeds from components to sub-systems to systems. When the proper performance of all interacting individual systems has been achieved, the interface or coordinated responses between systems shall be checked.

C. Development of Functional Test Procedures. Before the functional test procedures are finalized, the contractor shall provide to the design engineers and the CxA all requested documentation and a current list of changes affecting equipment or systems, including an updated points list, program code, control sequences, and testing parameters. Using the testing parameters and requirements in the technical specifications, the CxA and the NAVFAC SE Project Team shall update/develop specific test procedures and forms to verify and document proper operation of each piece of equipment and system. Each contractor/subcontractor or vendor, as appropriate, shall provide assistance to the CxA in developing the final functional test procedures. Prior to finalization, the design engineer and the CxA shall review and concur with the functional test procedures.

D. Test Methods.

1. Performance testing and verification may be achieved by manual testing or by monitoring the performance and analyzing the results using the control system's trend log capabilities or by stand-alone data loggers. The CxA may substitute specified methods or require an additional method to be executed other than what was specified, with the approval of the design engineer and GR/CM. The CxA will determine which method is most appropriate for tests that do not have a specified method.

2. Simulated Conditions. Simulating conditions shall be allowed, though timing the testing to experience actual conditions is encouraged wherever practical.

3. Overridden Values. Overriding sensor values to simulate a condition, such as overriding the outside air temperature reading in a control system to be something other than it really is, is acceptable.

4. Simulated Signals. Using a signal generator which creates a simulated signal to test and calibrate transducers and DDC constants is generally recommended over using the sensor to act as the signal generator via simulated conditions or overridden values.

5. Altering Setpoints. Rather than overriding sensor values, and when simulating conditions is difficult, altering setpoints to test a sequence is acceptable.

6. Indirect Indicators. Relying on indirect indicators for responses or performance shall be allowed only after visually and directly verifying and documenting, over the range of the test parameters, that the indirect readings through the control system represent actual conditions and responses.

7. Setup. Each performance test shall be performed under conditions that simulate actual conditions as closely as is practically possible. The contractor/subcontractor(s) assisting the CxA in executing the test shall provide all necessary materials, system modifications, etc., to produce the necessary flows, pressures, temperatures, etc., necessary to execute the test according to the specified conditions. At

completion of the test, the contractor/subcontractor(s) shall return all affected equipment and systems to their approved operating settings.

E. Test Equipment. Refer to Part 2 of this Section for test equipment requirements.

F. Problem Solving. The burden of responsibility to solve, correct, and retest malfunctions/failures is with the GC, with approval of the responsible design engineer as required.

3.6 Documentation, Non-conformance, and Approval of Tests

A. Documentation. The CxA and/or his designated representative shall witness and verify/pre-approve the documentation of the results of all performance tests. The CxA shall complete all documentation for performance testing.

B. Non-Conformance.

1. Corrections of minor deficiencies identified may be made during the tests at the discretion of the CxA. In such cases the deficiency and resolution will be documented on the procedure form or on an attached sheet.

2. As tests progress and a deficiency is identified, the CxA and/or his designated representative shall discuss the issue with the commissioning team, and the contractor.

a. When there is no dispute on the deficiency and the GC/sub-contractor accepts responsibility to correct it:

1) The CxA will document the deficiency and the GC/sub-contractor's response and intentions. After the day's work, the CxA will submit the non-compliance reports to the CM for transmittal to the GC. The GC/sub-contractor corrects the deficiency, signs the statement of correction at the bottom of the non-compliance form certifying that the equipment is ready to be retested and sends it back to the CxA.

2) The GC/sub-contractor shall reschedule the test; and the test repeated.

b. If there is a dispute about a deficiency, regarding whether or not it is a deficiency:

1) The dispute shall be documented on the non-compliance form with the contractor's response.

2) Resolutions are made at the lowest management level possible. Other parties are brought into the discussions as needed. Final interpretive authority is with the NAVFAC SE Project Team. Final acceptance authority is with the Government's Contracting Officer (CO).

3) The CxA shall document the resolution process.

4) Once the interpretation and resolution have been decided, the GC $\,$

5) /sub-contractor corrects the deficiency, signs the statement of correction on the non-compliance form and provides it to the CxA, through the CM. The contractor shall reschedule the test and the test shall be repeated until satisfactory performance is achieved.

3. Cost of retesting a performance test hall is the contractor's.

4. The contractor shall submit in writing to the CM at least as often as commissioning meetings are being scheduled, the status of each outstanding discrepancy identified during commissioning. Discussion shall cover explanations of any disagreement and proposals for their resolutions.

a. The CxA shall retain the original non-conformance forms until the end of the project.

b. Retesting shall not be considered a justified reason for a claim of delay or for a time extension by the contractor.

C. Failure Due to Manufacturer Defect. If 10% (or three, whichever is greater) of identical pieces of equipment fail to perform to the contract documents (mechanically or substantively) due to a manufacturing defect, not allowing it to meet its submitted performance specification, all identical units may be considered unacceptable by the CM and/or CO. In such case, the GC shall provide the Government with the following:

1. Within one week of notification from the Government, the GC and the manufacturer's representative shall examine all other identical units making a record of the findings. The findings shall be provided to the Government & CxA within two weeks of the original notice.

2. Within two weeks of the original notification, the contractor or manufacturer shall provide a signed and dated, written explanation of the problem, cause of failures, etc., and all proposed solutions. The proposed solutions shall not significantly exceed the specification requirements of the original installation.

3. The NAVFAC SE Project Team shall determine whether a replacement of all identical units or a repair is acceptable.

4. Two examples, where applicable, of the proposed solution shall be installed by the GC/sub-contractors and the NAVFAC SE Project Team shall be allowed to test the installations for up to one week, upon which the NAVFAC SE Project Team shall decide whether to accept the solution.

5. Upon acceptance, the GC / sub-contractor and/or the manufacturer shall replace or repair all identical items, at their expense. The replacement/repair work shall proceed with reasonable speed beginning within one week from when parts can be obtained.

D. Approval. The CxA notes each satisfactorily demonstrated function on the test form. Final approval of the functional performance test by the Government is made after review by the CxA, GR and GC, following recommendations by the NAVFAC SE Project Team.

3.7 Deferred Testing

A. Unforeseen Deferred Tests. If any check or test cannot be completed due to the project completion level, required occupancy condition or other deficiency, execution of pre-functional checklists and functional performance testing may be delayed upon approval of the CxA and CM. These tests will be conducted in the same manner as the seasonal tests as soon as possible. Services of necessary parties will be negotiated.

B. Seasonal Testing. During the warranty period, seasonal testing (tests delayed until weather conditions are closer to the system's design) shall be completed as part of this contract. The CxA shall coordinate this activity through the GR/CM. Tests will be executed, documented by the CxA and deficiencies should be corrected by the appropriate contractor/ subcontractors with the CxA and/or his designated representative witnessing the testing. Any final adjustments to the O&M manuals and as-built's due to the testing shall be made by the GC / sub-contractor.

3.8 Training of Government Personnel

A. The contractor (GC) shall provide training coordination, scheduling of subcontractors, and ensure that training is completed. All training shall be coordinated, through the CM, with the CxA.

B. The contractor (GC) shall ensure that each subcontractor and vendor (mechanical, plumbing, fire, electrical, specialty, etc.) shall have the following responsibilities:

1. The GC shall provide the CxA with a training plan sixty days before the planned training date covering the following elements:

- a. Equipment
- b. Intended audience
- c. Location of training
- d. Objectives

e. Subjects covered (description, duration of discussion, special methods, etc.)

f. Duration of training on each subject

g. Instructor for each subject

h. Methods (classroom lecture, manufacturer's quality video, site walk-through, actual operational demonstrations, written handouts, etc.).

2. Provide designated Government personnel with comprehensive orientation and training in the understanding of the systems and the operation and maintenance of each piece of equipment that makes up the system.

3. Training shall normally start with classroom sessions followed by hands-on demonstration/training on each piece of equipment.

4. During any demonstration, should the system fail to perform in

accordance with the requirements of the O&M manual or sequence of operations, the system shall be repaired or adjusted as necessary and the demonstration repeated at another scheduled time, if necessary.

5. The appropriate trade or manufacturer's representative shall provide the instructions on each major piece of equipment. Practical building operating expertise as well as in-depth knowledge of all modes of operation of the specific piece of equipment is required. More than one party may be required to execute the training.

6. The controls contractor shall attend sessions other than the controls training, as specified, to discuss the interaction of the controls system as it relates to the equipment being discussed.

7. The training sessions shall follow the outline in the table of contents of the operation and maintenance manual and illustrate whenever possible the use of the O&M manuals for reference.

8. Training shall include:

a. Use of the printed installation, operation and maintenance instruction material included in the O&M manuals.

b. A review of the written O&M instructions emphasizing safe and proper operating requirements, preventative maintenance, special tools needed and spare parts inventory suggestions. The training shall include startup, operation in all modes possible, shutdown, seasonal changeover and any emergency procedures.

c. Discussion of relevant health and safety issues and concerns.

d. Discussion of warranties and guarantees.

e. Common troubleshooting problems and solutions.

f. Explanatory information included in the O&M manuals.

g. Discussion of any peculiarities of equipment installation or operation.

h. Classroom sessions shall include the use of overhead projections, slides, video/audio-taped material as might be appropriate.

i. Hands-on training shall include startup, operation in all modes possible, including manual, shut-down, alarms, power failure and any emergency procedures, and preventative maintenance for all pieces of equipment.

9. The contractor shall fully explain and demonstrate the operation, function and overrides of any local packaged controls not controlled by the central control system.

C. At the discretion of the CxA, training may occur before performance testing is complete if required by the facility operators to assist the CxA in the performance testing.

D. Videotaping of the training sessions will be provided by the

contractor and added to the O&M manuals. In addition, factory training videos identifying key troubleshooting, repair, service and/or replacement techniques shall be provided and reviewed with the Government.

F. The CxA or his designated representative at the beginning of each training session presents the overall system narrative and the design concept of each equipment section.

3.9 Operations and Maintenance Manuals/Data

A. The commissioning process requires detailed O&M documentation as identified in this section and technical specifications.

B. GC shall submit two draft copies of the complete operating and maintenance manual to the NAVFAC SE Project Team and CxA for review within 60 calendar days after review of equipment shop drawings. One copy will be returned to the contractor within 30 days after receipt by the A/E.

C. CM shall submit corrected final approved manuals prior to substantial completion. Prior to final submittal, the CxA shall review the O&M manuals (in addition to the initial draft O&M manual), and documentation, with redline as-built's, for systems that were commissioned to verify compliance with the specifications. The CxA will communicate deficiencies in the manuals to the GR/CM or GC, as requested. Upon a successful review of the corrections, the CxA will recommend approval and acceptance of these sections of the O&M manuals to the CM. The CxA will also review each equipment warranty and verify that all requirements to keep the warranty valid are clearly stated. This work does not supersede the NAVFAC SE Project Team's review of the O&M manuals.

D. The contractor shall compile O&M manuals for every piece of equipment and building operating or electrical system being commissioned with the following format:

1. Quantity: 6 (Unless more are required by the technical specifications).

2. Format: 8 1/2 x 11 3 ring loose-leaf binders, 3-inch maximum, and electronic format that is compatible with Government's system. Each binder shall be clearly labeled on the spine. Use as many binders as required. Do not overload binders. Dividers with permanently marked tabs of card stock shall separate each section and sub section. Tab labels shall not be handwritten. A separate manual or chapter shall be provided for each applicable system as follows:

a. Air Handling Units (include sequence of operation, one line diagram and area served in a plastic pouch for mounting on equipment or in equipment room)

- b. Exhaust Fans
- c. Supply Air Fans (excluding Air Handling Units)
- d. Pumps
- e. Plumbing and Drainage Systems/Equipment
- f. Fire Protection Systems

g. Fire Alarm System

h. Valves and Pipe Specialties (include valve identification chart)

i. Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

j. Smoke Control Systems

k. Water Treatment System

Lighting Systems and Controls (interior, exterior and airfield)

m. Switchgear, Transformers, Panel boards, Motor Control Centers and Motor Starters

n. Lightning Protection and Surge Suppression Systems

o. Public Address, Closed Circuit TV, Communication and Telephone Systems

p. Security System

- q. Building Automation (BAS)/Temperature Control System
- r. Power monitoring systems
- s. HVAC, Testing Adjusting, and Balancing

t. Other systems as detailed in the drawings and technical specifications.

3. There shall be a title page and table of contents in the front of each binder for each binder's contents. In each binder, there shall be a main tab for each specification section. Behind the section number tab there shall be the equipment ID tag sub-tab for each piece of major equipment (or group, if small or numerous). These sub-tabs shall be similar to the specification number tabs but of a different color. Behind each equipment name tab shall be the following sections, in the given order, divided by a double weight colored sheet labeled with the title of the section.

a. Contractor. The first page behind the equipment tab shall contain the name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer and installing contractor and the 24-hour number for emergency service for all equipment in this section, identified by equipment.

b. Submittal and Product Data. This section shall include all approved submittal data, cut sheets, data base sheets and appropriate shop drawings. If submittal was not required for approval, descriptive product data shall be included.

c. Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Instructions. These shall be the written manufacturer's data with the model and features of this installation clearly marked and edited to omit reference to products or data not applicable to this installation. This section shall include data on the following:

(1) Model number, serial number and nameplate data for each piece of equipment and any subcomponent.

(2) Installation, startup and break-in instructions.

(3) All starting, normal shutdown, emergency shutdown, manual operation and normal and emergency operating procedures and data, including any special limitations.

(a) Step-by-step procedure for system startup, including a pre-start checklist. Refer to controls and indicators by nomenclature consistent with that used on panels and in control diagrams.

(b) Sequence of operation, with detailed instruction in proper sequence, for each mode of operation (i.e., day-night; staging of equipment).

(c) Emergency operation: If some functions of the equipment can be operated while other functions are disabled, give instructions for operations under these conditions. Include here only those alternate methods of operations (from normal) which the operator can follow when there is a partial failure or malfunctioning of components, or other unusual condition.

(d) Shutdown procedure: Include instructions for stopping and securing the equipment after operation. If a particular sequence is required, give step-by-step instructions in that order.

(e) $\ensuremath{\mathsf{O}\&M}$ and installation instructions that were shipped with the unit.

(f) Preventative and corrective maintenance, with service procedures and schedules:

i. Provide a schedule for preventive maintenance in a printed format and an electronic format compatible with Government's system. State, preferably in tabular form, the recommended frequency of performance for each preventive maintenance task, cleaning, inspection and scheduled overhauls.

ii. Cleaning: Provide instructions and schedules for all routine cleaning and inspection with recommended lubricants.

iii. Inspection: If periodic inspection of equipment is required for operation, cleaning or other reasons, indicate the items to be inspected and give the inspection criteria for: motors; controls; filters and any other maintenance items.

iv. Provide instructions for minor repairs or adjustments required for preventive maintenance routines. Identify test points and give values for each. Include sensor calibration requirements and methods by sensor type.

v. Corrective maintenance instructions shall be predicated upon a logical effect-to-cause troubleshooting philosophy and a rapid replacement procedure to minimize equipment downtime. vi. Troubleshooting: Troubleshooting tables, charts, or diagrams shall be used to present specified procedures. A guide to this type shall be a three-column chart. The columns shall be titled: malfunction, probable cause and recommended action.

vii. Repair and Replacement: Indicate repair and replacement procedures most likely to be required in the maintenance of the equipment.

d. Safety Precautions: This subsection shall comprise a listing of safety precautions and instructions to be followed before, during and after making repairs, adjustments or routine maintenance.

e. Manufacturers' brochures (including controls): Manufacturers' descriptive literature covering devices and equipment used in the system, together with illustrations, exploded views and renewal parts lists. Manufacturers' standard brochures and parts list shall be corrected so that information applying to the actual installed equipment is clearly defined.

(1) Supply any special tools required to service or maintain the equipment.

(2) Performance data, ratings and curves.

(3) Warranty and guarantee, which clearly lists conditions to be maintained to keep warranty in effect and conditions that would affect the validity of the warranty.

(4) Any service contracts issued.

f. Supplemental Data. Prepare written text and/or special drawings to provide necessary information, where manufacturer's standard printed data is not available and information is necessary for a proper understanding and operation and maintenance of equipment or systems, or where it is necessary to provide additional information to supplement data included in the manual or project documents.

g. Control Diagrams/Drawings. Include the as-built control diagrams/drawings for the piece of equipment and its components, including full points list, full print out of all schedules and set points after testing and acceptance of the system, and copies of all checkout tests and calibrations performed by the contractor (not commissioning tests).

h. Specifications. This section is comprised of the component or system specification section copied and inserted complete with all addenda.

i. System Description. This section shall include the individual equipment portion of the overall system Design Basis Narrative.

E. Commissioning Record in O&M Manuals. The CxA is responsible to compile, organize and index the following commissioning data by equipment into labeled, indexed and tabbed, three-ring binders and deliver it to the

1. Commissioning Plan.

2. System reports including design narratives and criteria including sequences of operations. Each system shall contain the startup plan and report, approvals, corrections, construction checklists, completed performance tests, trending and analysis, training plan and recommended recommissioning schedule.

3. Final Commissioning Report including an executive summary, list of participants and roles, brief building description, overview of commissioning and testing scope and a general description of testing and verification methods. For each piece of commissioned equipment, the report should contain the disposition of the commissioning authority regarding the adequacy of the equipment, documentation and training meeting the contract documents in the following areas:

- (a) equipment meeting the equipment specifications.
- (b) equipment installation
- (c) performance and efficiency.
- (d) equipment documentation and design intent.
- (e) operator training.

All outstanding non-compliance items shall be specifically listed. Recommendations for improvement to equipment or operations, future actions, commissioning process changes, etc. shall also be listed. Each non-compliance issue shall be referenced to the specific performance test, inspection, trend log, etc. where the deficiency is documented. The performance and efficiency section for each piece of equipment shall include a brief description of the verification method used (manual testing, BAS trend logs, data loggers, etc.) and include observations and conclusions from the testing.

-- End of Document --

SECTION 02 41 00

DEMOLITION 10/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 145 (1991; R 2008) Classification of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures for Highway Construction Purposes

AASHTO T 180 (2009) Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg (10-lb) Rammer and an 457-mm (18-in) Drop

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS (ASSE/SAFE)

ASSE/SAFE A10.6 (2006) Safety Requirements for Demolition Operations

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1 (2008) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)

FAA AC 70/7460-1 (Rev K) Obstruction Marking and Lighting

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

40 CFR 61 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not begin demolition or deconstruction until authorization is received from the Contracting Officer. The work of this section is to be performed in a manner that maximizes salvage and recycling of materials. Remove rubbish and debris from the project site; do not allow accumulations on airfield pavements. The work includes demolition, , salvage of identified items and materials, and removal of resulting rubbish and debris. Remove rubbish and debris from Government property daily, unless otherwise directed. Store materials that cannot be removed daily in areas specified by the Contracting Officer. In the interest of occupational safety and health, perform the work in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 23, Demolition, and other applicable Sections. 1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Existing Conditions; G

SD-07 Certificates

Demolition Plan; G Notifications; G

Proposed demolition, and removal procedures for approval before work is started.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Receipts

Receipts or bills of lading, as specified.

1.4 REGULATORY AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Comply with federal, state, and local hauling and disposal regulations. In addition to the requirements of the "Contract Clauses," conform to the safety requirements contained in ASSE/SAFE A10.6.

1.4.1 Notifications

1.4.1.1 General Requirements

Furnish timely notification of demolition projects to Federal, State, regional, and local authorities in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. Notify the Regional Office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), State's environmental protection agency, local air pollution control district/agency and the Contracting Officer in writing 10 working days prior to the commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M.

1.4.2 Receipts

Submit a shipping receipt or bill of lading for all containers of ozone depleting substance (ODS) shipped to the Defense Depot, Richmond, Virginia.

1.5 DUST AND DEBRIS CONTROL

Prevent the spread of dust and debris on airfield pavements and avoid the creation of a nuisance or hazard in the surrounding area. Do not use water if it results in hazardous or objectionable conditions such as, but not limited to, ice, flooding, or pollution. Sweep pavements as often as necessary to control the spread of debris that may result in foreign object damage potential to aircraft.

1.6

1.6.1 Traffic Control Signs

Where pedestrian, driver or aircraft safety is endangered in the area of removal work, use traffic barricades with flashing lights. Anchor barricades in a manner to prevent displacement by wind, jet or prop blast. Notify the Contracting Officer prior to beginning such work.

Contractor must provide a minimum of 2 aviation red or high intensity white obstruction lights on temporary structures (including cranes) over 100 feet 30 meter above ground level. Light construction and installation must comply with FAA AC 70/7460-1. Lights must be operational during periods of reduced visibility, darkness, and as directed by the Contracting Officer. Maintain the temporary services during the period of construction and remove only after permanent services have been installed and tested and are in operation. Before beginning any demolition or deconstruction work, survey the site and examine the drawings and specifications to determine the extent of the work. Record existing conditions in the presence of the Contracting Officer showing the condition of structures and other facilities adjacent to areas of alteration or removal. Photographs sized 4 inch will be acceptable as a record of existing conditions. Include in the record the elevation of the top of foundation walls, finish floor elevations, possible conflicting electrical conduits, plumbing lines, alarms systems, the location and extent of existing cracks and other damage and description of surface conditions that exist prior to before starting work. It is the Contractor's responsibility to verify and document all required outages which will be required during the course of work, and to note these outages on the record document.

1.6.3 Items to Remain in Place

Take necessary precautions to avoid damage to existing items to remain in place, to be reused, or to remain the property of the Government. Repair or replace damaged items as approved by the Contracting Officer. Coordinate the work of this section with all other work indicated. Construct and maintain shoring, bracing, and supports as required. Ensure that structural elements are not overloaded. Increase structural supports or add new supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, deconstruction, or demolition work performed under this contract. Do not overload pavements to remain. Provide new supports and reinforcement for existing construction weakened by demolition, deconstruction, or removal work. Repairs, reinforcement, or structural replacement require approval by the Contracting Officer prior to performing such work.

1.6.4 Existing Construction Limits and Protection

Do not disturb existing construction beyond the extent indicated or necessary for installation of new construction. Provide temporary shoring and bracing for support of building components to prevent settlement or other movement. Provide protective measures to control accumulation and migration of dust and dirt in all work areas. Remove dust, dirt, and debris from work areas daily.

1.6.5 Utility Service

Maintain existing utilities indicated to stay in service and protect against damage during demolition and deconstruction operations. Prior to start of work, the Government will disconnect and seal utilities serving each area of alteration or removal upon written request from the Contractor.

1.6.6 Facilities

Protect electrical and mechanical services and utilities. Where removal of existing utilities and pavement is specified or indicated, provide approved barricades, temporary covering of exposed areas, and temporary services or connections for electrical and mechanical utilities, unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Ensure that no elements determined to be unstable are left unsupported and place and secure bracing, shoring, or lateral supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, deconstruction, or demolition work performed under this contract.

1.6.7 Protection of Personnel

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

1.7 BURNING

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

1.8 FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE (FOD)

Aircraft and aircraft engines are subject to FOD from debris and waste material lying on airfield pavements. Remove all such materials that may appear on operational aircraft pavements due to the Contractor's operations. If necessary, the Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to install a temporary barricade at the Contractor's expense to control the spread of FOD potential debris. The barricade must include a fence covered with a fabric designed to stop the spread of debris. Anchor the fence and fabric to prevent displacement by winds or jet/prop blasts. Remove barricade when no longer required.

1.9 RELOCATIONS

Perform the removal and reinstallation of relocated items as indicated with workmen skilled in the trades involved. Items to be relocated which are damaged by the Contractor shall be repaired or replaced with new undamaged items as approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.10 REQUIRED DATA

Prepare a Demolition Plan. Include in the plan procedures for careful removal and disposition of materials specified to be salvaged, coordination with other work in progress, a disconnection schedule of utility services, and airfield lighting, a detailed description of methods and equipment to be used for each operation and of the sequence of operations. Identify components and materials to be salvaged for reuse or recycling with reference to paragraph Existing Facilities to be Removed. Append tracking forms for all removed materials indicating type, quantities, condition, destination, and end use. Coordinate with Waste Management Plan. Provide procedures for safe conduct of the work in accordance with EM 385-1-1. Plan shall be approved by Contracting Officer prior to work beginning.

1.11 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Comply with the Environmental Protection Agency requirements specified.

1.12 USE OF EXPLOSIVES

Use of explosives will not be permitted.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FILL MATERIAL

Comply with excavating, backfilling, and compacting procedures for soils used as backfill material to fill basements, voids, depressions or excavations resulting from demolition or deconstruction of structures. Fill material shall be waste products from demolition or deconstruction until all waste appropriate for this purpose is consumed.

Fill material must conform to the definition of satisfactory soil material as defined in AASHTO M 145, Soil Classification Groups A-1, A-2-4, A-2-5 and A-3. In addition, fill material must be free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, frozen materials, and stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension.

Proposed fill material must be sampled and tested by an approved soil testing laboratory, as follows:

Soil classification	AASHTO N	4 145				
Moisture-density relations	AASHTO 7	F 180,	Method	В	or	D

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING CONSTRUCTION TO BE REMOVED

Inspect and evaluate existing structures on site for reuse. Existing construction scheduled to be removed for reuse shall be disassembled. Dismantled and removed materials are to be separated, set aside, and prepared as specified, and stored or delivered to a collection point for reuse, remanufacture, recycling, or other disposal, as specified. Materials shall be designated for reuse on site whenever possible.

- 3.1.1 Utilities and Related Equipment
- 3.1.1.1 General Requirements

Do not interrupt existing utilities serving occupied or used facilities, except when authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer. Do not interrupt existing utilities serving facilities occupied and used by the Government except when approved in writing and then only after temporary utility services have been approved and provided. Do not begin demolition or deconstruction work until all utility disconnections have been made. Shut off and cap utilities for future use, as indicated. Remove existing utilities , as indicated and terminate in a manner conforming to the nationally recognized code covering the specific utility and approved by the Contracting Officer. When utility lines are encountered that are not indicated on the drawings, the Contracting Officer shall be notified prior to further work in that area. Remove meters and related equipment and deliver to a location on the station in accordance with instructions of the Contracting Officer.

3.1.2 Chain Link Fencing

Remove chain link fencing, gates and other related salvaged items scheduled for removal and transport to designated areas. Remove gates as whole units. Cut chain link fabric to 25 foot lengths and store in rolls off the ground.

3.1.3 Paving and Slabs

Remove and sawcut concrete and asphaltic concrete paving and slabs including aggregate base as indicated to a depth of 12 inches below existing adjacent grade. Provide neat sawcuts at limits of pavement removal as indicated. Pavement and slabs designated to be recycled and utilized in this project shall be moved, ground and stored as directed by the Contracting Officer. Pavement and slabs not to be used in this project shall be removed from the Installation at Contractor's expense.

3.1.4 Concrete

Saw concrete along straight lines to a depth of a minimum 6 inch. Make each cut in walls perpendicular to the face and in alignment with the cut in the opposite face. Break out the remainder of the concrete provided that the broken area is concealed in the finished work, and the remaining concrete is sound. At locations where the broken face cannot be concealed, grind smooth or saw cut entirely through the concrete. Salvage removed concrete.

3.1.5 Patching

Where removals leave holes and damaged surfaces exposed in the finished work, patch and repair these holes and damaged surfaces to match adjacent finished surfaces, using on-site materials when available. Where new work is to be applied to existing surfaces, perform removals and patching in a manner to produce surfaces suitable for receiving new work. Finished surfaces of patched area shall be flush with the adjacent existing surface and shall match the existing adjacent surface as closely as possible as to texture and finish. Patching shall be as specified and indicated, and shall include:

a. Concrete : Completely fill holes and depressions, caused by previous physical damage or left as a result of removals in existing masonry walls to remain, with an approved masonry patching material, applied in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

3.1.6 Electrical Equipment and Fixtures

Disconnect primary, secondary, control, communication, and signal circuits at the point of attachment to their distribution system.

3.1.6.1 Conduit and Miscellaneous Items

Salvage conduit except where embedded in concrete or masonry. Consider corroded, bent, or damaged conduit as scrap metal. Sort straight and undamaged lengths of conduit according to size and type. Classify supports, knobs, tubes, cleats, and straps as debris to be removed and disposed.

3.1.7 Items With Unique/Regulated Disposal Requirements

Remove and dispose of items with unique or regulated disposal requirements in the manner dictated by law or in the most environmentally responsible manner.

3.2 CONCURRENT EARTH-MOVING OPERATIONS

Do not begin excavation, filling, and other earth-moving operations that are sequential to demolition or deconstruction work in areas occupied by structures to be demolished or deconstructed until all demolition and deconstruction in the area has been completed and debris removed. Fill holes, open basements and other hazardous openings.

3.3 DISPOSITION OF MATERIAL

3.3.1 Title to Materials

Except for salvaged items specified in related Sections, and for materials scheduled for salvage, all materials removed and not reused or salvaged, shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from Government property. Title to materials resulting from demolition, and materials to be removed, is vested in the Contractor upon approval by the Contracting Officer of the Contractor's demolition, and removal procedures, and authorization by the Contracting Officer to begin demolition and deconstruction. The Government will not be responsible for the condition or loss of, or damage to, such property after contract award. Showing for sale or selling materials and equipment on site is prohibited.

3.3.2 Salvaged Materials

Remove materials that are indicated to be removed by the Contractor and that are to remain the property of the Government, and deliver to a storage site , as directed within 5 miles of the work site.

a. Salvage items and material to the maximum extent possible.

b. Store all materials salvaged for the Contractor as approved by the Contracting Officer and remove from Government property before completion of the contract. Material salvaged for the Contractor shall not be sold on the site.

3.3.3 Unsalvageable and Non-Recyclable Material

Dispose of unsalvageable and non-recyclable combustible material off the site .

3.4 CLEANUP

Remove debris and rubbish from excavations. Remove and transport the in a

manner that prevents spillage on streets or adjacent areas. Apply local regulations regarding hauling and disposal.

- 3.5 DISPOSAL OF REMOVED MATERIALS
- 3.5.1 Regulation of Removed Materials

Dispose of debris, rubbish, scrap, and other nonsalvageable materials resulting from removal operations with all applicable federal, state and local regulations as contractually specified in the Waste Management Plan. Storage of removed materials on the project site is prohibited.

3.5.2 Burning on Government Property

Burning of materials removed from demolition activities will not be permitted on Government property .

3.5.3 Removal from Government Property

Transport waste materials removed from demolished and deconstructed structures, except waste soil, from Government property for legal disposal. Dispose of waste soil as directed.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 03 30 00

CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE 01/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ACI INTERNATIONAL (ACI)

ACI/MCP-1	(2009) Manual of Concrete Practice Part 1: ACI 104-71R-97 to 223-98
ACI/MCP-2	(2009) Manual of Concrete Practice Part 2 - ACI 224R-01 to ACI 313R-97
ACI/MCP-3	(2009) Manual of Concrete Practice Part 3 - ACI 315-99 to ACI 343R-95
ACI/MCP-4	(2009) Manual of Concrete Practice Part 4 - ACI 345R-05 to 355.2R-04
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF (AASHTO)	STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS
AASHTO M 182	(2005) Standard Specification for Burlap Cloth Made from Jute or Kenaf and Cotton Mats
AASHTO M 322M/M 322	(2007) Standard Specification for Rail-Steel and Axle-Steel Deformed Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
AMERICAN HARDBOARD ASSO	CIATION (AHA)
AHA A135.4	(2004) Basic Hardboard
AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY	Y (AWS)
AWS D1.4/D1.4M	(2005; Errata 2005) Structural Welding Code - Reinforcing Steel
ASTM INTERNATIONAL (AST)	4)
ASTM A 185/A 185M	(2007) Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain, for Concrete
ASTM A 496/A 496M	(2007) Standard Specification for Steel Wire, Deformed, for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A 497/A 497M	

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS P. NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ARALOFT FACILITY	81256
	Concrete	
ASTM A 53/A 53M	(2007) Standard Specification for Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc- Welded and Seamless	Pipe, Coated,
ASTM A 615/A 615M	(2009) Standard Specification for and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Co Reinforcement	Deformed ncrete
ASTM A 706/A 706M	(2009) Standard Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain for Concrete Reinforcement	Bars
ASTM A 767/A 767M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Bar Concrete Reinforcement	s for
ASTM A 775/A 775M	(2007b) Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bar	S
ASTM A 780/A 780M	(2001; R 2006) Standard Practice f Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Are Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings	or as of
ASTM A 82/A 82M	(2007) Standard Specification for Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforc	Steel ement
ASTM A 934/A 934M	(2007) Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Prefabricated Steel Reinforcing Bars	
ASTM A 996/A 996M	(2009) Standard Specification for Rail-Steel and Axle-Steel Deformed for Concrete Reinforcement	Bars
ASTM C 1017/C 1017M	(2007) Standard Specification for Admixtures for Use in Producing Fl Concrete	Chemical owing
ASTM C 1107/C 1107M	(2008) Standard Specification for Dry, Hydraulic-Cement Grout (Nonsh	Packaged rink)
ASTM C 1260	(2007) Standard Test Method for Po Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)	tential
ASTM C 143/C 143M	(2009) Standard Test Method for Sl Hydraulic-Cement Concrete	ump of
ASTM C 150/C 150M	(2009) Standard Specification for Cement	Portland
ASTM C 156	(2005) Standard Test Method for Wa Retention by Concrete Curing Mater	ter ials
ASTM C 171	(2007) Standard Specification for Materials for Curing Concrete	Sheet

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	S PARALOFT FACILITY	812562
ASTM C 172	(2008) Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete	
ASTM C 173/C 173M	(2009) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by Volumetric Method	the
ASTM C 192/C 192M	(2007) Standard Practice for Making a Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory	nd
ASTM C 231	(2009a) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by Pressure Method	the
ASTM C 233	(2007) Standard Test Method for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concret	e
ASTM C 260	(2006) Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concret	е
ASTM C 295	(2008) Petrographic Examination of Aggregates for Concrete	
ASTM C 309	(2007) Standard Specification for Liq Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete	uid
ASTM C 31/C 31M	(2009) Standard Practice for Making a Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the	nd Field
ASTM C 311	(2007) Sampling and Testing Fly Ash o Natural Pozzolans for Use as a Minera Admixture in Portland-Cement Concrete	r 1
ASTM C 33/C 33M	(2008) Standard Specification for Con Aggregates	crete
ASTM C 39/C 39M	(2005ele2) Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens	
ASTM C 42/C 42M	(2004) Standard Test Method for Obtai and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed B of Concrete	ning eams
ASTM C 494/C 494M	(2008a) Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete	
ASTM C 595/C 595M	(2008a) Standard Specification for Bl Hydraulic Cements	ended
ASTM C 618	(2008a) Standard Specification for Co Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete	al
ASTM C 881/C 881M	(2002) Standard Specification for Epoxy-Resin-Base Bonding Systems for Concrete	

ASTM C 932	(2006) Standard Specification for Surface-Applied Bonding Compounds for Exterior Plastering
ASTM C 94/C 94M	(2009) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C 989	(2009a) Standard Specification for Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM D 1557	(2007) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D 1751	(2004; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
ASTM D 1752	(2004a; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion
ASTM D 5759	(1995; R 2005) Characterization of Coal Fly Ash and Clean Coal Combustion Fly Ash for Potential Uses
ASTM E 329	(2008) Standard Specification for Agencies Engaged in the Testing and/or Inspection of Materials Used in Construction
ASTM E 648	(2009a) Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor-Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
CONCRETE REINFORCING ST	EEL INSTITUTE (CRSI)
CRSI 10MSP	(2001; 27Ed) Manual of Standard Practice
FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUN	CIL (FSC)
FSC STD 01 001	(2000) Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF S	IANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY (NIST)
NIST PS 1	(2007) Construction and Industrial Plywood
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN	NEERS (USACE)
COE CRD-C 572	(1974) Specifications for Polyvinylchloride Waterstops
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)

PS1

(1995) Construction and Industrial Plywood (APA V995)

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS MMM-A-001993 (1978) Adhesive, Epoxy, Flexible, Filled (For Binding, Sealing, and Grouting) FS SS-S-200 (Rev E; Am 2) Sealant, Joint, Two-Component, Jet-Blast-Resistant, Cold-Applied, for Portland Cement Concrete Pavement

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- a. "Cementitious material" as used herein must include all portland cement, pozzolan, fly ash, and ground granulated blast-furnace slag.
- "Exposed to public view" means situated so that it can be seen from eye level from a public location after completion of the building. A public location is accessible to persons not responsible for operation or maintenance of the building.
- c. "Chemical admixtures" are materials in the form of powder or fluids that are added to the concrete to give it certain characteristics not obtainable with plain concrete mixes.
- d. "Workability (or consistence)" is the ability of a fresh (plastic) concrete mix to fill the form/mould properly with the desired work (vibration) and without reducing the concrete's quality. Workability depends on water content, chemical admixtures, aggregate (shape and size distribution), cementitious content and age (level of hydration).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fabrication Drawings for concrete formwork must be submitted by the Contractor in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Shop Drawings," of this section, to include the following:

Formwork Column Forms P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

Wall Forms Floor Forms Ceiling Forms Special Construction

Reinforcing steel; G

Reproductions of contract drawings are unacceptable.

Provide erection drawings for concrete Formwork that show placement of reinforcement and accessories, with reference to the contract drawings.

SD-03 Product Data

Materials for curing concrete Joint sealants; (LEED)

Submit manufacturer's product data, indicating VOC content. Manufacturer's catalog data for the following items must include printed instructions for admixtures, bonding agents, epoxy-resin adhesive binders, waterstops, and liquid chemical floor hardeners.

Joint filler; (LEED) Plastic Forms Recycled Aggregate Materials; (LEED) Cement; (LEED) Portland Cement Ready-Mix Concrete Water-Vapor Barrier Subgrade Cover Bonding Materials Floor Finish Materials Concrete Curing Materials Reinforcement; (LEED) Reinforcement Materials Liquid Chemical Floor Hardener

Submit documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

Vapor retarder

Epoxy bonding compound

Waterstops

Wood Forms

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project. Biodegradable Form Release Agent

Submit documentation indicating type of biobased material in product and biobased content. Indicate relative dollar value of biobased content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

SD-04 Samples

Slab finish sample

Submit the following samples:

Three samples of each type waterstop, 1/2 inch long.

Dumbbell Type

SD-05 Design Data

Concrete mix design; G

Thirty days minimum prior to concrete placement, submit a mix design for each strength and type of concrete. Submit a complete list of materials including type; brand; source and amount of cement, fly ash, pozzolans, , ground slag , and admixtures; and applicable reference specifications. Provide mix proportion data using at least three different water-cement ratios for each type of mixture, which produce a range of strength encompassing those required for each class and type of concrete required. If source material changes, resubmit mix proportion data using revised source material. Provide only materials that have been proven by trial mix studies to meet the requirements of this specification, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Contracting Officer. Indicate clearly in the submittal where each mix design is used when more than one mix design is submitted. Submit additional data regarding concrete aggregates if the source of aggregate changes. Submit copies of the fly ash, , and pozzolan test results, in addition. The approval of fly ash, , and pozzolan test results must be within 6 months of submittal date. Obtain acknowledgement of receipt prior to concrete placement.

SD-06 Test Reports

Concrete mix design; G Fly ash Pozzolan

Ground granulated blast-furnace slag

Aggregates

Compressive strength tests

Ion concentration

Air Content

Slump

Air Entrainment

SD-07 Certificates

Curing concrete elements

Finishing plan

Form removal schedule

Biodegradable Form Release Agent

VOC Content for form release agents, curing compounds, and concrete penetrating sealers

Material Safety Data Sheets

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Fly ash

Ground granulated blast-furnace slag

Welding Procedures must be in accordance with AWS D1.4/D1.4M.

Submit mill certificates for Steel Bar according to the paragraph entitled, "Fabrication," of this section.

Provide certificates for concrete that are in accordance with the paragraph entitled, "Classification and Quality of Concrete," of this section. Provide certificates that contain project name and number, date, name of Contractor, name of concrete testing service, source of concrete aggregates, material manufacturer, brand name of manufactured materials, material name, values as specified for each material, and test results. Provide certificates for Welder Qualifications that are in accordance with the paragraph entitled, "Qualifications for Welding Work," of this section.

Welding Procedures

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

1.4 MODIFICATION OF REFERENCES

Accomplish work in accordance with ACI publications except as modified herein. Consider the advisory or recommended provisions to be mandatory. Interpret reference to the "Building Official," the "Structural Engineer," and the "Architect/Engineer" to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Do not deliver concrete until vapor retarder, forms, reinforcement, embedded items, and chamfer strips are in place and ready for concrete placement. ACI/MCP-2 for job site storage of materials. Protect materials from contaminants such as grease, oil, and dirt. Ensure materials can be accurately identified after bundles are broken and tags removed. Do not store concrete curing compounds or sealers with materials that have a high capacity to adsorb volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. Do not store concrete curing compounds or sealers in occupied spaces.

1.5.1 Reinforcement

Store reinforcement of different sizes and shapes in separate piles or racks raised above the ground . Protect from contaminants such as grease, oil, and dirt. Ensure bar sizes can be accurately identified after bundles are broken and tags removed.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 1.6.1 Design Data
- 1.6.2 Drawings
- 1.6.2.1 Shop Drawings

Fabrication Drawings for concrete formwork for Reinforcement Materials, Column Forms, Wall Forms, Floor Forms, Ceiling Forms and for Special Construction must indicate concrete pressure calculations with both live and dead loads, along with material types. Provide all design calculations in accordance with ACI/MCP-2 and ACI/MCP-3.

1.6.2.2 Reinforcing Steel

ACI/MCP-4. Indicate bending diagrams, assembly diagrams, splicing and laps of bars, shapes, dimensions, and details of bar reinforcing, accessories, and concrete cover. Do not scale dimensions from structural drawings to determine lengths of reinforcing bars.

- 1.6.3 Control Submittals
- 1.6.3.1 Curing Concrete Elements

Submit proposed materials and methods for curing concrete elements.

1.6.3.2 Finishing Plan

Submit proposed material and procedures to be used in obtaining the finish for the floors. Include qualification of person to be used for obtaining floor tolerance measurement, description of measuring equipment to be used, and a sketch showing lines and locations the measuring equipment will follow.

1.6.3.3 Form Removal Schedule

Submit schedule for form removal indicating element and minimum length of time for form removal.

1.6.3.4 VOC Content for form release agents, curing compounds, and concrete penetrating sealers

Submit certification for the form release agent, curing compounds, and concrete penetrating sealers that indicate the VOC content of each product.

1.6.3.5 Material Safety Data Sheets

Submit Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials that are regulated for hazardous health effects. Prominently post the MSDS at the construction site.

1.6.4 Test Reports

1.6.4.1 Concrete Mix Design

Submit copies of laboratory test reports showing that the mix has been successfully tested to produce concrete with the properties specified and that mix must be suitable for the job conditions. Include mill test and all other test for cement, aggregates, and admixtures in the laboratory test reports. Provide maximum nominal aggregate size, gradation analysis, percentage retained and passing sieve, and a graph of percentage retained verses sieve size. Submit test reports along with the concrete mix design. Obtain approval before concrete placement.

1.6.4.2 Fly Ash and Pozzolan

Submit test results in accordance with ASTM C 618 for fly ash and pozzolan. Submit test results performed within 6 months of submittal date. Submit manufacturer's policy statement on fly ash use in concrete.

1.6.4.3 Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag

Submit test results in accordance with ASTM C 989 for ground granulated blast-furnace slag. Submit test results performed within 6 months of submittal date. Submit manufacturer's policy statement on slag use in concrete.

1.6.4.4 Aggregates

ASTM C 1260 for potential alkali-silica reactions, ASTM C 295 for petrographic analysis.

1.6.5 Field Samples

1.6.5.1 Slab Finish Sample

Install minimum of 10 foot by 10 foot slab. Finish as required by specification.

1.6.6 Special Finisher Qualifications

For 35 percent or more fly ash content as a percentage of cementitious materials, finisher must have a minimum of 3 years' experience finishing high-volume fly ash concrete.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Provide space ventilation according to manufacturer recommendations, at a minimum, during and following installation of concrete curing compound and sealer. Maintain one of the following ventilation conditions during the curing compound/sealer curing period or for 72 hours after installation:

a. Supply 100 percent outside air 24 hours a day.

- b. Supply airflow at a rate of 6 air changes per hour, when outside temperatures are between 55 degrees F and 84 degrees F and humidity is between 30 percent and 60 percent.
- c. Supply airflow at a rate of 1.5 air changes per hour, when outside air conditions are not within the range stipulated above.
- 1.7.1 Submittals for Environmental Performance
 - a. Provide data indication the percentage of post-industrial pozzolan (fly ash, blast furnace slag) cement substitution as a percentage of the full product composite by weight.
 - b. Provide data indicating the percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content aggregate.
 - c. Provide product data indicating the percentage of post-consumer recycled steel content in each type of steel reinforcement as a percentage of the full product composite by weight.
 - d. Provide product data stating the location where all products were manufactured
 - e. For projects using FSC certified formwork, provide chain-of-custody documentation for all certified wood products.
 - f. For projects using reusable formwork, provide data showing how formwork is reused.
 - g. Provide MSDS product information data showing that form release agents meet any environmental performance goals such as using vegetable and soy based products.
 - h. Provide MSDS product information data showing that concrete adhesives meet any environmental performance goals including low emitting, low volatile organic compound products.
- 1.8 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS
- 1.8.1 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Concrete materials may be locally available.

1.8.2 Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification

Use FSC-certified wood where specified. Provide letter of certification signed by lumber supplier. Indicate compliance with FSC STD 01 001 and identify certifying organization. Submit FSC certification numbers; identify each certified product on a line-item basis. Submit copies of invoices bearing the FSC certification numbers.

1.9 QUALIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE TESTING SERVICE

Perform concrete testing by an approved laboratory and inspection service experienced in sampling and testing concrete. Testing agency must meet the requirements of ASTM E 329.

1.10 QUALIFICATIONS FOR WELDING WORK

Welding procedures must be in accordance with AWS D1.4/D1.4M.

Verify that Welder qualifications are in accordance with AWS D1.4/D1.4M or under an equivalent qualification test approved in advance. Welders are permitted to do only the type of welding for which each is specifically qualified.

1.11 CONCRETE SAMPLING AND TESTING

Testing by the Contractor must include sampling and testing concrete materials proposed for use in the work and testing the design mix for each class of concrete. Perform quality control testing during construction.

Sample and test concrete aggregate materials proposed for use in the work in accordance with ASTM C 33/C 33M.

Sample and test portland cement in accordance with ASTM C 150/C 150M.

Sample and test air-entraining admixtures in accordance with ASTM C 233.

Testing must be performed by a Grade I Testing Technician.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS FOR FORMS

Provide wood, plywood, plastic, carton, or steel. Use plywood or steel forms where a smooth form finish is required.

2.1.1 Wood Forms

Use lumber as specified in Section 06 10 00 ROUGH CARPENTRY and as follows. Provide lumber that is square edged or tongue-and-groove boards, free of raised grain, knotholes, or other surface defects. Provide plywood that complies with PS1, B-B concrete form panels or better or AHA A135.4, hardboard for smooth form lining. Submit data verifying that composite wood products contain no urea formaldehyde resins. Virgin wood used must be FSC-certified.

2.1.1.1 Concrete Form Plywood (Standard Rough)

Provide plywood that conforms to NIST PS 1, B-B, concrete form, not less than 5/8-inch thick.

2.1.1.2 Overlaid Concrete Form Plywood (Standard Smooth)

Provide plywood that conforms to NIST PS 1, B-B, high density form overlay, not less than 5/8-inch thick.

2.1.2 Plastic Forms

Plastic lumber as specified in Section 06 10 00 ROUGH CARPENTRY. Provide plastic forms that contain a minimum of 50 percent post-consumer recycled content, or a minimum of 50 percent post-industrial recycled content.

2.1.3 Steel Forms

Provide steel form surfaces that do not contain irregularities, dents, or sags.

2.2 FORM TIES AND ACCESSORIES

The use of wire alone is prohibited. Provide form ties and accessories that do not reduce the effective cover of the reinforcement.

2.2.1 Polyvinylchloride Waterstops

COE CRD-C 572.

2.2.2 Dovetail Anchor Slot

Preformed metal slot approximately 1 by 1 inch of not less than 22 gage galvanized steel cast in concrete. Coordinate actual size and throat opening with dovetail anchors and provide with removable filler material.

- 2.3 CONCRETE
- 2.3.1 Contractor-Furnished Mix Design

ACI/MCP-1, ACI/MCP-2, and ACI/MCP-3 except as otherwise specified. Indicate the compressive strength (f'c) of the concrete for each portion of the structure(s) as specified on the drawings of the construction documents.

Maximum slump shown above may be increased 1 inch for methods of consolidation other than vibration. Slump may be increased to 8 inches when superplasticizers are used. Provide air entrainment using air-entraining admixture. Provide air entrainment within plus or minus 1.5 percent of the value specified. The water soluble chloride ion concentrations in hardened concrete at ages from 28 to 42 days must not exceed 0.30. Note (a): Entrapped air must be 3% or less.

Proportion concrete mixes for strength at 56 and 90 days, if required.

2.3.1.1 Mix Proportions for Normal Weight Concrete

Trial design batches, mixture proportioning studies, and testing requirements for various classes and types of concrete specified are the responsibility of the Contractor. Base mixture proportions on compressive strength as determined by test specimens fabricated in accordance with ASTM C 192/C 192M and tested in accordance with ASTM C 39/C 39M. Samples of all materials used in mixture proportioning studies must be representative of those proposed for use in the project and must be accompanied by the manufacturer's or producer's test report indicating compliance with these specifications. Base trial mixtures having proportions, consistencies, and air content suitable for the work on methodology described in ACI/MCP-1. In the trial mixture, use at least three different water-cement ratios for each type of mixture, which must produce a range of strength encompassing those required for each class and type of concrete required on the project. The maximum water-cement ratio required must be based on equivalent water-cement ratio calculations as determined by the conversion from the weight ratio of water to cement plus pozzolan, and ground granulated blast-furnace slag by weight equivalency method. Design laboratory trial mixture for maximum permitted slump and air content. Each combination of material proposed for use must have

separate trial mixture, except for accelerator or retarder use can be provided without separate trial mixture. Report the temperature of concrete in each trial batch. For each water-cement ratio, at least three test cylinders for each test age must be made and cured in accordance with ASTM C 192/C 192M and tested in accordance with ASTM C 39/C 39M for 7 and 28 days. From these results, plot a curve showing the relationship between water-cement ratio and strength for each set of trial mix studies. In addition, plot a curve showing the relationship between 7 and 28 day strengths.

2.3.1.2 Required Average Strength of Mix Design

The selected mixture must produce an average compressive strength exceeding the specified strength by the amount indicated in ACI/MCP-2. When a concrete production facility has a record of at least 15 consecutive tests, the standard deviation must be calculated and the required average compressive strength must be determined in accordance with ACI/MCP-2. When a concrete production facility does not have a suitable record of tests to establish a standard deviation, the required average strength must follow ACI/MCP-2 requirements.

2.3.2 Ready-Mix Concrete

Provide concrete that meets the requirements of ASTM C 94/C 94M.

Ready-mixed concrete manufacturer must provide duplicate delivery tickets with each load of concrete delivered. Provide delivery tickets with the following information in addition to that required by ASTM C 94/C 94M:

Type and brand cement

Cement content in 95-pound bags per cubic yard of concrete

Maximum size of aggregate

Amount and brand name of admixtures

Total water content expressed by water/cement ratio

2.3.3 Concrete Curing Materials

2.3.3.1 Absorptive Cover

Provide burlap cloth cover for curing concrete made from jute or kenaf, weighing 10 ounces plus or minus 5 percent per square yard when clean and dry, conforming to ASTM C 171, Class 3; or cover may be cotton mats as approved.

2.3.3.2 Moisture-Retaining Cover

Provide waterproof paper cover for curing concrete conforming to ASTM C 171, regular or white, or polyethylene sheeting conforming to ASTM C 171, or polyethylene-coated burlap consisting of a laminate of burlap and a white opaque polyethylene film permanently bonded to the burlap; burlap must conform to ASTM C 171, Class 3, and polyethylene film must conform to ASTM C 171. When tested for water retention in accordance with ASTM C 156, weight of water lost 72 hours after application of moisture retaining covering material must not exceed 0.039 gram per square centimeter of the mortar specimen surface.

2.3.3.3 Membrane-Forming Curing Compound

Provide liquid type compound conforming to ASTM C 309, Type 1, clear, Type 1D with fugitive dye for interior work and Type 2, white, pigmented for exterior work.

- 2.4 MATERIALS
- 2.4.1 Cement

ASTM C 150/C 150M, Type I or II or ASTM C 595/C 595M, Type IP(MS) or IS(MS) blended cement except as modified herein. Provide blended cement that consists of a mixture of ASTM C 150/C 150M, Type II, cement and one of the following materials: ASTM C 618 pozzolan or fly ash, ASTM C 989 ground granulated blast-furnace slag. For portland cement manufactured in a kiln fueled by hazardous waste, maintain a record of source for each batch. Supplier must certify that no hazardous waste is used in the fuel mix or raw materials or that the hazardous waste is neutralized by the manufacturing process and that no additional pollutants are discharged. For exposed concrete, use one manufacturer for each type of cement, ground slag, fly ash, and pozzolan.

2.4.1.1 Fly Ash and Pozzolan

ASTM C 618, Type N, F, or C, except that the maximum allowable loss on ignition must be 6 percent for Types N and F. Add with cement. Fly ash content must be a minimum of 25 percent by weight of cementitious material, provided the fly ash does not reduce the amount of cement in the concrete mix below the minimum requirements of local building codes and that the fly ash does not interfere with the finishing of the concrete surface. Where the use of fly ash cannot meet the minimum level, provide the maximum amount of fly ash permittable that meets the code requirements for cement content. Report the chemical analysis of the fly ash in accordance with ASTM C 311. Evaluate and classify fly ash in accordance with ASTM D 5759.

High contents of supplementary cementitious materials can have some detrimental effects on the concrete properties, such as slowing excessively the strength gain rate, and delaying and increasing the difficulty of finishing. The recommended maximum content (by weight of the total cementitious material) for these materials are:

1. For GGBF slag: 50 percent

2. For fly ash or natural pozzolan: 40 percent (25 percent in cold climates)

- 3. For silica fume: 10 percent
- 2.4.1.2 Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag

ASTM C 989, Grade 80, 100, or 120. Slag content must be a minimum of 25 percent by weight of cementitious material.

2.4.1.3 Portland Cement

Provide cement that conforms to ASTM C 150/C 150M, Type I, IA, II, or IIA. Use one brand and type of cement for formed concrete having exposed-to-view finished surfaces.

2.4.2 Water

Minimize the amount of water in the mix. The amount of water must not exceed 45 percent by weight of cementitious materials (cement + pozzolans), and in general, improve workability by adjusting the grading rather than by adding water. Water must be fresh, clean, and potable; free from injurious amounts of oils, acids, alkalis, salts, organic materials, or other substances deleterious to concrete.

2.4.3 Aggregates

ASTM C 33/C 33M, except as modified herein. Furnish aggregates for exposed concrete surfaces from one source. Provide aggregates that do not contain any substance which may be deleteriously reactive with the alkalies in the cement.

2.4.3.1 Recycled Aggregate Materials

Use a minimum of 25 percent recycled aggregate, depending on local availability and conforming to requirements of the mix design. Recycled aggregate to include: recovered glass, recovered concrete, recovered porcelain, or recovered stone that meets the aggregate requirements specified. Submit recycled material request with the aggregate certification submittals and do not use until approved by the Contracting Officer.

2.4.4 Nonshrink Grout

ASTM C 1107/C 1107M.

2.4.5 Admixtures

ASTM C 494/C 494M: Type A, water reducing; Type B, retarding; Type C, accelerating; Type D, water-reducing and retarding; and Type E, water-reducing and accelerating admixture. Do not use calcium chloride admixtures.

2.4.5.1 Air-Entraining

ASTM C 260.

2.4.5.2 High Range Water Reducer (HRWR) (Superplasticizers)

ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type F and Type G (HRWR retarding admixture) and ASTM C 1017/C 1017M.

2.4.5.3 Pozzolan

Provide fly ash or other pozzolans used as admixtures that conform to ASTM C 618.

2.4.6 Vapor Retarder

Multi-layer, extruded olefin resin plastic sheeting, puncture resistant minimum 10 mil thickness.

2.4.6.1 Water-Vapor Barrier Subgrade Cover

Provide cover that is multi-layer, extruded olefin resin plastic sheeting, 10-mil, with a permeance of less than 0.01 Perms as tested in accordance with ASTM E 1745 Section 7conforming to ASTM E 1745, Class A Standard for material strength.

2.4.7 Materials for Curing Concrete

Use water-based curing compounds, sealers, and coatings with zero VOC content.

Consider the use of water based or vegetable or soy based curing agents in lieu of petroleum based products. Consider agents that are not toxic and emit low or no Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). Consider the use of admixtures that offer high performance to increase durability of the finish product but also have low toxicity and are made from bio-based materials such as soy, and emit low levels of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

2.4.7.1 Pervious Sheeting

AASHTO M 182.

2.4.7.2 Liquid Membrane-Forming Compound

ASTM C 309, white-pigmented, Type 2, Class B.

2.4.8 Liquid Chemical Sealer-Hardener Compound

Provide magnesium fluorosilicate compound which when mixed with water seals and hardens the surface of the concrete. Do not use on exterior slabs exposed to freezing conditions. Provide compound that does not reduce the adhesion of resilient flooring, tile, paint, roofing, waterproofing, or other material applied to concrete.

2.4.9 Expansion/Contraction Joint Filler

ASTM D 1751, ASTM D 1752, cork or 100% post-consumer paper meeting ASTM D 1752 (subparagraphs 5.1 to 5.4). Material must be 1/2 inch thick, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4.9.1 Preformed Joint Filler Strips

Povide nonextruding and resilient nonbituminous type filler strips conforming to ASTM D 1752, Type I or II.

2.4.10 Joint Sealants

Use concrete penetrating sealers with a low VOC content. Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION.

2.4.10.1 Waterstops

Provide waterstops that are flat dumbbell type, not less than 3/16 inch for widths up to 5 inches, and not less than 3/8 inch for widths 5 inches and over.

2.4.10.2 Joint Sealant Compound

Provide cold-applied, two-component, elastomeric polymer type compound conforming to FS SS-S-200.

2.4.11 Epoxy Bonding Compound

ASTM C 881/C 881M. Provide Type I for bonding hardened concrete to hardened concrete; Type II for bonding freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete; and Type III as a binder in epoxy mortar or concrete, or for use in bonding skid-resistant materials to hardened concrete. Provide Grade 1 or 2 for horizontal surfaces and Grade 3 for vertical surfaces. Provide Class A if placement temperature is below 40 degrees F; Class B if placement temperature is between 40 and 60 degrees F; or Class C if placement temperature is above 60 degrees F.

2.4.12 Biodegradable Form Release Agent

Provide form release agent that is colorless, biodegradable, and rapeseed oil-based or soy oil-based, with a zero VOC content. A minimum of 85 percent of the total product must be biobased material. Provide product that does not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and does not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces. Provide form release agent that does not contain diesel fuel, petroleum-based lubricating oils, waxes, or kerosene.

2.5 REINFORCEMENT

Galvanize bars, fabrics, connectors, and chairs.

2.5.1 Reinforcing Bars

ACI/MCP-2 unless otherwise specified. Use deformed steel. ASTM A 615/A 615M and AASHTO M 322M/M 322 with the bars marked A, S, W, Grade 60; or ASTM A 996/A 996M with the bars marked R, Grade 60, or marked A, Grade 60.

2.5.1.1 Galvanized Reinforcing Bars

Provide galvanized reinforcing bars that conform to ASTM A 767/A 767M, Class II with galvanizing before fabrication.

2.5.1.2 Weldable Reinforcing Bars

Provide weldable reinforcing bars that conform to ASTM A 706/A 706M and ASTM A 615/A 615M and Supplement S1, Grade 60, except that the maximum carbon content must be 0.55 percent.

2.5.1.3 Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Bars

Provide epoxy-coated reinforcing bars that conform to ASTM A 775/A 775M, Grade 40 or Grade 60.

2.5.2 Mechanical Reinforcing Bar Connectors

ACI/MCP-2. Provide 125 percent minimum yield strength of the reinforcement bar.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

2.5.3 Wire

ASTM A 82/A 82M or ASTM A 496/A 496M.

2.5.3.1 Welded Wire Fabric

ASTM A 185/A 185M or ASTM A 497/A 497M. Provide fabric that contains a minimum of 100 percent recycled content.See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Wire fabric may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content. Provide flat sheets of welded wire fabric for slabs and toppings.

2.5.3.2 Steel Wire

Wire must conform to ASTM A 82/A 82M.

2.5.4 Reinforcing Bar Supports

Provide bar ties and supports of coated or non corrodible material. Use recycled plastic with 100 percent recycled content.

2.5.5 Chairs and Bolsters: Plastic Steel

Minimum 5 percent post-consumer recycled content, or minimum 20 percent post-industrial recycled content.See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Plastic and steel may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content.

2.5.6 Dowels for Load Transfer in Floors

Provide dowels for load transfer in floors of the type, design, weight, and dimensions as indicated. Provide dowel bars that are plain-billet steel conforming to ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 40. Provide dowel pipe that is steel conforming to ASTM A 53/A 53M.

2.5.7 Supports for Reinforcement

Supports include bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices necessary for proper spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and wire fabric in place.

Provide wire bar type supports conforming to ACI/MCP-3 and CRSI 10MSP.

Legs of supports in contact with formwork must be hot-dip galvanized, or plastic coated after fabrication, or stainless-steel bar supports.

- 2.6 BONDING MATERIALS
- 2.6.1 Concrete Bonding Agent

Provide aqueous-phase, film-forming, nonoxidizing, freeze and thaw-resistant compound agent suitable for brush or spray application conforming to ASTM C 932.

2.6.2 Epoxy-Resin Adhesive Binder

Provide two-component, epoxy-polysulfide polymer type binder with an amine-type curing-agent conforming to FS MMM-A-001993, Type I or ASTM C 881/C 881M.

2.7 FLOOR FINISH MATERIALS

2.7.1 Liquid Chemical Floor Hardener

Hardener must be a colorless aqueous solution containing a blend of magnesium fluorosilicate and zinc fluorosilicate combined with a wetting agent. Solution must contain not less than 1/2 pounds of fluorosilicates per gallon. An approved proprietary chemical hardener may be used provided hardener is delivered ready for use in manufacturer's original containers.

2.7.2 Dry Materials for Colored Wear-Resistant Finish

Provide materials that are packaged, dry, and a combination of materials formulated for producing colored and wear-resistant monolithic surface treatments; they must include portland cement, graded-quartz aggregate, coloring pigments, and dispersing agents. Provide coloring pigments that are finely ground, nonfacing mineral oxides prepared especially for the purpose and interground with the cement.

2.7.3 Aggregate for Heavy-Duty Wear-Resistant Finish

Provide aggregate that is traprock or emery, as follows:

Traprock must be packaged, crushed, natural, fine-to-medium-grained, igneous rock, such as diabase, basalt, or black granite. Traprock aggregate must be well-graded in size from particles retained on No. 4 sieve (0.187 inch) to particles passing 3/8-inch sieve.

Emery must be packaged, factory-graded, crushed, natural-emery ore, cubical or polyhedral in form, containing not less than 35-percent aluminum oxide and not less than 24-percent ferric oxide. Emery aggregate must be well graded in size from particles retained on No. 50 sieve (0.0118 inch) to particles passing No. 8 sieve (0.0929 inch).

Provide iron aggregate, as follows:

Iron must be packaged, ground and graded cubicle iron particles with dispersing agents, formulated to blend with portland cement for producing wear-resistant monolithic surface treatments. Provide aggregate that is free of nonferrous metals, oil, grease, soluble alkaline compounds, rust, and impurities and must be well-graded in size from particles retained on No. 50 sieve (0.0118 inch) to particles passing No. 8 sieve (0.0929 inch).

2.7.4 Aggregate for Heavy-Duty Floor Topping

Provide emery (or may be traprock or traprock-screenings) fine aggregates, as specified.

Provide emery that is packaged, factory-graded, crushed natural emery ore containing not less than 35-percent aluminum oxide and not less than 24-percent ferric oxide. Provide aggregate that is cubical or polyhedral in form and does not change its physical or chemical nature in the presence of moisture. Grade aggregate to a fineness modulus of 3.9 to 4.0, with 100 percent passing 3/8-inch sieve and not less than 95 percent retained on No. 100 sieve. Deliver emery in moisture-resistant bags.

Provide traprock that is packaged, crushed, natural, fine- to

medium-grained igneous rock such as diabase, basalt, or black granite. Uniformly grade coarse aggregate with 100 percent passing 1/2-inch sieve, 30 to 50 percent passing 3/8-inch sieve, 0 to 15 percent passing No. 4 sieve, and 0 to 5 percent passing No. 8 sieve.

Provide fine aggregate using traprock that conforms to ASTM C 33/C 33M, except gradation. Grade fine aggregate within the following limits:

SIEVE	PERCENT PASSING
3/8 inch	100
No. 4	95 to 100
No. 8	65 to 80
No. 16	45 to 65
No. 30	25 to 45
No. 50	5 to 15
No. 100	0 to 5

Deliver traprock coarse aggregate and fine aggregate in moisture-resistant bags.

2.8 CLASSIFICATION AND QUALITY OF CONCRETE

2.8.1 Concrete Classes and Usage

Provide concrete classes, compressive strength, requirements for air entrainment, and usage as follows:

CONCRETE <u>CLASS</u>	MIN. 28-DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH POUNDS PER SQ. IN.	REQUIREMENT FOR AIR ENTRAINMENT	USAGE
3A	3,000	Air- entrained	For foundation concrete work exposed to freez- ing and thawing or subjected to hy- draulic pressure, such as foundation walls, grade beams, pits, tunnels. For exterior concrete slabs, such as steps, platforms, walks
3N	3,000	Nonair- entrained	For foundation concrete work not exposed to freezing and thawing or subjected to hydraulic pressure, such as foot- ings, pile caps, foundation mats. For interior slabs on

CONCRETE <u>CLASS</u>	MIN. 28-DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH POUNDS PER SQ. IN.	REQUIREMENT FOR AIR ENTRAINMENT	USAGE ground to be covered with resilient floor- ing
4A	4,000	Air- entrained	For structural con- crete work exposed to freezing and thawing, unless otherwise in- dicated or specified, such as exterior columns and spandrels
4N	4,000	Nonair- entrained	For structural con- crete work not exposed to freezing and thawing such as interior col- umns, beams, supported slabs and other structural members for interior slabs on ground subjected to foot traffic
2.5A	2,500	Air- entrained	For concrete not re- inforced and not exposed to freezing and thawing
2.5N	2,500	Nonair- entrained	For concrete not re- inforced and not exposed to freezing and thawing
5A	5,000	Air- entrained	For structural con- crete work as indicated
5N	5,000	Nonair- entrained	For structural con- crete work as indicated

2.8.2 Limits for Concrete Proportions

Provide limits for maximum water/cement ratio and minimum cement content for each concrete class as follows:

CONCRETE <u>CLASS</u>	MAX. WATER/CEMENT RATIO BY WEIGHT	MIN. CEMENT FOR 3- TO 4-INCH SLUMP, (NO. OF 94- POUND SACKS) PER CU. YD.
2.5A	0.58	4.75
2.5N	0.62	4.75
3A	0.50	5.25

CONCRETE CLASS	MAX. WATER/CEMENT RATIO	MIN. CEMENT FOR 3- TO 4-INCH SLUMP, (NO. OF 94- POUND SACKS) PER CU. YD.
3N	0.54	5.25
4A	0.46	6.0
4N	0.48	6.0
5A	0.41	6.5
5N	0.44	6.5

* Weight of water to weight of cement in pounds in one cubic yard of concrete

2.8.3 Maximum Size of Aggregate

Size of aggregate, designated by the sieve size on which maximum amount of retained coarse aggregate is 5 to 10 percent by weight, must be as follows:

MAXIMUM	ASTM C 33/	C 33M
AGGREGATE	NUMBER	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
2 inches	357	Nonreinforced footings and other flat work having a depth of not less than 6 inches, and nonreinforced walls and other formed sections having a dimension between forms of not less than 10 inches
1-1/2 inches	467	Monolithic slabs on ground, concrete fill, and other flat- work having a depth of not less than 5 inches and a clear distance between reinforcing bars of not less than 2 inches
3/4 inch	67	Reinforced walls, columns, girders, beams, and other formed sections having a dimen- sion between forms of not less than 6 inches and clear distance between reinforcing bars or reinforcing bar and face of form of not less than 1 inch
3/4 inch	67	Monolithic concrete slabs and other flatwork having a depth of not less than 2-1/2 inches and a clear distance between reinforcing bars of not less than 1 inch

MAXIMUM SIZE OF	ASTM C 33/ SIZE	33/C 33M	
AGGREGATE	NUMBER	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
1/2 inch	7	Concrete joist construction, beams, reinforced walls, and other formed work having a clear distance between rein- forcing bars and face of form of less than 1 inch	
3/8 inch	8	Nonreinforced slabs and other flatwork having a depth of less than 2-1/2 inches	

Maximum size of aggregate may be that required for most critical type of construction using that concrete class.

Specify gradation of aggregates for separate floor topping.

2.8.4 Slump

Provide slump for concrete at time and in location of placement as follows:

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	SLUMP
Footings, unreinforced walls	Not less than 1 inch nor more than 3 inches
Columns, beams, reinforced walls, monolithic slabs	Not less than 1 inch nor more than 4 inches
Ramps and other sloping surfaces	0 nor more than 3 inches

2.8.5 Total Air Content

Air content of exposed concrete and interior concrete must be in accordance with ASTM C 260 and/or as follows:

FOTAL AIR CONTENT
BY VOLUME
to 6 percent
5 to 7 percent
5 to 8.5 percent

Provide concrete exposed to freezing and thawing or subjected to hydraulic pressure that is air-entrained by addition of approved air-entraining admixture to concrete mix.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

Do not begin installation until substrates have been properly constructed; verify that substrates are plumb and true.

If substrate preparation is the responsibility of another installer, notify Architect/Engineer of unsatisfactory preparation before processing.

Check field dimensions before beginning installation. If dimensions vary too much from design dimensions for proper installation, notify Architect/Engineer and wait for instructions before beginning installation.

3.2 PREPARATION

Determine quantity of concrete needed and minimize the production of excess concrete. Designate locations or uses for potential excess concrete before the concrete is poured.

3.2.1 General

Surfaces against which concrete is to be placed must be free of debris, loose material, standing water, snow, ice, and other deleterious substances before start of concrete placing.

Remove standing water without washing over freshly deposited concrete. Divert flow of water through side drains provided for such purpose.

3.2.2 Subgrade Under Foundations and Footings

When subgrade material is semiporous and dry, sprinkle subgrade surface with water as required to eliminate suction at the time concrete is deposited. When subgrade material is porous, seal subgrade surface by covering surface with specified water barrier subgrade cover; this may also be used over semiporous, dry subgrade material instead of water sprinkling.

3.2.3 Subgrade Under Slabs on Ground

Before construction of slabs on ground, have underground work on pipes and conduits completed and approved.

Previously constructed subgrade or fill must be cleaned of foreign materials and inspected by the Contractor for adequate compaction and

surface tolerances as specified.

Actual density of top 12 inches of subgrade soil material-in-place must not be less than the following percentages of maximum density of same soil material compacted at optimum moisture content in accordance with ASTM D 1557.

SOIL MATERIAL	PERCENT MAXIMUM DENSITY
Drainage fill	100
Cohesionless soil material	100
Cohesive soil material	95

Finish surface of drainage fill under interior slabs on ground must not show deviation in excess of 1/4 inch when tested with a 10-foot straightedge parallel with and at right angles to building lines.

Finished surface of subgrade or fill under exterior slabs on ground must not be more than 0.02-foot above or 0.10-foot below elevation indicated.

Cover drainage fill surface under interior slabs on ground with specified water-vapor barrier subgrade cover immediately prior to placing reinforcement. Install subgrade cover to avoid puncture or tear. Patch punctures or tears over 12 inches with separate sheets lapped not less than 6 inches. Seal all punctures or tears less than 12 inches with pressure-sensitive vapor retarder tape not less than 2-inches wide. Seal lapped joints with vapor retarder adhesive or pressure-sensitive vapor retarder tape not less than 2-inches wide. Lay subgrade cover sheets with not less than a 6-inch lap at edges and ends and in direction in which concrete is to be placed.

Prepare subgrade or fill surface under exterior slabs on ground as specified for subgrade under foundations and footings.

3.2.4 Formwork

Complete and approve formwork. Remove debris and foreign material from interior of forms before start of concrete placing.

3.2.5 Edge Forms and Screed Strips for Slabs

Set edge forms or bulkheads and intermediate screed strips for slabs to obtain indicated elevations and contours in finished slab surface and must be strong enough to support vibrating bridge screeds or roller pipe screeds if nature of specified slab finish requires use of such equipment. Align concrete surface to elevation of screed strips by use of strike-off templates or approved compacting-type screeds.

3.2.6 Reinforcement and Other Embedded Items

Secure reinforcement, joint materials, and other embedded materials in position, inspected, and approved before start of concrete placing.

3.3 FORMS

ACI/MCP-2. Provide forms, shoring, and scaffolding for concrete placement. Set forms mortar-tight and true to line and grade. Chamfer above grade exposed joints, edges, and external corners of concrete 0.75 inch unless otherwise indicated. Provide formwork with clean-out openings to permit inspection and removal of debris. Forms submerged in water must be watertight.

3.3.1 General

Construct forms to conform, within the tolerances specified, to shapes dimensions, lines, elevations, and positions of cast-in-place concrete members as indicated. Forms must be supported, braced, and maintained sufficiently rigid to prevent deformation under load.

3.3.2 Design and Construction of Formwork

Provide formwork design and construction that conforms to and ACI/MCP-2, Chapter 4.

Provide forms that are tight to prevent leakage of cement paste during concrete placing.

Support form facing materials by structural members spaced close to prevent deflection of form facing material. Fit forms placed in successive units for continuous surfaces to accurate alignment to ensure a smooth completed surface within the tolerances specified. Where necessary to maintain the tolerances specified, such as long spans where immediate supports are not possible, camber formwork for anticipated deflections in formwork due to weight and pressure of fresh concrete and to construction loads.

Chamfer exposed joints, edges, and external corners a minimum of 3/4 inch by moldings placed in corners of column, beam, and wall forms.

Provide shores and struts with a positive means of adjustment capable of taking up formwork settlement during concrete placing operations. Obtain adjustment with wedges or jacks or a combination thereof. When adequate foundations for shores and struts cannot be secured, provide trussed supports.

Provide temporary openings in wall forms, column forms, and at other points where necessary to permit inspection and to facilitate cleaning.

Provide forms that are readily removable without impact, shock, or damage to concrete.

3.3.3 Coating

Before concrete placement, coat the contact surfaces of forms with a nonstaining mineral oil, nonstaining form coating compound, or two coats of nitrocellulose lacquer. Do not use mineral oil on forms for surfaces to which adhesive, paint, or other finish material is to be applied.

3.3.4 Reshoring

Reshore concrete elements where forms are removed prior to the specified time period. Do not permit elements to deflect or accept loads during form stripping or reshoring. Forms on columns, walls, or other load-bearing members may be stripped after 2 days if loads are not applied to the members. After forms are removed, reshore slabs and beams over 10 feet in span and cantilevers over 4 feet for the remainder of the specified time period in accordance with paragraph entitled "Removal of Forms." Perform reshoring operations to prevent subjecting concrete members to overloads, eccentric loading, or reverse bending. Provide reshoring elements with the same load-carrying capabilities as original shoring and spaced similar to original shoring. Firmly secure and brace reshoring elements to provide solid bearing and support.

3.3.5 Reuse

Reuse forms providing the structural integrity of concrete and the aesthetics of exposed concrete are not compromised.

3.3.6 Forms for Standard Rough Form Finish

Give rough form finish concrete formed surfaces that are to be concealed by other construction, unless otherwise specified.

Form facing material for standard rough form finish must be the specified concrete form plywood or other approved form facing material that produces concrete surfaces equivalent in smoothness and appearance to that produced by new concrete form plywood panels.

For concrete surfaces exposed only to the ground, undressed, square-edge, 1-inch nominal thickness lumber may be used. Provide horizontal joints that are level and vertical joints that are plumb.

3.3.7 Forms for Standard Smooth Form Finish

Give smooth form finish concrete formed surfaces that are to be exposed to view or that are to be covered with coating material applied directly to concrete or with covering material bonded to concrete, such as waterproofing, dampproofing, painting, or other similar coating system.

Form facing material for standard smooth finish must be the specified overlaid concrete form plywood or other approved form facing material that is nonreactive with concrete and that produce concrete surfaces equivalent in smoothness and appearance to that produced by new overlaid concrete form plywood panels.

Maximum deflection of form facing material between supports and maximum deflection of form supports such as studs and wales must not exceed 0.0025 times the span.

Provide arrangement of form facing sheets that are orderly and symmetrical, and sheets that are in sizes as large as practical.

Arrange panels to make a symmetrical pattern of joints. Horizontal and vertical joints must be solidly backed and butted tight to prevent leakage and fins.

3.3.8 Form Ties

Provide ties that are factory fabricated metal, adjustable in length, removable or snap-off type that do allow form deflection or do not spall concrete upon removal. Portion of form ties remaining within concrete after removal of exterior parts must be at least 1-1/2 inches back from concrete surface. Provide form ties that are free of devices that leave a hole larger than 7/8 inch or less than 1/2 inch in diameter in concrete surface. Form ties fabricated at the project site or wire ties of any type are not acceptable. After placing concrete, forms must remain in place for the time periods specified in ACI/MCP-4. Do not remove forms and shores (except those used for slabs on grade and slip forms) until the client determines that the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads. Base such determination on compliance with one of the following:

a. The plans and specifications stipulate conditions for removal of forms and shores, and such conditions have been followed, or

b. The concrete has been properly tested with an appropriate ASTM standard test method designed to indicate the concrete compressive strength, and the test results indicate that the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads.

Prevent concrete damage during form removal. Clean all forms immediately after removal.

3.3.9.1 Special Requirements for Reduced Time Period

Forms may be removed earlier than specified if ASTM C 39/C 39M test results of field-cured samples from a representative portion of the structure indicate that the concrete has reached a minimum of 85 percent of the design strength.

3.4 WATERSTOP SPLICES

Fusion weld in the field.

- 3.5 FORMED SURFACES
- 3.5.1 Preparation of Form Surfaces

Coat contact surfaces of forms with form-coating compound before reinforcement is placed. Provide a commercial formulation form-coating compound that does not bond with, stain, nor adversely affect concrete surfaces and impair subsequent treatment of concrete surfaces that entails bonding or adhesion nor impede wetting of surfaces to be cured with water or curing compounds. Do not allow excess form-coating compound to stand in puddles in the forms nor to come in contact with concrete against which fresh concrete is placed. Make thinning of form-coating compound with thinning agent of the type, in the amount, and under the conditions recommended by form-coating compound manufacturer's printed or written directions.

3.5.2 Tolerances

ACI/MCP-4 and as indicated.

3.5.3 As-Cast Form

Provide form facing material producing a smooth, hard, uniform texture on the concrete. Arrange facing material in an orderly and symmetrical manner and keep seams to a practical minimum. Support forms as necessary to meet required tolerances. Do not use material with raised grain, torn surfaces, worn edges, patches, dents, or other defects which can impair the texture of the concrete surface.

3.6 PLACING REINFORCEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

ACI/MCP-2. Provide bars, wire fabric, wire ties, supports, and other devices necessary to install and secure reinforcement. Reinforcement must not have rust, scale, oil, grease, clay, or foreign substances that would reduce the bond. Rusting of reinforcement is a basis of rejection if the effective cross-sectional area or the nominal weight per unit length has been reduced. Remove loose rust prior to placing steel. Tack welding is prohibited.

3.6.1 General

Provide details of reinforcement that are in accordance with, and ACI/MCP-4 and as specified.

3.6.2 Vapor Retarder

Provide beneath the on-grade concrete floor slab. Use the greatest widths and lengths practicable to eliminate joints wherever possible. Lap joints a minimum of 12 inches and tape or cement joints. Remove torn, punctured, or damaged vapor retarder material and provide with new vapor retarder prior to placing concrete. Concrete placement must not damage vapor retarder material.

3.6.3 Reinforcement Supports

Place reinforcement and secure with galvanized or non corrodible chairs, spacers, or metal hangers. For supporting reinforcement on the ground, use concrete or other non corrodible material, having a compressive strength equal to or greater than the concrete being placed.

ASTM A 934/A 934M. ASTM A 775/A 775M. Rest epoxy-coated reinforcing bars supported from formwork on coated wire bar supports, or on bar supports made of dielectric material or other acceptable material. Coat wire bar supports with dielectric material, compatible with concrete, for a minimum distance of 2 inches from the point of contact with the epoxy-coated reinforcing bars. Reinforcing bars used as support bars must be epoxy coated. Spreader bars, where used, must be epoxy coated. Make proprietary combination bar clips and spreaders used in construction with epoxy-coated reinforcing bars corrosion resistant or coated with dielectric material. Tie epoxy-coated bars with plastic-coated tie wire; or other materials acceptable to the Contracting Officer.

3.6.4 Splicing

As indicated. For splices not indicated ACI/MCP-2. Do not splice at points of maximum stress. Overlap welded wire fabric the spacing of the cross wires, plus 2 inches. AWS D1.4/D1.4M. Approve welded splices prior to use. Repair the cut ends of hot-dipped galvanized reinforcement steel to completely coat exposed steel, ASTM A 780/A 780M.

3.6.5 Future Bonding

Plug exposed, threaded, mechanical reinforcement bar connectors with a greased bolt. Provide bolt threads that match the connector. Countersink the connector in the concrete. Calk the depression after the bolt is installed.

3.6.6 Cover

ACI/MCP-2 for minimum coverage, unless otherwise indicated.

3.6.7 Setting Miscellaneous Material

Place and secure anchors and bolts, pipe sleeves, conduits, and other such items in position before concrete placement. Plumb anchor bolts and check location and elevation. Temporarily fill voids in sleeves with readily removable material to prevent the entry of concrete.

3.6.8 Construction Joints

Locate joints to least impair strength. Continue reinforcement across joints unless otherwise indicated.

3.6.9 Expansion Joints and Contraction Joints

Provide expansion joint at edges of interior floor slabs on grade abutting vertical surfaces, and as indicated. Make expansion joints 1/2 inch wide unless indicated otherwise. Fill expansion joints not exposed to weather with preformed joint filler material. Completely fill joints exposed to weather with joint filler material and joint sealant. Do not extend reinforcement or other embedded metal items bonded to the concrete through any expansion joint unless an expansion sleeve is used. Provide contraction joints, either formed or saw cut or cut with a jointing tool, to the indicated depth after the surface has been finished. Complete saw joints within 4 to 12 hours after concrete placement. Protect joints from intrusion of foreign matter.

3.6.10 Fabrication

Shop fabricate reinforcing bars to conform to shapes and dimensions indicated for reinforcement, and as follows:

Provide fabrication tolerances that are in accordance with ACI/MCP-1, ACI/MCP-2 and ACI/MCP-3.

Provide hooks and bends that are in accordance with and ACI/MCP-3.

Reinforcement must be bent cold to shapes as indicated. Bending must be done in the shop. Rebending of a reinforcing bar that has been bent incorrectly is not be permitted. Bending must be in accordance with standard approved practice and by approved machine methods.

Tolerance on nominally square-cut, reinforcing bar ends must be in accordance with ACI/MCP-3.

Deliver reinforcing bars bundled, tagged, and marked. Tags must be metal with bar size, length, mark, and other information pressed in by machine. Marks must correspond with those used on the placing drawings.

Do not use reinforcement that has any of the following defects:

a. Bar lengths, depths, and bends beyond specified fabrication tolerances

b. Bends or kinks not indicated on drawings or approved shop drawings

Replace defective reinforcement with new reinforcement having required shape, form, and cross-section area.

3.6.11 Placing Reinforcement

Place reinforcement in accordance withACI/MCP-4.

For slabs on grade (over earth or over capillary water barrier) and for footing reinforcement, support bars or welded wire fabric on precast concrete blocks, spaced at intervals required by size of reinforcement, to keep reinforcement the minimum height specified above the underside of slab or footing.

For slabs other than on grade, supports for which any portion is less than 1 inch from concrete surfaces that are exposed to view or to be painted must be of precast concrete units, plastic-coated steel, or stainless steel protected bar supports. Precast concrete units must be wedge shaped, not larger than 3-1/2 by 3-1/2 inches, and of thickness equal to that indicated for concrete protection of reinforcement. Provide precast units that have cast-in galvanized tie wire hooked for anchorage and blend with concrete surfaces after finishing is completed.

Contractor must cooperate with other trades in setting of anchor bolts, inserts, and other embedded items. Where conflicts occur between locating reinforcing and embedded items, the Contractor must notify the Contracting Officer so that conflicts may be reconciled before placing concrete. Anchors and embedded items must be positioned and supported with appropriate accessories.

Handle epoxy-coated reinforcing bars carefully to prevent damage to the coating. Use plastic-coated tie wire and supports of a type to prevent damage to the reinforcing bars.

Provide reinforcement that is supported and secured together to prevent displacement by construction loads or by placing of wet concrete, and as follows:

Provide supports for reinforcing bars that are sufficient in number and sufficiently heavy to carry the reinforcement they support, and in accordance with ACI/MCP-4 and CRSI 10MSP. Do not use supports to support runways for concrete conveying equipment and similar construction loads.

Equip supports on ground and similar surfaces with sand-plates.

Support welded wire fabric as required for reinforcing bars.

Secure reinforcements to supports by means of tie wire. Wire must be black, soft iron wire, not less than 16 gage.

With the exception of temperature reinforcement, tied to main steel approximately 24 inches on center, reinforcement must be accurately placed, securely tied at intersections with 18-gage annealed wire, and held in position during placing of concrete by spacers, chairs, or other approved supports. Point wire-tie ends away from the form. Unless otherwise indicated, numbers, type, and spacing of supports must conform to ACI/MCP-3.

Bending of reinforcing bars partially embedded in concrete is permitted only as specified inand ACI/MCP-4.

3.6.12 Spacing of Reinforcing Bars

Spacing must be as indicated. If not indicated, spacing must be in accordance with theACI/MCP-3.

Reinforcing bars may be relocated to avoid interference with other reinforcement, or with conduit, pipe, or other embedded items. If any reinforcing bar is moved a distance exceeding one bar diameter or specified placing tolerance, resulting rearrangement of reinforcement is subject to approval.

3.6.13 Concrete Protection for Reinforcement

Concrete protection must be in accordance with the ACI/MCP-4, ASTM $\rm E$ 648,and ACI/MCP-3.

3.6.14 Welding

Welding must be in accordance with AWS D1.4/D1.4M.

3.7 BATCHING, MEASURING, MIXING, AND TRANSPORTING CONCRETE

ASTM C 94/C 94M, and ACI/MCP-2, except as modified herein. Batching equipment must be such that the concrete ingredients are consistently measured within the following tolerances: 1 percent for cement and water, 2 percent for aggregate, and 3 percent for admixtures. Furnish mandatory batch ticket information for each load of ready mix concrete.

3.7.1 Measuring

Make measurements at intervals as specified in paragraphs entitled "Sampling" and "Testing."

3.7.2 Mixing

ASTM C 94/C 94M and ACI/MCP-2. Machine mix concrete. Begin mixing within 30 minutes after the cement has been added to the aggregates. Place concrete within 90 minutes of either addition of mixing water to cement and aggregates or addition of cement to aggregates if the air temperature is less than 84 degrees F. Reduce mixing time and place concrete within 60 minutes if the air temperature is greater than 84 degrees F except as follows: if set retarding admixture is used and slump requirements can be met, limit for placing concrete may remain at 90 minutes. Additional water may be added, provided that both the specified maximum slump and water-cement ratio are not exceeded. When additional water is added, an additional 30 revolutions of the mixer at mixing speed is required. If the entrained air content falls below the specified limit, add a sufficient quantity of admixture to bring the entrained air content within the specified limits. Dissolve admixtures in the mixing water and mix in the drum to uniformly distribute the admixture throughout the batch.

3.7.3 Transporting

Transport concrete from the mixer to the forms as rapidly as practicable.

Prevent segregation or loss of ingredients. Clean transporting equipment thoroughly before each batch. Do not use aluminum pipe or chutes. Remove concrete which has segregated in transporting and dispose of as directed.

3.8 PLACING CONCRETE

Place concrete as soon as practicable after the forms and the reinforcement have been inspected and approved. Do not place concrete when weather conditions prevent proper placement and consolidation; in uncovered areas during periods of precipitation; or in standing water. Prior to placing concrete, remove dirt, construction debris, water, snow, and ice from within the forms. Deposit concrete as close as practicable to the final position in the forms. Do not exceed a free vertical drop of 3 feet from the point of discharge. Place concrete in one continuous operation from one end of the structure towards the other. Position grade stakes on 10 foot centers maximum in each direction when pouring interior slabs and on 20 foot centers maximum for exterior slabs.

3.8.1 General Placing Requirements

Deposit concrete continuously or in layers of such thickness that no concrete is placed on concrete which has hardened sufficiently to cause formation of seams or planes of weakness within the section. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as specified. Perform concrete placing at such a rate that concrete which is being integrated with fresh concrete is still plastic. Deposit concrete as nearly as practical in its final position to avoid segregation due to rehandling or flowing. Do not subject concrete to procedures which cause segregation.

Concrete to receive other construction must be screeded to proper level to avoid excessive skimming or grouting.

Do not use concrete which becomes nonplastic and unworkable or does not meet quality control limits as specified or has been contaminated by foreign materials. Use of retempered concrete is permitted. Remove rejected concrete from the site.

3.8.2 Footing Placement

Concrete for footings may be placed in excavations without forms upon inspection and approval by the Contracting Officer. Excavation width must be a minimum of 4 inches greater than indicated.

3.8.3 Vibration

ACI/MCP-2 and ASTM A 934/A 934M ASTM A 775/A 775M. Furnish a spare, working, vibrator on the job site whenever concrete is placed. Consolidate concrete slabs greater than 4 inches in depth with high frequency mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand spading and tamping. Consolidate concrete slabs 4 inches or less in depth by wood tampers, spading, and settling with a heavy leveling straightedge. Operate internal vibrators with vibratory element submerged in the concrete, with a minimum frequency of not less than 6000 impulses per minute when submerged. Do not use vibrators to transport the concrete in the forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators approximately 20 inches apart. Penetrate the previously placed lift with the vibrator when more than one lift is required. Place concrete in 20 inch maximum vertical lifts. Use external vibrators on the exterior surface of the forms when internal vibrators do not provide adequate consolidation of the concrete.

3.8.4 Application of Epoxy Bonding Compound

Apply a thin coat of compound to dry, clean surfaces. Scrub compound into the surface with a stiff-bristle brush. Place concrete while compound is stringy. Do not permit compound to harden prior to concrete placement. Follow manufacturer's instructions regarding safety and health precautions when working with epoxy resins.

3.8.5 Pumping

ACI/MCP-2. Pumping must not result in separation or loss of materials nor cause interruptions sufficient to permit loss of plasticity between successive increments. Loss of slump in pumping equipment must not exceed 2 inches. Do not convey concrete through pipe made of aluminum or aluminum alloy. Avoid rapid changes in pipe sizes. Limit maximum size of course aggregate to 33 percent of the diameter of the pipe. Limit maximum size of well rounded aggregate to 40 percent of the pipe diameter. Take samples for testing at both the point of delivery to the pump and at the discharge end.

3.8.6 Cold Weather

ACI/MCP-2. Do not allow concrete temperature to decrease below 50 degrees F Obtain approval prior to placing concrete when the ambient temperature is below 40 degrees F or when concrete is likely to be subjected to freezing temperatures within 24 hours. Cover concrete and provide sufficient heat to maintain 50 degrees F minimum adjacent to both the formwork and the structure while curing. Limit the rate of cooling to 37 degrees F in any 1 hour and 50 degrees F per 24 hours after heat application.

3.8.7 Hot Weather

Maintain required concrete temperature using Figure 2.1.5 in ACI/MCP-2 to prevent the evaporation rate from exceeding 0.2 pound of water per square foot of exposed concrete per hour. Cool ingredients before mixing or use other suitable means to control concrete temperature and prevent rapid drying of newly placed concrete. Shade the fresh concrete as soon as possible after placing. Start curing when the surface of the fresh concrete is sufficiently hard to permit curing without damage. Provide water hoses, pipes, spraying equipment, and water hauling equipment, where job site is remote to water source, to maintain a moist concrete surface throughout the curing period. Provide burlap cover or other suitable, permeable material with fog spray or continuous wetting of the concrete when weather conditions prevent the use of either liquid membrane curing compound or impervious sheets. For vertical surfaces, protect forms from direct sunlight and add water to top of structure once concrete is set.

3.8.8 Follow-up

Check concrete within 24 hours of placement for flatness, levelness, and other specified tolerances. Adjust formwork and placement techniques on subsequent pours to achieve specified tolerances.

3.8.9 Placing Concrete in Forms

Deposit concrete placed in forms in horizontal layers not exceeding 24 inches.

Remove temporary spreaders in forms when concrete placing has reached elevation of spreaders.

Consolidate concrete placed in forms by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand spading, rodding, or tamping. Design vibrators to operate with vibratory element submerged in concrete and maintain a speed of not less than 9,000 impulses per minute when submerged in concrete. Provide vibrating equipment adequate in number of units and power of each unit to properly consolidate concrete. Vibration of forms and reinforcement is not be permitted. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced points not farther apart than visible effectiveness of machine. Do not insert vibrator into lower courses of concrete that have begun to set. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing segregation of concrete mix.

Do not start placing of concrete in supporting elements until concrete previously placed in columns and walls is no longer plastic and has been in place a minimum of 2 hours.

3.8.10 Placing Concrete Slabs

Place and consolidate concrete for slabs in a continuous operation, within the limits of approved construction joints until placing of panel or section is completed.

During concrete placing operations, consolidate concrete by mechanical vibrating equipment so that concrete is worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners. Consolidate concrete placed in beams and girders of supported slabs and against bulkheads of slabs on ground by mechanical vibrators as specified. Consolidate concrete in remainder of slabs by vibrating bridge screeds, roller pipe screeds, or other approved method. Limit consolidation operations to time necessary to obtain consolidation of concrete without bringing an excess of fine aggregate to the surface. Concrete to be consolidated must be as dry as practical and surfaces thereof must not be manipulated prior to finishing operations. Bring concrete correct level with a straightedge and struck-off. Use bull floats or darbies to smooth surface, leaving it free of humps or hollows. Sprinkling of water on plastic surface is not permitted.

Provide finish of slabs as specified.

3.8.11 Bonding

Surfaces of set concrete at joints, except where bonding is obtained by use of concrete bonding agent, must be roughened and cleaned of laitance, coatings, loose particles, and foreign matter. Roughen surfaces in a manner that exposes the aggregate uniformly and does not leave laitance, loosened particles of aggregate, nor damaged concrete at the surface.

Obtain bonding of fresh concrete that has set as follows:

At joints between footings and walls or columns, between walls or columns and the beams or slabs they support, and elsewhere unless otherwise specified; roughened and cleaned surface of set concrete must be dampened, but not saturated, immediately prior to placing of fresh concrete.

At joints in exposed-to-view work; at vertical joints in walls; at joints near midpoint of span in girders, beams, supported slabs, other structural members; in work designed to contain liquids; the roughened and cleaned surface of set concrete must be dampened but not saturated and covered with a cement grout coating.

Provide cement grout that consists of equal parts of portland cement and fine aggregate by weight with not more than 6 gallons of water per sack of cement. Apply cement grout with a stiff broom or brush to a minimum thickness of 1/16 inch. Deposit fresh concrete before cement grout has attained its initial set.

Bonding of fresh concrete to concrete that has set may be obtained by use of a concrete bonding agent. Apply such bonding material to cleaned concrete surface in accordance with approved printed instructions of bonding material manufacturer.

3.9 SURFACE FINISHES EXCEPT FLOOR, SLAB, AND PAVEMENT FINISHES

3.9.1 Defects

Repair formed surfaces by removing minor honeycombs, pits greater than 1 square inch surface area or 0.25 inch maximum depth, or otherwise defective areas. Provide edges perpendicular to the surface and patch with nonshrink grout. Patch tie holes and defects when the forms are removed. Concrete with extensive honeycomb including exposed steel reinforcement, cold joints, entrapped debris, separated aggregate, or other defects which affect the serviceability or structural strength will be rejected, unless correction of defects is approved. Obtain approval of corrective action prior to repair. The surface of the concrete must not vary more than the allowable tolerances of ACI/MCP-4. Exposed surfaces must be uniform in appearance and finished to a smooth form finish unless otherwise specified.

3.9.2 Not Against Forms (Top of Walls)

Surfaces not otherwise specified must be finished with wood floats to even surfaces. Finish must match adjacent finishes.

- 3.9.3 Formed Surfaces
- 3.9.3.1 Tolerances

ACI/MCP-1 and as indicated.

3.9.3.2 As-Cast Rough Form

Provide for surfaces not exposed to public view. Patch these holes and defects and level abrupt irregularities. Remove or rub off fins and other projections exceeding 0.25 inch in height.

3.9.3.3 Standard Smooth Finish

Finish must be as-cast concrete surface as obtained with form facing material for standard smooth finish. Repair and patch defective areas as specified; and all fins and remove other projections on surface.

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3.9.4 Finish

Provide concrete indicated with a finish as follows:

3.9.5 Grout Finish

Provide finish that is standard, smooth coated with grout as specified.

Give finish to interior and exterior concrete vertical surfaces that are to be exposed to view.

Grout is required consisting of one part portland cement to 1-1/2 parts fine aggregate by volume, mixed with water to produce a consistency of thick paint. Portland cement portion must be a blend of standard portland cement and white portland cement, proportioned as determined by trial mixes so that final color of grout when dry approximates color of surrounding concrete. Fine aggregate must pass No. 30 mesh sieve.

Surface of concrete is required to be wetted, and grout must be applied immediately to wetted surfaces. Spread grout over surface with clean burlap pads or sponge-rubber floats to fill pits, air bubbles, and surface holes. Remove excess grout by scraping, then rubbing surface with clean burlap to remove visible grout film. Keep grout damp by means of fog spray during setting period. Complete finish the day it is started, and make limits of a finished area at natural breaks in finished surface.

3.10 FLOOR, SLAB, AND PAVEMENT FINISHES AND MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION

ACI/MCP-2, unless otherwise specified. Slope floors uniformly to drains where drains are provided. Where straightedge measurements are specified, Contractor must provide straightedge.

3.10.1 Finish

Place, consolidate, and immediately strike off concrete to obtain proper contour, grade, and elevation before bleedwater appears. Permit concrete to attain a set sufficient for floating and supporting the weight of the finisher and equipment. If bleedwater is present prior to floating the surface, drag the excess water off or remove by absorption with porous materials. Do not use dry cement to absorb bleedwater.

3.10.1.1 Scratched

Use for surfaces intended to receive bonded applied cementitious applications. After the concrete has been placed, consolidated, struck off, and leveled to a Class C tolerance as defined below,roughen the surface with stiff brushes of rakes before final set.

3.10.1.2 Floated

Use for surfaces to receive waterproofing membranes, and exterior slabs where not otherwise specified. After the concrete has been placed, consolidated, struck off, and leveled, do not work the concrete further, until ready for floating. Whether floating with a wood, magnesium, or composite hand float, with a bladed power trowel equipped with float shoes, or with a powered disc, float must begin when the surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit the operation. During or after the first floating, check surface with a 10 foot straightedge applied at no less than two different angles, one of which is perpendicular to the direction of strike off. Cut down high spots and fill low spots during this procedure to produce a surface level within 1/4 inch in 10 feet.

3.10.1.3 Steel Troweled

Use for floors intended as walking surfaces and for reception of floor coverings . First, provide a floated finish. Next, the finish must be power troweled three times, and finally hand troweled. The first troweling after floating needs to produce a smooth surface which is relatively free of defects but which may still show some trowel marks. Perform additional trowelings done by hand after the surface has hardened sufficiently. The final troweling is done when a ringing sound is produced as the trowel is moved over the surface. Thoroughly consolidate the surface by the hand troweling operations. The finished surface must be essentially free of trowel marks and uniform in texture and appearance. The finished surface must produce a surface level to within 1/4 inch in 10 feet. On surfaces intended to support floor coverings, remove any defects of sufficient magnitude to show through the floor covering by grinding.

3.10.1.4 Nonslip Finish

Use on surfaces of exterior platforms, steps, and landings; and on exterior and interior pedestrian ramps. Apply dry shake aggregate of ceramically bonded aluminum oxide to the surface at a minimum rate of 25 pounds per 100 square feet. Blend approximately two-thirds of the aggregate with portland cement as recommended by the manufacturer and apply to the surface evenly and without segregation. After blended material has been embedded by floating, apply the remainder of the blended material to the surface at right angles to the previous application. Apply blended material heavier in any areas not sufficiently covered by the first application. Perform a second floating immediately following the first. After the selected material has been embedded by the two floatings, complete the operation with a broomed floated or troweled finish.

3.10.1.5 Broomed

Use on surfaces of exterior walks, platforms, patios, and ramps, unless otherwise indicated. Perform a floated finish, then draw a broom or burlap belt across the surface to produce a coarse scored texture. Permit surface to harden sufficiently to retain the scoring or ridges. Broom transverse to traffic or at right angles to the slope of the slab.

3.10.1.6 Pavement

Screed the concrete with a template advanced with a combined longitudinal and crosswise motion. Maintain a slight surplus of concrete ahead of the template. After screeding, float the concrete longitudinally. Use a straightedge to check slope and flatness; correct and refloat as necessary. Obtain final finish by belting. Lay belt flat on the concrete surface and advance with a sawing motion; continue until a uniform but gritty nonslip surface is obtained. Round edges and joints with an edger having a radius of 1/8 inch.

3.10.1.7 Chemical-Hardener Treatment

Apply liquid-chemical floor hardener where indicated after curing and drying concrete surface. Dilute liquid hardener with water and apply in three coats. First coat must be one-third strength, second coat one-half strength, and third coat two-thirds strength. Apply each coat evenly and P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

allow to dry 24 hours between coats.

Approved proprietary chemical hardeners must be applied in accordance with manufacturer's printed directions.

3.10.1.8 Colored Wear-Resistant Finish

Give finish to monolithic slab surfaces where indicated.

Apply dry shake materials for colored wear-resistant finish at the rate of 60 pounds per 100 square feet of surface.

Immediately following first floating operation, approximately two-thirds of specified weight of dry shake material must be uniformly distributed over surface and embedded by means of power floating. After first dry-shake application has been embedded, uniformly distribute remainder of dry-shake material over surface at right angles to first dry-shake application and embedd by means of power floating. Trueness of surface and other requirements for floating operations not specified in this paragraph must be as specified for float finish.

After completion of float finish, apply a trowel finish as specified.

3.10.1.9 Heavy-Duty Wear-Resistant Finish

Give finish to slab surfaces where indicated.

Dry-shake material for heavy-duty, wear-resistant finish must consist of a mixture of standard portland cement and aggregate for heavy-duty, wear-resistant finish proportioned by weight as follows:

One part standard portland cement and two parts traprock aggregate for heavy-duty wear-resistant finish

Apply blended dry-shake material as follows:

MAXIMUM	AMOUNT
TYPE OF AGGREGATE	PER 100 SQUARE
IN DRY SHAKE	FEET OF SURFACE
Traprock	160 pounds
Emery	130 pounds
Iron	130 pounds

Immediately following the first floating operation, approximately one-half the specified weight of blended, uniformly distribute dry-shake materials over the surface and embedded by means of power floating. After the first dry-shake application has been embedded, uniformly distribute the remaining one-half of the blended dry-shake material over the surface at right angles to the first dry-shake application and embedded by means of power floating.

Trueness of surface and other requirements for floating operations not specified in this paragraph must be as specified for float finish.

After completion of the float finish, trowel finish the surface as specified.
3.10.2 Concrete Walks

Provide 4 inches thick minimum. Provide contraction joints spaced every 5 linear feet unless otherwise indicated. Cut contraction joints one inch deep with a jointing tool after the surface has been finished. Provide 0.5 inch thick transverse expansion joints at changes in direction where sidewalk abuts curb, steps, rigid pavement, or other similar structures; space expansion joints every 50 feet maximum. Give walks a broomed finish. Unless indicated otherwise, provide a transverse slope of 1/48. Limit variation in cross section to 1/4 inch in 5 feet.

3.10.3 Pits and Trenches

Place bottoms and walls monolithically or provide waterstops and keys.

3.10.4 Curbs and Gutters

Provide contraction joints spaced every 10 feet maximum unless otherwise indicated. Cut contraction joints 3/4 inch deep with a jointing tool after the surface has been finished. Provide expansion joints 1/2 inch thick and spaced every 100 feet maximum unless otherwise indicated. Perform pavement finish.

3.10.5 Splash Blocks

Provide at outlets of downspouts emptying at grade. Splash blocks may be precast concrete, and must be 24 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, unless otherwise indicated, with smooth-finished countersunk dishes sloped to drain away from the building.

3.11 CURING AND PROTECTION

ACI/MCP-2 unless otherwise specified. Begin curing immediately following form removal. Avoid damage to concrete from vibration created by blasting, pile driving, movement of equipment in the vicinity, disturbance of formwork or protruding reinforcement, and any other activity resulting in ground vibrations. Protect concrete from injurious action by sun, rain, flowing water, frost, mechanical injury, tire marks, and oil stains. Do not allow concrete to dry out from time of placement until the expiration of the specified curing period. Do not use membrane-forming compound on surfaces where appearance would be objectionable, on any surface to be painted, where coverings are to be bonded to the concrete, or on concrete to which other concrete is to be bonded. If forms are removed prior to the expiration of the curing period, provide another curing procedure specified herein for the remaining portion of the curing period. Provide moist curing for those areas receiving liquid chemical sealer-hardener or epoxy coating. Allow curing compound/sealer installations to cure prior to the installation of materials that adsorb VOCs.

3.11.1 General

Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and cold or hot temperature and maintain without drying at a relatively constant temperature for the period of time necessary for hydration of cement and proper hardening of concrete.

Start initial curing as soon as free water has disappeared from surface of concrete after placing and finishing. Keep concrete moist for minimum 72 hours.

Final curing must immediately follow initial curing and before concrete has dried. Continue final curing until cumulative number of hours or fraction thereof (not necessarily consecutive) during which temperature of air in contact with the concrete is above 50 degrees F has totaled 168 hours. Alternatively, if tests are made of cylinders kept adjacent to the structure and cured by the same methods, final curing may be terminated when the average compressive strength has reached 70 percent of the 28-day design compressive strength. Prevent rapid drying at end of final curing period.

3.11.2 Moist Curing

Remove water without erosion or damage to the structure. Prevent water run-off.

3.11.2.1 Ponding or Immersion

Continually immerse the concrete throughout the curing period. Water must not be more than 50 degrees F less than the temperature of the concrete. For temperatures between 40 and 50 degrees F, increase the curing period by 50 percent.

3.11.2.2 Fog Spraying or Sprinkling

Apply water uniformly and continuously throughout the curing period. For temperatures between 40 and 50 degrees F, increase the curing period by 50 percent.

3.11.2.3 Pervious Sheeting

Completely cover surface and edges of the concrete with two thicknesses of wet sheeting. Overlap sheeting 6 inches over adjacent sheeting. Provide sheeting that is at least as long as the width of the surface to be cured. During application, do not drag the sheeting over the finished concrete nor over sheeting already placed. Wet sheeting thoroughly and keep continuously wet throughout the curing period.

3.11.2.4 Impervious Sheeting

Wet the entire exposed surface of the concrete thoroughly with a fine spray of water and cover with impervious sheeting throughout the curing period. Lay sheeting directly on the concrete surface and overlap edges 12 inches minimum. Provide sheeting not less than 18 inches wider than the concrete surface to be cured. Secure edges and transverse laps to form closed joints. Repair torn or damaged sheeting or provide new sheeting. Cover or wrap columns, walls, and other vertical structural elements from the top down with impervious sheeting; overlap and continuously tape sheeting joints; and introduce sufficient water to soak the entire surface prior to completely enclosing.

3.11.3 Liquid Membrane-Forming Curing Compound

Seal or cover joint openings prior to application of curing compound. Prevent curing compound from entering the joint. Apply in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer immediately after any water sheen which may develop after finishing has disappeared from the concrete surface. Provide and maintain compound on the concrete surface throughout the curing period. Do not use this method of curing where the use of Figure 2.1.5 in ACI/MCP-2 indicates that hot weather conditions cause an evaporation rate exceeding 0.2 pound of water per square foot per hour.

3.11.3.1 Application

Unless the manufacturer recommends otherwise, apply compound immediately after the surface loses its water sheen and has a dull appearance, and before joints are sawed. Mechanically agitate curing compound thoroughly during use. Use approved power-spraying equipment to uniformly apply two coats of compound in a continuous operation. The total coverage for the two coats must be 200 square feet maximum per gallon of undiluted compound unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer's written instructions. The compound must form a uniform, continuous, coherent film that does not check, crack, or peel. Immediately apply an additional coat of compound to areas where the film is defective. Re-spray concrete surfaces subjected to rainfall within 3 hours after the curing compound application.

3.11.3.2 Protection of Treated Surfaces

Prohibit pedestrian and vehicular traffic and other sources of abrasion at least 72 hours after compound application. Maintain continuity of the coating for the entire curing period and immediately repair any damage.

3.11.4 Liquid Chemical Sealer-Hardener

Apply sealer-hardener to interior floors not receiving floor covering and floors located under access flooring. Apply the sealer-hardener in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Seal or cover joints and openings in which joint sealant is to be applied as required by the joint sealant manufacturer. Do not apply the sealer hardener until the concrete has been moist cured and has aged for a minimum of 30 days. Apply a minimum of two coats of sealer-hardener.

3.11.5 Requirements for Type III, High-Early-Strength Portland Cement

The curing periods are required to be not less than one-fourth of those specified for portland cement, but in no case less than 72 hours.

3.11.6 Curing Periods

ACI/MCP-2 except 10 days for retaining walls, pavement or chimneys, 21 days for concrete that is in full-time or intermittent contact with seawater, salt spray, alkali soil or waters. Begin curing immediately after placement. Protect concrete from premature drying, excessively hot temperatures, and mechanical injury; and maintain minimal moisture loss at a relatively constant temperature for the period necessary for hydration of the cement and hardening of the concrete. The materials and methods of curing are subject to approval by the Contracting Officer.

3.11.7 Curing Methods

Accomplish curing by moist curing, by moisture-retaining cover curing, by membrane curing, and by combinations thereof, as specified.

Moist curing:

Accomplish moisture curing by any of the following methods:

Keeping surface of concrete wet by covering with water

Continuous water spraying

Covering concrete surface with specified absorptive cover for curing concrete saturated with water and keeping absorptive cover wet by water spraying or intermittent hosing. Place absorptive cover to provide coverage of concrete surfaces and edges with a slight overlap over adjacent absorptive covers.

Moisture-cover curing:

Accomplish moisture-retaining cover curing by covering concrete surfaces with specified moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete. Place cover directly on concrete in widest practical width, with sides and ends lapped at least 3 inches. Weight cover to prevent displacement; immediately repair tears or holes appearing during curing period by patching with pressure-sensitive, waterproof tape or other approved method.

Membrane curing:

Accomplish membrane curing by applying specified membrane-forming curing compound to damp concrete surfaces as soon as moisture film has disappeared. Apply curing compound uniformly in a two-coat operation by power-spraying equipment using a spray nozzle equipped with a wind guard. Apply second coat in a direction at right angles to direction of first coat. Total coverage for two coats must be not more than 200 square feet per gallon of curing compound. Respray concrete surfaces which are subjected to heavy rainfall within 3 hours after curing compound has been applied by method and at rate specified. Maintain continuity of coating for entire curing period and immediately repair damage to coating during this period.

Membrane-curing compounds must not be used on surfaces that are to be covered with coating material applied directly to concrete or with a covering material bonded to concrete, such as other concrete, liquid floor hardener, waterproofing, dampproofing, membrane roofing, painting, and other coatings and finish materials.

3.11.8 Curing Formed Surfaces

Accomplish curing of formed surfaces, including undersurfaces of girders, beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces by moist curing with forms in place for full curing period or until forms are removed. If forms are removed before end of curing period, accomplish final curing of formed surfaces by any of the curing methods specified above, as applicable.

3.11.9 Curing Unformed Surfaces

Accomplish initial curing of unformed surfaces, such as monolithic slabs, floor topping, and other flat surfaces, by membrane curing.

Unless otherwise specified, accomplish final curing of unformed surfaces by any of curing methods specified above, as applicable.

Accomplish final curing of concrete surfaces to receive liquid floor hardener of finish flooring by moisture-retaining cover curing.

3.11.10 Temperature of Concrete During Curing

When temperature of atmosphere is 41 degrees F and below, maintain temperature of concrete at not less than 55 degrees F throughout concrete curing period or 45 degrees F when the curing period is measured by maturity. When necessary, make arrangements before start of concrete placing for heating, covering, insulation, or housing as required to maintain specified temperature and moisture conditions for concrete during curing period.

When the temperature of atmosphere is 80 degrees F and above or during other climatic conditions which cause too rapid drying of concrete, make arrangements before start of concrete placing for installation of wind breaks, of shading, and for fog spraying, wet sprinkling, or moisture-retaining covering of light color as required to protect concrete during curing period.

Changes in temperature of concrete must be uniform and not exceed 37 degrees F in any 1 hour nor 80 degrees F in any 24-hour period.

3.11.11 Protection from Mechanical Injury

During curing period, protect concrete from damaging mechanical disturbances, particularly load stresses, heavy shock, and excessive vibration and from damage caused by rain or running water.

3.11.12 Protection After Curing

Protect finished concrete surfaces from damage by construction operations.

3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.12.1 Sampling

ASTM C 172. Collect samples of fresh concrete to perform tests specified. ASTM C 31/C 31M for making test specimens.

3.12.2 Testing

3.12.2.1 Slump Tests

ASTM C 143/C 143M. Take concrete samples during concrete placement. The maximum slump may be increased as specified with the addition of an approved admixture provided that the water-cement ratio is not exceeded. Perform tests at commencement of concrete placement, when test cylinders are made, and for each batch (minimum) or every 20 cubic yards (maximum) of concrete.

3.12.2.2 Temperature Tests

Test the concrete delivered and the concrete in the forms. Perform tests in hot or cold weather conditions (below 50 degrees F and above 80 degrees F) for each batch (minimum) or every 20 cubic yards (maximum) of concrete, until the specified temperature is obtained, and whenever test cylinders and slump tests are made.

3.12.2.3 Compressive Strength Tests

ASTM C 39/C 39M. Make five test cylinders for each set of tests in

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

accordance with ASTM C 31/C 31M. Take precautions to prevent evaporation and loss of water from the specimen. Test two cylinders at 7 days, two cylinders at 28 days, and hold one cylinder in reserve. Take samples for strength tests of each mix design of concrete placed each day not less than once a day, nor less than once for each 160 cubic yards of concrete, nor less than once for each 5400 square feet of surface area for slabs or walls. For the entire project, take no less than five sets of samples and perform strength tests for each mix design of concrete placed. Each strength test result must be the average of two cylinders from the same concrete sample tested at 28 days. If the average of any three consecutive strength test results is less than f'c or if any strength test result falls below f'c by more than 450 psi, take a minimum of three ASTM C 42/C 42M core samples from the in-place work represented by the low test cylinder results and test. Concrete represented by core test is considered structurally adequate if the average of three cores is equal to at least 85 percent of f'c and if no single core is less than 75 percent of f'c. Retest locations represented by erratic core strengths. Remove concrete not meeting strength criteria and provide new acceptable concrete. Repair core holes with nonshrink grout. Match color and finish of adjacent concrete.

3.12.2.4 Air Content

ASTM C 173/C 173M or ASTM C 231 for normal weight concrete . Test air-entrained concrete for air content at the same frequency as specified for slump tests.

3.12.2.5 Ion Concentration

ACI/MCP-3. Determine water soluble ion concentration. Perform test once for each mix design.

3.12.2.6 Strength of Concrete Structure

Compliance with the following is considered deficient if it fails to meet the requirements which control strength of structure in place, including following conditions:

Failure to meet compressive strength tests as evaluated

Reinforcement not conforming to requirements specified

Concrete which differs from required dimensions or location in such a manner as to reduce strength

Concrete curing and protection of concrete against extremes of temperature during curing, not conforming to requirements specified

Concrete subjected to damaging mechanical disturbances, particularly load stresses, heavy shock, and excessive vibration

Poor workmanship likely to result in deficient strength

3.12.2.7 Testing Concrete Structure for Strength

When there is evidence that strength of concrete structure in place does not meet specification requirements, make cores drilled from hardened concrete for compressive strength determination in accordance with ASTM C 42/C 42M, and as follows:

Take at least three representative cores from each member or area of concrete-in-place that is considered potentially deficient. Location of cores will be determined by the Contracting Officer.

Test cores after moisture conditioning in accordance with ASTM C 42/C 42M if concrete they represent is more than superficially wet under service.

Air dry cores, (60 to 80 degrees F with relative humidity less than 60 percent) for 7 days before test and test dry if concrete they represent is dry under service conditions.

Strength of cores from each member or area are considered satisfactory if their average is equal to or greater than 85 percent of the 28-day design compressive strength of the class of concrete.

Core specimens will be taken and tested by the Government. If the results of core-boring tests indicate that the concrete as placed does not conform to the drawings and specification, the cost of such tests and restoration required must be borne by the Contractor.

Fill core holes solid with patching mortar and finished to match adjacent concrete surfaces.

Correct concrete work that is found inadequate by core tests in a manner approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.13 WASTE MANAGEMENT

As specified in the Waste Management Plan and as follows.

3.13.1 Mixing Equipment

Before concrete pours, designate Company-owned site meeting environmental standards or on-site area to be paved later in project for cleaning out concrete mixing trucks. Minimize water used to wash equipment.

3.13.2 Hardened, Cured Waste Concrete

Crush and reuse hardened, cured waste concrete as fill or as a base course for pavement. Use hardened, cured waste concrete as aggregate in concrete mix if approved by Contracting Officer.

3.13.3 Reinforcing Steel

Collect reinforcing steel and place in designated area for recycling.

3.13.4 Other Waste

Identify concrete manufacturer's or supplier's policy for collection or return of construction waste, unused material, deconstruction waste, and/or packaging material. Return excess cement to supplier. Institute deconstruction and construction waste separation and recycling for use in manufacturer's programs. When such a program is not available, seek local recyclers to reclaim the materials.

3.14 JOINTS

3.14.1 Construction Joints

Make and locate joints not indicated so as not to impair strength and appearance of the structure, as approved. Locate construction joints as follows:

a. In walls at not more than 60 feet in any horizontal direction; at top of footing; at top of slabs on ground; at top and bottom of door and window openings or where required to conform to architectural details; and at underside of deepest beam or girder framing into wall

b. In columns or piers, at top of footing; at top of slabs on ground; and at underside of deepest beam or girder framing into column or pier

c. Near midpoint of spans for supported slabs, beams, and girders unless a beam intersects a girder at the center, in which case construction joints in girder must offset a distance equal to twice the width of the beam. Make transfer of shear through construction joint by use of inclined reinforcement.

d. In slabs on ground, so as to divide slab into areas not in excess of 1,200 square feet

Provide keyways at least 1-1/2-inches deep in construction joints in walls and slabs and between walls and footings; approved bulkheads may be used for slabs.

Joints must be perpendicular to main reinforcement. Reinforcement must be continued across construction joints.

3.14.2 Waterstops

Provide waterstops in construction joints as indicated.

Install waterstops to form a continuous diaphragm in each joint. Make adequate provisions to support and protect waterstops during progress of work. Make field joints in waterstops in accordance with waterstop manufacturer's printed instructions, as approved. Protect waterstops protruding from joints from damage.

3.14.3 Isolation Joints in Slabs on Ground

Provide joints at points of contact between slabs on ground and vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and elsewhere as indicated.

Fill joints with premolded joint filler strips 1/2 inch thick, extending full slab depth. Install filler strips at proper level below finish floor elevation with a slightly tapered, dress-and-oiled wood strip temporarily secured to top of filler strip to form a groove not less than 3/4 inch in depth where joint is sealed with sealing compound and not less than 1/4 inch in depth where joint sealing is not required. Remove wood strip after concrete has set. Contractor must clean groove of foreign matter and loose particles after surface has dried. 3.14.4 Control Joints in Slabs on Ground

Provide joints to form panels as indicated.

Under and on exact line of each control joint, cut 50 percent of welded wire fabric reinforcement before placing concrete.

Joints must be 1/8-inch wide by 1/5 to 1/4 of slab depth and formed by inserting hand-pressed fiberboard strip into fresh concrete until top surface of strip is flush with slab surface or by cutting the concrete with a saw after the concrete has set. After concrete has cured for at least 7 days, the Contractor must remove inserts and clean groove of foreign matter and loose particles.

In Hawaii, sawcutting will be limited to within 12 hours after set and at 1/4 slab depth.

3.14.5 Sealing Joints in Slabs on Ground

Isolation and control joints which are to receive finish flooring material must be sealed with joint sealing compound after concrete curing period. Slightly underfill groove with joint sealing compound to prevent extrusion of compound. Remove excess material as soon after sealing as possible.

Sealing is not required for isolation and control joints to be covered with finish flooring material. Groove must be left ready to receive filling material that is provided as part of finish floor covering work.

- 3.15 INSTALLATION OF ANCHORAGE DEVICES
- 3.15.1 General

Anchorage devices and embedded items required for other work that is attached to, or supported by, set and build in cast-in-place concrete as part of the work of this section, using setting drawings, instructions, and directions for work to be attached thereto.

3.15.2 Placing Anchorage Devices

Anchorage devices and embedded items must be positioned accurately and supported against displacement. Fill openings in anchorage devices such as slots and threaded holes with an approved, removable material to prevent entry of concrete into openings.

- 3.16 CONCRETE CONVEYING
- 3.16.1 Transfer of Concrete At Project Site

Handle concrete from point of delivery and transfer to concrete conveying equipment and to locations of final deposit as rapidly as practical by methods which prevent segregation and loss of concrete mix materials.

3.16.2 Mechanical Equipment for Conveying Concrete

Equipment must ensure a continuous flow of concrete at delivery end, as approved. Provide runways for wheeled concrete-conveying equipment from concrete delivery point to locations of final deposit. Interior surfaces of concrete conveying equipment must be free of hardened concrete, debris, water, snow, ice, and other deleterious substances.

3.17 CONCRETE FLOOR TOPPING

3.17.1 Standard Floor Topping

Provide topping for treads and platforms of metal steel stairs and elsewhere as indicated.

Materials

Provide materials that conform to requirements specified, except aggregate must be as follows:

TYPE OF AGGREGATE	S	IEVE	PERCEN	IT I	PASSING
Fine aggregate	3/8	inch		100	C
	No.	4	95	to	100
	No.	8	80	to	90
	No.	16	50	to	75
	No.	30	30	to	50
	No.	50	10	to	20
	No.	100	2	to	5
Coarse aggregate	1/2	inch		100	C
	3/8	inch	95	to	100
	No.	4	40	to	60
	No.	8	0	to	5

Standard Topping Mixture

Provide mixture that consists of one part portland cement, one part fine aggregate, and two parts coarse aggregate, by volume. Adjust exact proportions of fine and coarse aggregates to produce a well-graded total aggregate. Mixing water must not exceed 5 gallons per 94-pound sack of cement including unabsorbed moisture in aggregate. Maximum slump must be 2 inches.

Preparations Prior to Placing

When mixture is placed on a green concrete base slab, screed surface of base slab to a level not more than 1-1/2 inches nor less than 1 inch below required finish surface. Remove water and laitance from surface of base slab before placing topping mixture. As soon as water ceases to rise to surface of base slab, place topping mixture as specified.

When mixture is placed on a hardened concrete base slab, remove dirt, loose material, oil, grease, asphalt, paint, and other contaminants from base slab surface, leaving a clean surface. Prior to placing topping mixture, (2-1/2-inches minimum) slab surface must be dampened and left free of standing water. Immediately before topping mixture is placed, broom a coat of neat cement grout onto surface of slab. Do not allow cement grout to set or dry before topping mixture is placed.

When mixture is placed on a metal surface, such as metal pans for steel stairs, remove dirt, loose material, oil, grease, asphalt, paint, and other contaminants from metal surface. Immediately before topping mixture is placed, spray or brush a coating of concrete bonding agent onto metal surfaces and do not be allow to set or dry before topping mixture is applied.

Mixing

Do the mixing of topping material at the site in a mechanical mixer of the batch type. Equip batch mixer with a suitable charging hopper, water storage tank, and water-measuring device and must be capable of mixing aggregates, cement, and water into a uniform mix within specified mixing time and of discharging mix without segregation. Provide mixer that bear a rating plate indicating rated capacity and recommended revolutions per minute.

Mix each batch of 2 cubic yards or less for not less than 1-1/2 minutes. Increase mixing time 15 seconds for each additional cubic yard or fraction thereof.

Clean mixer, and replace blades in drum when they have lost 10 percent of their original depth.

Truck-mixed topping may be used when approved. Specify truck-mixed topping for ready-mix concrete.

Placing

Spread standard topping mixture evenly on previously prepared base slab or metal surface, brought to correct level with a straightedge, and struck off. Topping must be consolidated, floated, checked for trueness of surface, and refloated as specified for float finish.

Finishing

Give trowel finish standard floor topping surfaces.

Give other finishes standard floor topping surfaces as indicated. Specify such finishes for required finish.

3.17.2 Heavy-Duty Floor Topping

Provide topping where indicated.

Heavy-duty Topping Mixture

Provide mixture that consists of 1 part portland cement and 2-1/2 parts emery aggregate or 1 part fine aggregate and 1-1/2 parts traprock coarse aggregate, by volume. Exact proportions of mixture must conform to recommendations of aggregate manufacturer. Mixing water must not exceed 3-1/4 gallons per 95-pound sack of cement including unabsorbed moisture in aggregate. Maximum slump must be 1 inch. Base Slab

Screed surface of slab to a level no more than 1-1/2 inches nor less than 1 inch below grade of finished floor.

Give slab a scratch finish as specified.

Preparations prior to placing

Remove dirt, loose material, oil, grease, asphalt, paint and other contaminants from base slab surface. Prior to placing topping mixture, dampen slab surface and leave free of standing water. Immediately before topping mixture is placed, broom a coat of neat cement grout onto surface of slab. Allow cement grout to set or dry before topping mixture is placed.

Mixing

Do mixing of topping material at the site in a mechanical mixer of the batch type. Equip batch mixer with a charging hopper, water storage tank, and a water-measuring device and the batch mixer must be capable of mixing aggregates, cement, and water into a uniform mix within the specified mixing time and of discharging mix without segregation. Provide mixer that bears a rating plate indicating rated capacity and recommended revolutions per minute.

Mix each batch of 2 cubic yards or less for not less than 1-1/2 minutes.

Increase mixing time 15 seconds for each additional cubic yard or fraction thereof. Clean mixer, and replace pick-up and throw-over blades in drum when they have lost 10 percent of their original depth.

Placing

Spread heavy-duty topping mixture evenly on previously prepared base slab, and bring to correct level with a straightedge, and strike off. Provide topping that is consolidated, floated, and checked for trueness of surface as specified for float finish, except that power-driven floats is the impact type.

Finishing

Give trowel finish heavy-duty floor topping surfaces. Provide trowel finish as specified, except that additional troweling after first power troweling must be not less than three hand-troweling operations.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 04 20 00

MASONRY 02/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ACI INTERNATIONAL (ACI)

ACI	318	(2008; Errata 2008; Errata 2009; Errata 2009; Errata 2009; Errata 2009; Errata 2009) Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary
ACI	530/530.1	(2008; Errata 2008; Errata 2009) Building Code Requirements and Specification for Masonry Structures; Containing Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures, Specification for Masonry Structures and Companion Commentaries

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 153/A 153M (2009) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware

ASTM A 615/A 615M (2009) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

ASTM A 641/A 641M (2009a) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire

ASTM A 82/A 82M (2007) Standard Specification for Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement

ASTM C 1019 (2009) Standard Test Method for Sampling and Testing Grout

ASTM C 1072 (2006) Standard Test Method for Measurement of Masonry Flexural Bond Strength

ASTM C 1142 (1995; R 2007) Standard Specification for Extended Life Mortar for Unit Masonry

ASTM C 144 (2004) Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar

ASTM	C 150/C 150M	(2009) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM	C 270	(2008a) Standard Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry
ASTM	C 476	(2009) Standard Specification for Grout for Masonry
ASTM	C 494/C 494M	(2008a) Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM	C 593	(2006) Fly Ash and Other Pozzolans for Use with Lime
ASTM	C 62	(2008) Building Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)
ASTM	C 67	(2003a) Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile
ASTM	C 744	(2005) Prefaced Concrete and Calcium Silicate Masonry Units
ASTM	C 641	(2007) Staining Materials in Lightweight Concrete Aggregates
ASTM	C 780	(2009) Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry
ASTM	C 90	(2009) Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units
ASTM	C 91	(2005) Masonry Cement
ASTM	C 94/C 94M	(2009) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM	C 989	(2009a) Standard Specification for Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM	D 1972	(1997; R 2005) Standard Practice for Generic Marking of Plastic Products
ASTM	D 2000	(2008) Standard Classification System for Rubber Products in Automotive Applications
ASTM	D 2240	(2005) Standard Test Method for Rubber Property - Durometer Hardness
ASTM	D 2287	(1996; R 2001) Nonrigid Vinyl Chloride Polymer and Copolymer Molding and Extrusion Compounds
ASTM	E 514/E 514M	(2009) Water Penetration and Leakage Through Masonry

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC IBC (2009) International Building Code

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

UFC 3-310-04 (2007) Seismic Design for Buildings

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Local/Regional Materials

Use materials or products extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within a 500 mile radius from the project site, if available from a minimum of three sources. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Masonry materials may be locally available.

1.2.2 Environmental Data

1.2.2.1 Plastic Identification

Verify that plastic products to be incorporated into the project are labeled in accordance with ASTM D 1972. Where products are not labeled, provide product data indicating polymeric information in the Operation and Maintenance Manual.

- a. Type 1: Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET, PETE).
- b. Type 2: High Density Polyethylene (HDPE).
- c. Type 3: Vinyl (Polyvinyl Chloride or PVC).
- d. Type 4: Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE).
- e. Type 5: Polypropylene (PP).
- f. Type 6: Polystyrene (PS).

g. Type 7: Other. Use of this code indicates that the package in question is made with a resin other than the six listed above, or is made of more than one resin listed above, and used in a multi-layer combination.

1.2.3 Design Requirements

1.2.3.1 Unit Strength Method

Compute compressive strength of masonry system "Unit Strength Method", ACI 530/530.1. Submit calculations and certifications of unit and mortar strength.

1.2.3.2 Seismic Requirement

In addition to design requirements of ICC IBC, provide additional seismic reinforcement in accordance with UFC 3-310-04 . The total minimum reinforcing percentage for structural walls shall be 0.20 percent and non-structural walls shall be 0.15 percent. The maximum spacing of reinforcing bars shall be as follows:

Wall Type	Vertical	Horizontal
Structural	24 inches	48 inches
Non-structural	48 inches	80 inches

Bond beams are required at the top of footings, at the bottom and top of openings at roof and floor levels, and at the top of parapet walls.

1.2.3.3 Masonry Strength

Determine masonry strength in accordance with ACI 530/530.1; submit test reports on three prisms as specified in ACI 530/530.1. The cost of testing shall be paid by the Contractor.

1.2.4 Additional Requirements

a. Maintain at least one spare vibrator on site at all times.

b. Provide bracing and scaffolding necessary for masonry work. Design bracing to resist wind pressure as required by local code.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings; G

Drawings including plans, elevations, and details of wall reinforcement; details of reinforcing bars at corners and wall intersections; offsets; tops, bottoms, and ends of walls; control and expansion joints; lintels; and wall openings.

SD-03 Product Data

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site, and distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in the project.

Environmental Data

Clay Brick; G; (LEED) Concrete Masonry Units (CMU); G; (LEED) Cement; G; (LEED) Insulation; G Flashing; G Water-Repellant Admixture; G

Manufacturer's descriptive data. Documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

Cold Weather Installation; G

Cold weather construction procedures.

Documentation certifying products are from salvaged/recovered sources. Indicate relative dollar value of salvaged content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

SD-04 Samples

Clay Brick; G

Color samples of three stretcher units and one unit for each type of special shape. Units shall show the full range of color and texture. Submit sample of colored mortar with applicable masonry unit.

Anchors, Ties, and Bar Positioners; G

Two of each type used.

Expansion-Joint Materials; G

One piece of each type used.

Joint Reinforcement; G

One piece of each type used, including corner and wall intersection pieces, showing at least two cross wires.

Insulation; G

One piece of board type insulation, not less than 16 by 24 inches in size, containing the label indicating the rated permeance and R-values.

Portable Panel; G

One panel of clay brick, 2 by 2 feet, containing approximately 24 brick facings to establish range of color and texture.

Cavity Drainage Mat Submit two samples masonry mat, 6 x 6 inches in size, and manufacturer's product datasheet. Label samples indicating thickness to be used

SD-05 Design Data

Pre-mixed Mortar; G Unit Strength Method; G

Pre-mixed mortar composition. Calculations and certifications of masonry unit and mortar strength.

SD-06 Test Reports

Efflorescence Test; G Field Testing of Mortar; G Field Testing of Grout; G Prism tests; G Masonry Cement; G

Test reports from an approved independent laboratory. Test reports on a previously tested material shall be certified as the same as that proposed for use in this project.

Masonry Inspector Qualifications; G

Copies of masonry inspector reports.

SD-07 Certificates

Clay Brick Concrete Masonry Units (CMU) Control Joint Keys Anchors, Ties, and Bar Positioners Expansion-Joint Materials Joint Reinforcement Reinforcing Steel Bars and Rods Masonry Cement Insulation

Cavity Drainage Mat Precast Concrete Items Admixtures for Masonry Mortar Admixtures for Grout

Certificates of compliance stating that the materials meet the specified requirements.

Insulation

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

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Masonry Cement

When masonry cement is used, submit the manufacturer's printed instructions on proportions of water and aggregates and on mixing to obtain the type of mortar required.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Plastic Identification

When not labeled, identify types in Operation and Maintenance Manual.

Take-Back Program

Documentation that includes contact information, summary of procedures, and the limitations and conditions applicable to the project. Indicate manufacturer's commitment to reclaim materials for recycling and/or reuse.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Appearance

Manufacture bricks at one time and from the same batch. Blend all brick to produce a uniform appearance when installed. An observable "banding" or "layering" of colors or textures caused by improperly mixed brick is unacceptable.

1.4.2 Contamination

When using bricks containing contaminated soil, supplier shall certify that the hazardous waste is neutralized by the manufacturing process and that no additional pollutants will be released, or that the product is free from hazardous contaminants.

1.4.3 Sample Masonry Panels

After material samples are approved and prior to starting masonry work, construct a portable panel of clay brick and sample masonry panels for each type and color of masonry required. At least 48 hours prior to constructing the sample panel or panels, submit written notification to the Contracting Officer. Sample panels shall not be built in, or as part of the structure, but shall be located where directed.

1.4.3.1 Configuration

Panels shall be L-shaped or otherwise configured to represent all of the wall elements. Panels shall be of the size necessary to demonstrate the acceptable level of workmanship for each type of masonry represented on the project. The minimum size of a straight panel or a leg of an L-shaped panel shall be 8 feet long by 4 feet high.

1.4.3.2 Composition

Panels shall show full color range, texture, and bond pattern of the masonry work. The Contractor's method for mortar joint tooling; grouting of reinforced vertical cores, collar joints, bond beams, and lintels; positioning, securing, and lapping of reinforcing steel; positioning and lapping of joint reinforcement (including prefabricated corners); and cleaning of masonry work shall be demonstrated during the construction of the panels. Installation or application procedures for anchors, wall ties, CMU control joints, brick expansion joints, insulation, flashing, brick soldier, row lock courses and weep holes shall be shown in the sample panels. The panels shall contain a masonry bonded corner that includes a bond beam corner. Panels shall show parging and installation of electrical boxes and conduit. Panels that represent reinforced masonry shall contain a 2 by 2 foot opening placed at least 2 feet above the panel base and 2 feet away from all free edges, corners, and control joints. Required reinforcing shall be provided around this opening as well as at wall corners and control joints.

1.4.3.3 Construction Method

Where anchored veneer walls are required, demonstrate and receive approval for the method of construction; i.e., either bring up the two wythes together or separately, with the insulation and appropriate ties placed within the specified tolerances across the cavity. Temporary provisions shall be demonstrated to preclude mortar or grout droppings in the cavity and to provide a clear open air space of the dimensions shown on the drawings. Where masonry is to be grouted, demonstrate and receive approval on the method that will be used to bring up the masonry wythes; support the reinforcing bars; and grout cells, bond beams, lintels, and collar joints using the requirements specified herein. If sealer is specified to be applied to the masonry units, sealer shall be applied to the sample panels. Panels shall be built on a properly designed concrete foundation.

1.4.3.4 Usage

The completed panels shall be used as the standard of workmanship for the type of masonry represented. Masonry work shall not commence until the sample panel for that type of masonry construction has been completed and approved. Panels shall be protected from the weather and construction operations until the masonry work has been completed and approved. After completion of the work, the sample panels, including all foundation concrete, shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the construction site.

1.4.4 Masonry Inspector Qualifications

A qualified masonry inspector approved by the Contracting Officer shall perform inspection of the masonry work. Minimum qualifications for the masonry inspector shall be 5 years of reinforced masonry inspection experience or acceptance by a State, municipality, or other governmental body having a program of examining and certifying inspectors for reinforced masonry construction. The masonry inspector shall be present during preparation of masonry prisms, sampling and placing of masonry units, placement of reinforcement (including placement of dowels in footings and foundation walls), inspection of grout space, immediately prior to closing of cleanouts, and during grouting operations. The masonry inspector shall assure compliance with the drawings and specifications. The masonry inspector shall keep a complete record of all inspections and shall submit daily written reports to the Quality Control Supervisory Representative reporting the quality of masonry construction.

1.4.5 Detail Drawings

Submit detail drawings showing bar splice locations. . Bent bars shall be identified on a bending diagram and shall be referenced and located on the drawings. Wall dimensions, bar clearances, and wall openings greater than one masonry unit in area shall be shown. No approval will be given to the shop drawings until the Contractor certifies that all openings, including those for mechanical and electrical service, are shown. If, during construction, additional masonry openings are required, the approved shop drawings shall be resubmitted with the additional openings shown along with the proposed changes. Location of these additional openings shall be clearly highlighted. The minimum scale for wall elevations shall be 1/4 inch per foot. Reinforcement bending details shall conform to the requirements of ACI SP-66.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Materials shall be delivered, stored, handled, and protected to avoid chipping, breakage, and contact with soil or contaminating material. Store and prepare materials in already disturbed areas to minimize project site disturbance and size of project site.

1.5.1 Masonry Units

Cover and protect moisture-controlled concrete masonry units and cementitious materials from precipitation. Conform to all handling and storage requirements of ASTM C 90. Mark prefabricated lintels on top sides to show either the lintel schedule number or the number and size of top and bottom bars.

1.5.2 Reinforcement, Anchors, and Ties

Steel reinforcing bars, coated anchors, ties, and joint reinforcement shall be stored above the ground. Steel reinforcing bars and uncoated ties shall be free of loose mill scale and rust.

1.5.3 Cementitious Materials, Sand and Aggregates

Cementitious and other packaged materials shall be delivered in unopened containers, plainly marked and labeled with manufacturers' names and brands. Cementitious material shall be stored in dry, weathertight enclosures or be completely covered. Cement shall be handled in a manner that will prevent the inclusion of foreign materials and damage by water or dampness. Store sand and aggregates in a manner to prevent contamination or segregation.

1.6 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

Conform to ACI 530/530.1 for hot and cold weather masonry erection.

1.6.1 Hot Weather Installtion

Take the following precautions if masonry is erected when the ambient air temperature is more than 99 degrees F in the shade and the relative humidity is less than 50 percent or the ambient air temperature exceeds 90 degrees F and the wind velocity is more than 8 mph. All masonry materials shall be shaded from direct sunlight; mortar beds shall be spread no more than 4 feet ahead of masonry; masonry units shall be set within one minute of spreading mortar; and after erection, masonry shall be protected from direct exposure to wind and sun for 48 hours.

1.6.2 Cold Weather Installation

Before erecting masonry when ambient temperature or mean daily air temperature falls below 40 degrees F or temperature of masonry units is below 40 degrees F, submit a written statement of proposed cold weather construction procedures for approval. Take the additional following precautions if masonry is erected in cold weather.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

2.2 CLAY BRICK

Color range and texture of clay brick shall be as indicated and shall conform to the approved sample. Brick shall conform to ASTM C 62; Grade SW shall be used for brick in contact with earth or grade and for all exterior work and for all nonvertical surfaces. Grade SW or MW shall be used in other brickwork. Average dimensions of brick shall be 3-5/8 inches thick, 2-1/4 inches high, and 8 inches long (standard) or 4 inches thick, 2-2/3 inches high, and 8 inches long (nominal), subject to the tolerances specified in ASTM C 62. Brick shall be tested for efflorescence. Clay units shall be delivered factory-blended to provide a uniform appearance and color range in the completed wall. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Clay units may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content.

2.3 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS (CMU)

Cement shall have a low alkali content and be of one brand. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Units may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content. Units shall be of modular dimensions and air, water, or steam cured. Surfaces of units which are to be plastered or stuccoed shall be sufficiently rough to provide bond; elsewhere, exposed surfaces of units shall be smooth and of uniform texture. Exposed exterior concrete masonry units shall have water-repellant admixture added during manufacture.

a. Hollow Load-Bearing Units: ASTM C 90, made with lightweight, medium weight, or normal weight aggregate. Provide load-bearing units for exterior walls, foundation walls, load-bearing walls, and shear walls.

2.3.1 Aggregates

Lightweight aggregates and blends of lightweight and heavier aggregates in proportions used in producing the units, shall comply with the following requirements when tested for stain-producing iron compounds in accordance with ASTM C 641: by visual classification method, the iron stain deposited on the filter paper shall not exceed the "light stain" classification. Use industrial waste by-products (air-cooled slag, cinders, or bottom ash), ground waste glass and concrete, granulated slag, and expanded slag in aggregates. Slag shall comply with ASTM C 989; Grade 80, 100, or 120.

2.3.2 Kinds and Shapes

Units shall be modular in size and shall include closer, jamb, header, lintel, and bond beam units and special shapes and sizes to complete the work as indicated. In exposed interior masonry surfaces, units having a bullnose shall be used for vertical external corners except at door, window, and louver jambs. Radius of the bullnose shall be 1 inch. Units used in exposed masonry surfaces in any one building shall have a uniform fine to medium texture and a uniform color.

2.4 PRECAST CONCRETE ITEMS

Trim, lintels, copings, splashblocks and door sills shall be factory-made units from a plant regularly engaged in producing precast concrete units. Unless otherwise indicated, concrete shall be 4,000 psi minimum conforming to Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE using 1/2 inch to No. 4 nominal-size coarse aggregate, and minimum reinforcement shall be the reinforcement required for handling of the units. Clearance of 3/4 inch shall be maintained between reinforcement and faces of units. Unless precast-concrete items have been subjected during manufacture to saturated-steam pressure of at least 120 psi for at least 5 hours, the items, after casting, shall be either damp-cured for 24 hours or steam-cured and shall then be aged under cover for 28 days or longer. Cast-concrete members weighing over 80 pounds shall have built-in loops of galvanized wire or other approved provisions for lifting and anchoring. Units shall have beds and joints at right angles to the face, with sharp true arises and shall be cast with drip grooves on the underside where units overhang walls. Exposed-to-view surfaces shall be free of surface voids, spalls, cracks, and chipped or broken edges. Precast units exposed-to-view shall be of uniform appearance and color. Unless otherwise specified, units shall have a smooth dense finish. Prior to use, each item shall be wetted and inspected for crazing. Items showing evidence of dusting, spalling, crazing, or having surfaces treated with a protective coating will be rejected.

2.4.1 Lintels

Precast lintels, unless otherwise shown, shall be of a thickness equal to the wall and reinforced with two No. 4 bars for the full length. Top of lintels shall be labeled "TOP" or otherwise identified and each lintel shall be clearly marked to show location in the structure. In reinforced masonry, lintels shall conform to ACI 318 for flexural and shear strength and shall have at least 8 inches bearing at each end. Concrete shall have a minimum 28 day compressive strength of 4,000 psi using 1/2 inch to No. 4 nominal-size coarse aggregate. Reinforcement shall conform to ASTM A 615/A 615M Grade 60,000 psi. Limit lintel deflection due to dead plus live load to L/600 or 0.3 inches. Provide top and bottom bars for lintels over 36 inches in length.

2.5 MORTAR FOR STRUCTURAL MASONRY

ASTM C 270, Type S. Strength (f'm) as indicated. Test in accordance with ASTM C 780. Use Type I or II portland cement. Do not use admixtures containing chlorides. When structural reinforcement is incorporated, maximum air-content shall be 12 percent in cement-lime mortar and 18 percent in masonry cement mortar. Use up to 40 percent Class F fly ash with type IP cement in cement-lime mortar. Fly ash shall comply with ASTM C 593.

2.6 MASONRY MORTAR

Type M mortar shall conform to ASTM C 270 and shall be used for foundation walls . Mortar Type S shall conform to the proportion specification of ASTM C 270 except Type S cement-lime mortar proportions shall be 1 part cement, 1/2 part lime and 4-1/2 parts aggregate; Type N cement-lime mortar proportions shall be 1 part cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts aggregate. Type N or S mortar shall be used for non-load-bearing, non-shear-wall interior masonry; and Type S for remaining masonry work; except where

higher compressive strength is indicated on structural drawings. When masonry cement ASTM C 91 is used the maximum air content shall be limited to 12 percent and performance equal to cement-lime mortar shall be verified. Verification of masonry cement performance shall be based on ASTM C 780 and ASTM C 1072. Pointing mortar in showers and kitchens shall contain ammonium stearate, or aluminum tri-stearate, or calcium stearate in an amount equal to 3 percent by weight of cement used. Cement shall have a low alkali content and be of one brand. Aggregates shall be from one source.

2.6.1 Admixtures for Masonry Mortar

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

2.6.2 Cement

Portland cement shall conform to ASTM C 150/C 150M, Type I, II, or III. Masonry cement shall conform to ASTM C 91, Type S. Containers shall bear complete instructions for proportioning and mixing to obtain the required types of mortar. Incorporate to the maximum extent, without conflicting with other requirements of this section, up to 40 percent fly ash, up to 70 percent slag, up to 10 percent cenospheres, and up to 10 percent silica fume. Additives shall conform to requirements in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE .

2.6.3 Pre-Mixed Mortar

Pre-mixed mortar shall conform to ASTM C 1142, Type RS .

2.6.4 Sand and Water

Sand shall conform to ASTM C 144. Water shall be clean, potable, and free from substances which could adversely affect the mortar.

2.7 WATER-REPELLANT ADMIXTURE

Polymeric type formulated to reduce porosity and water transmission. Construct panels of masonry units conforming to ASTM C 744 and mortar which contain the water-repellant admixture. When tested in accordance with ASTM C 1072, such panels shall have flexural strength not less than that specified or indicated. When tested in accordance with ASTM E 514/E 514M, panels shall exhibit no water visible on back of test panel and no leaks through the panel after 24 hours, and not more than 25 percent of wall area shall be damp after 72 hours.

2.8 GROUT AND READY-MIXED GROUT

Grout shall conform to ASTM C 476, fine . Cement used in grout shall have a low alkali content. Grout slump shall be between 8 and 11 inches. Minimum grout strength shall be 2000 psi in 28 days, as tested by ASTM C 1019. Grout shall be used subject to the limitations of Table III. Proportions shall not be changed and materials with different physical or chemical characteristics shall not be used in grout for the work unless additional evidence is furnished that the grout meets the specified requirements. Ready-Mixed grout shall conform to ASTM C 94/C 94M.

2.8.1 Admixtures for Grout

In cold weather, a non-chloride based accelerating admixture may be used subject to approval; accelerating admixture shall be non-corrosive, shall contain less than 0.2 percent chlorides, and shall conform to ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type C. In general, air-entrainment, anti-freeze or chloride admixtures shall not be used except as approved by the Contracting Officer.

2.8.2 Grout Barriers

Grout barriers for vertical cores shall consist of fine mesh wire, fiberglass, or expanded metal.

2.9 ANCHORS, TIES, AND BAR POSITIONERS

Anchors and ties shall be fabricated without drips or crimps and shall be zinc-coated in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class B-2. Steel wire used for anchors and ties shall be fabricated from steel wire conforming to ASTM A 82/A 82M. Wire ties or anchors in exterior walls shall conform to ASTM A 641/A 641M. Joint reinforcement in interior walls, and in exterior or interior walls exposed to moist environment shall conform to ASTM A 641/A 641M; coordinate with paragraph JOINT REINFORCEMENT below. Anchors and ties shall be sized to provide a minimum of 5/8 inch mortar cover from either face.

2.9.1 Wire Mesh Ties

Wire mesh for tying 4 inch thick concrete masonry unit partitions to other intersecting masonry partitions shall be 1/2 inch mesh of minimum 16 gauge steel wire. Minimum lengths shall be not less than 12 inches.

2.9.2 Wall Ties

Adjustable type wall ties shall consist of two essentially U-shaped elements fabricated of 3/16 inch diameter zinc-coated steel wire. Adjustable ties shall be of the double pintle to eye type and shall allow a maximum of 1/2 inch eccentricity between each element of the tie. Play between pintle and eye opening shall be not more than 1/16 inch. The pintle and eye elements shall be formed so that both can be in the same plane.

2.9.3 Dovetail Anchors

Dovetail anchors shall be of the flexible wire type, 3/16 inch diameter zinc-coated steel wire, triangular shaped, and attached to a 12 gauge or heavier steel dovetail section. These anchors shall be used for anchorage of veneer wythes or composite-wall facings extending over the face of concrete columns, beams, or walls. Cells within vertical planes of these anchors shall be filled solid with grout for full height of walls or partitions, or solid units may be used. Dovetail slots are specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

2.9.4 Adjustable Anchors

Adjustable anchors shall be 3/16 inch diameter steel wire, triangular-shaped. Anchors attached to steel shall be 5/16 inch diameter steel bars placed to provide 1/16 inch play between flexible anchors and structural steel members. Spacers shall be welded to rods and columns. Equivalent welded-on steel anchor rods or shapes standard with the flexible-anchor manufacturer may be furnished when approved. Welds shall be cleaned and given one coat of zinc-rich touch up paint.

2.9.5 Bar Positioners

Bar positioners, used to prevent displacement of reinforcing bars during the course of construction, shall be factory fabricated from 9 gauge steel wire or equivalent, and coated with a hot-dip galvanized finish. Not more than one wire shall cross the cell.

2.10 JOINT REINFORCEMENT

Joint reinforcement shall be factory fabricated from steel wire conforming to ASTM A 82/A 82M, welded construction. Tack welding will not be acceptable in reinforcement used for wall ties. Wire shall have zinc coating conforming to ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class B-2. All wires shall be a minimum of 9 gauge. Reinforcement shall be ladder type design, having one longitudinal wire in the mortar bed of each face shell for hollow units and one wire for solid units. Joint reinforcement shall be placed a minimum of 5/8 inch cover from either face. The distance between crosswires shall not exceed 16 inches. Joint reinforcement for straight runs shall be furnished in flat sections not less than 10 feet long. Joint reinforcement shall be provided with factory formed corners and intersections. If approved for use, joint reinforcement may be furnished with adjustable wall tie features.

2.11 REINFORCING STEEL BARS AND RODS

Reinforcing steel bars and rods shall conform to ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60.

2.12 CONTROL JOINT KEYS

Control joint keys shall be a factory fabricated solid section of natural or synthetic rubber (or combination thereof) conforming to ASTM D 2000or polyvinyl chloride conforming to ASTM D 2287. The material shall be resistant to oils and solvents. The control joint key shall be provided with a solid shear section not less than 5/8 inch thick and 3/8 inch thick flanges, with a tolerance of plus or minus 1/16 inch. The control joint key shall fit neatly, but without forcing, in masonry unit jamb sash grooves. The control joint key shall be flexible at a temperature of minus 30 degrees F after five hours exposure, and shall have a durometer hardness of not less than 70 when tested in accordance with ASTM D 2240.

2.13 RIGID BOARD-TYPE INSULATION

Provide rigid board-type insulation as specified in Section 07 21 13 BOARD AND BLOCK INSULATION.

2.14 EXPANSION-JOINT MATERIALS

Backer rod and sealant shall be adequate to accommodate joint compression equal to 50 percent of the width of the joint. The backer rod shall be compressible rod stock of polyethylene foam, polyurethane foam, butyl rubber foam, or other flexible, nonabsorptive material as recommended by the sealant manufacturer. Sealant shall conform to Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS, and shall be penetrating with a maximum volatile organic compound (VOC) content of 600 grams/liter.

2.15 THROUGH WALL FLASHING

Provide the following flashing type except that for the flashing indicated to terminate in reglets shall be metal or coated-metal flashing and that the material shall be one which is not adversely affected by dampproofing material.

a. Coated-Copper Flashing: 7 ounce, electrolytic copper sheet, uniformly coated on both sides with acidproof, alkaliproof, elastic bituminous compound. Factory apply coating to a weight of not less than 6 ounces/square foot (approximately 3 ounces/square foot on each side).

2.16 WEEP HOLE VENTILATORS

Weep hole ventilators shall be prefabricated aluminum or plastic sized to form the proper size opening in head joints. Provide aluminum and plastic inserts with grill or screen-type openings designed to allow the passage of moisture from cavities and to prevent the entrance or insects. Ventilators shall be sized to match modular construction with a standard 3/8 inch mortar joint.

2.16.1 CAVITY DRAINAGE MAT

Partial-height Air Space Maintenance and Cavity Drainage Mat. The cavity drainage mat shall be specifically designed for masonry cavities to prevent mortar from making contact with the backup and ensure water management. The cavity drainage mat shall be fluid conducting, non-absorbent, mold and mildew resistant polymer mesh consisting of 100% recycled plastic with binder. Cavity mat is to be a non-woven textile product in random pattern and have voids no greater than 1/4" in diameter. Cavity mat is to be designed for substantially continuous installation behind masonry veneer.

- a. Drainage Mat Thickness: As indicated.
- b. Size: As indicated.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Prior to start of work, masonry inspector shall verify the applicable conditions as set forth in ACI 530/530.1, inspection. The Contracting Officer will serve as inspector or will select a masonry inspector. 3.1.1 Protection

Ice or snow formed on the masonry bed shall be thawed by the application of heat. Heat shall be applied carefully until the top surface of the masonry is dry to the touch. Sections of masonry deemed frozen and damaged shall be removed before continuing construction of those sections.

a. Air Temperature 40 to 32 Degrees F. Sand or mixing water shall be heated to produce mortar temperatures between 40 and 120 degrees F $\,$

b. Air Temperature 32 to 25 Degrees F. Sand and mixing water shall be heated to produce mortar temperatures between 40 and 120 degrees F. Temperature of mortar on boards shall be maintained above freezing.

c. Air Temperature 25 to 20 Degrees F. Sand and mixing water shall be heated to provide mortar temperatures between 40 and 120 degrees F. Temperature of mortar on boards shall be maintained above freezing. Sources of heat shall be used on both sides of walls under construction. Windbreaks shall be employed when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

d. Air Temperature 20 Degrees F and below. Sand and mixing water shall be heated to provide mortar temperatures between 40 and 120 degrees F. Enclosure and auxiliary heat shall be provided to maintain air temperature above 32 degrees F. Temperature of units when laid shall not be less than 20 degrees F.

3.1.2 Completed Masonry and Masonry Not Being Worked On

a. Mean daily air temperature 40 to 32 degrees F. Masonry shall be protected from rain or snow for 24 hours by covering with weather-resistive membrane.

b. Mean daily air temperature 32 to 25 degrees F. Masonry shall be completely covered with weather-resistant membrane for 24 hours.

c. Mean Daily Air Temperature 25 to 20 degrees F. Masonry shall be

d. Mean Daily Temperature 20 degrees F and Below. Masonry temperature shall be maintained above 32 degrees F for 24 hours by enclosure and supplementary heat, by electric heating blankets, infrared heat lamps, or other approved methods.

3.1.3 Stains

Protect exposed surfaces from mortar and other stains. When mortar joints are tooled, remove mortar from exposed surfaces with fiber brushes and wooden paddles. Protect base of walls from splash stains by covering adjacent ground with sand, sawdust, or polyethylene.

3.1.4 Loads

Do not apply uniform loads for at least 12 hours or concentrated loads for at least 72 hours after masonry is constructed. Provide temporary bracing as required.

3.1.5 Surfaces

Surfaces on which masonry is to be placed shall be cleaned of laitance, dust, dirt, oil, organic matter, or other foreign materials and shall be slightly roughened to provide a surface texture with a depth of at least 1/8 inch. Sandblasting shall be used, if necessary, to remove laitance from pores and to expose the aggregate.

3.2 LAYING MASONRY UNITS

a. Coordinate masonry work with the work of other trades to accommodate built-in items and to avoid cutting and patching. Masonry units shall be laid in the indicated bond pattern. Facing courses shall be level with back-up courses, unless the use of adjustable ties has been approved in which case the tolerances shall be plus or minus 1/2 inch. Each unit shall be adjusted to its final position while mortar is still soft and plastic.

b. Units that have been disturbed after the mortar has stiffened shall be removed, cleaned, and relaid with fresh mortar. Air spaces, cavities, chases, expansion joints, and spaces to be grouted shall be kept free from mortar and other debris. Units used in exposed masonry surfaces shall be selected from those having the least amount of chipped edges or other imperfections detracting from the appearance of the finished work. Vertical joints shall be kept plumb.

c. Units being laid and surfaces to receive units shall be free of water film and frost. Solid units shall be laid in a nonfurrowed full bed of mortar. Mortar for veneer wythes shall be beveled and sloped toward the center of the wythe from the cavity side. Units shall be shoved into place so that the vertical joints are tight. Vertical joints of brick and the vertical face shells of concrete masonry units, except where indicated at control, expansion, and isolation joints, shall be completely filled with mortar. Mortar will be permitted to protrude up to 1/2 inch into the space or cells to be grouted. Means shall be provided to prevent mortar from dropping into the space below. Provide bracing and scaffolding as required. Design bracing to resist wind pressure as required by local codes. Forms and shores shall be sufficiently rigid to prevent deflections which may result in cracking or other damage to supported masonry and sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of mortar and grout. Supporting forms and shores shall not be removed in less than 10 days.

3.2.2 Reinforced Concrete Masonry Units Walls

Where vertical reinforcement occurs, fill cores solid with grout. Lay units in such a manner as to preserve the unobstructed vertical continuity of cores to be filled. Embed the adjacent webs in mortar to prevent leakage of grout. Remove mortar fins protruding from joints before placing grout. Minimum clear dimensions of vertical cores shall be 2 by 3 inches. Position reinforcing accurately as indicated before placing grout. As masonry work progresses, secure vertical reinforcing in place at vertical intervals not to exceed 160 bar diameters. Use puddling rod or vibrator to consolidate the grout. Minimum clear distance between masonry and vertical reinforcement shall be not less than 1/2 inch. Unless indicated or specified otherwise, form splices by lapping bars not less than 40 bar diameters and wire tying them together.

3.2.3 Concrete Masonry Units

Units in piers, pilasters, columns, starting courses on footings, solid foundation walls, lintels, and beams, and where cells are to be filled with grout shall be full bedded in mortar under both face shells and webs. Other units shall be full bedded under both face shells. Head joints shall be filled solidly with mortar for a distance in from the face of the unit not less than the thickness of the face shell. Foundation walls below grade shall be grouted solid. Jamb units shall be of the shapes and sizes to conform with wall units. Solid units may be incorporated in the masonry work where necessary to fill out at corners, gable slopes, and elsewhere as approved. Double walls shall be stiffened at wall-mounted plumbing fixtures by use of strap anchors, two above each fixture and two below each fixture, located to avoid pipe runs, and extending from center to center of the double wall. Walls and partitions shall be adequately reinforced for support of wall-hung plumbing fixtures when chair carriers are not specified.

3.2.4 Clay Brick Units

Brick facing shall be laid with the better face exposed. Brick shall be laid in running bond with each course bonded at corners, unless otherwise indicated. Molded brick shall be laid with the frog side down. Brick that is cored, recessed, or has other deformations may be used in sills, treads, soldier courses, except where deformations will be exposed to view.

3.2.4.1 Wetting of Units

Wetting of clay brick units having an initial rate of absorption of more than 1 gram per minute per square inch of bed surface shall be in conformance with ASTM C 67. The method of wetting shall ensure that each unit is nearly saturated but surface dry when laid. Test clay brick daily on the job, prior to laying, as follows: Using a wax pencil, draw a circle the size of a quarter on five randomly selected bricks. Apply 20 drops of water with a medicine dropper to the surface within the circle on each brick. If the average time that the water is completely absorbed in the five bricks is less than 1-1/2 minutes, wet bricks represented by the five bricks tested.

3.2.4.2 Solid Units

Bed, head, and collar joints shall be completely filled with mortar.

3.2.4.3 Hollow Units

Hollow units shall be laid as specified for concrete masonry units.

3.2.4.4 Cavity Walls

Provide a continuous cavity as indicated. Securely tie the two wythes together with horizontal joint reinforcement. Bevel mortar beds away from cavity to prevent projection into cavity when bricks are shoved in place. Keep cavities clear and clean of mortar droppings. Install cavity drainage mat as indicated during construction of exterior wythe; follow manufacturer's installation instructions. Verify that air space width is no more than 3/8 inch greater than drainage mat thickness. Install horizontally between joint reinforcement. Use multiple layers at bottom of wall and above through-wall flashings when air space depth exceeds masonry mat thickness by more than 3/8 inch. Extend extra mat at least to top of base flashing. At the bottom of cavity walls, in the course immediately above the through-wall flashing, and between drainage mat locations, temporarily omit one brick every 4 feet. With a hose and clean water, wash all mortar droppings and debris out of the cavity through the temporary openings at least twice each day masonry is laid, and more often when required to keep the cavities clean. Fill in the openings with bricks and mortar after the wall is complete and the cavity has been inspected and found clean. Provide weep holes of open head joints spaced 24 inches o.c. wherever the cavity is interrupted at base of wall and vertical obstructions (e.g. lintels).

3.2.4.5 Brick Veneer

Provide a continuous cavity as indicated. Install brick veneer after sheathing, masonry anchors, and flashing have been installed to the cold-formed steel framing system. Care shall be provided to avoid damaging the moisture barrier. Damaged moisture barrier and flashing shall be repaired or replaced before brick veneer is installed. Means shall be provided to keep cavities clean and clear of mortar droppings.

3.2.5 Tolerances

Masonry shall be laid plumb, true to line, with courses level. Bond pattern shall be kept plumb throughout. Corners shall be square unless noted otherwise. Except for walls constructed of prefaced concrete masonry units, masonry shall be laid within the following tolerances (plus or minus unless otherwise noted):

TABLE II

TOLERANCES

Variation from the plumb in the lines and surfaces of columns, walls and arises

In adjacent masonry units	1/8 inch
In 10 feet	1/4 inch
In 20 feet	3/8 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch
Variations from the plumb for external corners, expansion joints, and other conspicuous lines	
In 20 feet	1/4 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch
Variations from the level for exposed lintels, sills, parapets, horizontal grooves, and other conspicuous lines	
In 20 feet	1/4 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch
Variation from level for bed joints and top surfaces of bearing walls	
In 10 feet	1/4 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch
In 10 feet	1/4 inch
In 20 feet	3/8 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch
Variations in cross sectional dimensions of columns and in thickness of walls	
Minus	1/4 inch
Plus	1/2 inch

3.2.6 Cutting and Fitting

Full units of the proper size shall be used wherever possible, in lieu of cut units. Cutting and fitting, including that required to accommodate the work of others, shall be done by masonry mechanics using power masonry saws. Concrete masonry units may be wet or dry cut. Wet cut units, before being placed in the work, shall be dried to the same surface-dry appearance as uncut units being laid in the wall. Cut edges shall be clean, true and sharp. Openings in the masonry shall be made carefully so that wall plates, cover plates or escutcheons required by the installation will completely conceal the openings and will have bottoms parallel with the masonry bed joints. Reinforced masonry lintels shall be provided above openings over 12 inches wide for pipes, ducts, cable trays, and other wall penetrations, unless steel sleeves are used.

3.2.7 Jointing

Joints shall be tooled when the mortar is thumbprint hard. Horizontal joints shall be tooled last. Joints shall be brushed to remove all loose and excess mortar. Mortar joints shall be finished as follows:

3.2.7.1 Flush Joints

Joints in concealed masonry surfaces and joints at electrical outlet boxes in wet areas shall be flush cut. Flush cut joints shall be made by cutting off the mortar flush with the face of the wall. Joints in unparged masonry walls below grade shall be pointed tight. Flush joints for architectural units, such as fluted units, shall completely fill both the head and bed joints.

3.2.7.2 Tooled Joints

Joints in exposed exterior and interior masonry surfaces shall be tooled . Joints shall be tooled with a jointer slightly larger than the joint width so that complete contact is made along the edges of the unit. Tooling shall be performed so that the mortar is compressed and the joint surface is sealed. Jointer of sufficient length shall be used to obtain a straight and true mortar joint. 3.2.7.3 Door and Window Frame Joints

On the exposed interior side of exterior frames, joints between frames and abutting masonry walls shall be raked to a depth of 3/8 inch. On the exterior side of exterior frames, joints between frames and abutting masonry walls shall be raked to a depth of 3/8 inch.

3.2.8 Joint Widths

Joint widths shall be as follows:

3.2.8.1 Concrete Masonry Units

Concrete masonry units shall have 3/8 inch joints, except for prefaced concrete masonry units.

3.2.8.2 Brick

Brick joint widths shall be the difference between the actual and nominal dimensions of the brick in either height or length. Brick expansion joint widths shall be as shown.

3.2.9 Embedded Items

Spaces around built-in items shall be filled with mortar. Openings around flush-mount electrical outlet boxes in wet locations shall be pointed with mortar. Anchors, ties, wall plugs, accessories, flashing, pipe sleeves and other items required to be built-in shall be embedded as the masonry work progresses. Anchors, ties and joint reinforcement shall be fully embedded in the mortar. Cells receiving anchor bolts and cells of the first course below bearing plates shall be filled with grout.

3.2.10 Unfinished Work

Unfinished work shall be stepped back for joining with new work. Toothing may be resorted to only when specifically approved. Loose mortar shall be removed and the exposed joints shall be thoroughly cleaned before laying new work.

3.2.11 Masonry Wall Intersections

Each course shall be masonry bonded at corners and elsewhere as shown. Masonry walls shall be anchored or tied together at corners and intersections with bond beam reinforcement and prefabricated corner or tee pieces of joint reinforcement as shown.

3.3 WEEP HOLES

Wherever through-wall flashing occurs, provide weep holes to drain flashing to exterior at acceptable locations as indicated on drawings. Weep holes shall be open head joints. at 24 inches o.c. Weep holes shall be provided not more than 24 inches on centers in mortar joints of the exterior wythe above wall flashing, over foundations, bond beams, and any other horizontal interruptions of the cavity. Weep holes shall be perfectly horizontal or slightly canted downward to encourage water drainage outward and not inward. Weep holes shall be constructed using weep hole ventilators. . Weep holes shall be kept free of mortar and other obstructions.

3.4 MORTAR MIX

Mortar shall be mixed in a mechanically operated mortar mixer for at least 3 minutes, but not more than 5 minutes. Measurement of ingredients for mortar shall be by volume. Ingredients not in containers, such as sand, shall be accurately measured by the use of measuring boxes. Water shall be mixed with the dry ingredients in sufficient amount to provide a workable mixture which will adhere to the vertical surfaces of masonry units. Mortar that has stiffened because of loss of water through evaporation shall be retempered by adding water to restore the proper consistency and workability. Mortar that has reached its initial set or that has not been used within 2.5 hours after mixing shall be discarded.

3.5 REINFORCING STEEL

Reinforcement shall be cleaned of loose, flaky rust, scale, grease, mortar, grout, or other coating which might destroy or reduce its bond prior to placing grout. Bars with kinks or bends not shown on the drawings shall not be used. Reinforcement shall be placed prior to grouting. Unless otherwise indicated, vertical wall reinforcement shall extend to within 2 inches of tops of walls.

3.5.1 Positioning Bars

Vertical bars shall be accurately placed within the cells at the positions indicated on the drawings. A minimum clearance of 1/2 inch shall be maintained between the bars and masonry units. Minimum clearance between parallel bars shall be one diameter of the reinforcement. Vertical reinforcing may be held in place using bar positioners located near the ends of each bar and at intermediate intervals of not more than 192 diameters of the reinforcement. Column and pilaster ties shall be wired in position around the vertical steel. Ties shall be in contact with the vertical reinforcement and shall not be placed in horizontal bed joints.

3.5.2 Splices

Bars shall be lapped a minimum of 48 diameters of the reinforcement. Welded or mechanical connections shall develop at least 125 percent of the specified yield strength of the reinforcement.

3.6 JOINT REINFORCEMENT INSTALLATION

Joint reinforcement shall be installed at 16 inches on center or as indicated. Reinforcement shall be lapped not less than 6 inches. Prefabricated sections shall be installed at corners and wall intersections. The longitudinal wires of joint reinforcement shall be placed to provide not less than 5/8 inch cover to either face of the unit.

3.7 PLACING GROUT

Cells containing reinforcing bars shall be filled with grout. Hollow masonry units in walls or partitions supporting plumbing, heating, or other mechanical fixtures, voids at door and window jambs, and other indicated spaces shall be filled solid with grout. Cells under lintel bearings on each side of openings shall be filled solid with grout for full height of openings. Walls below grade, lintels, and bond beams shall be filled solid with grout. Units other than open end units may require grouting each course to preclude voids in the units. Grout not in place within 1-1/2 hours after water is first added to the batch shall be discarded.
Sufficient time shall be allowed between grout lifts to preclude displacement or cracking of face shells of masonry units. If blowouts, flowouts, misalignment, or cracking of face shells should occur during construction, the wall shall be torn down and rebuilt.

3.7.1 Horizontal Grout Barriers

Grout barriers shall be embedded in mortar below cells of hollow units receiving grout.

3.7.2 Grout Holes and Cleanouts

3.7.2.1 Grout Holes

Grouting holes shall be provided in slabs, spandrel beams, and other in-place overhead construction. Holes shall be located over vertical reinforcing bars or as required to facilitate grout fill in bond beams. Additional openings spaced not more than 16 inches on centers shall be provided where grouting of all hollow unit masonry is indicated. Openings shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter or 3 by 4 inches in horizontal dimensions. Upon completion of grouting operations, grouting holes shall be plugged and finished to match surrounding surfaces.

3.7.2.2 Cleanouts for Hollow Unit Masonry Construction

Cleanout holes shall be provided at the bottom of every pour in cores containing vertical reinforcement when the height of the grout pour exceeds 5 feet. Where all cells are to be grouted, cleanout courses shall be constructed using bond beam units in an inverted position to permit cleaning of all cells. Cleanout holes shall be provided at a maximum spacing of 32 inches where all cells are to be filled with grout. A new series of cleanouts shall be established if grouting operations are stopped for more than 4 hours. Cleanouts shall not be less than 3 by 4 inch openings cut from one face shell. Manufacturer's standard cutout units may be used at the Contractor's option. Cleanout holes shall not be closed until masonry work, reinforcement, and final cleaning of the grout spaces have been completed and inspected. For walls which will be exposed to view, cleanout holes shall be closed in an approved manner to match surrounding masonry.

3.7.3 Grouting Equipment

3.7.3.1 Grout Pumps

Pumping through aluminum tubes will not be permitted. Pumps shall be operated to produce a continuous stream of grout without air pockets, segregation, or contamination. Upon completion of each day's pumping, waste materials and debris shall be removed from the equipment, and disposed of outside the masonry.

3.7.3.2 Vibrators

Internal vibrators shall maintain a speed of not less than 5,000 impulses per minute when submerged in the grout. At least one spare vibrator shall be maintained at the site at all times. Vibrators shall be applied at uniformly spaced points not further apart than the visible effectiveness of the machine. Duration of vibration shall be limited to time necessary to produce satisfactory consolidation without causing segregation.

3.7.4 Grout Placement

Masonry shall be laid to the top of a pour before placing grout. Grout shall not be placed in two-wythe solid unit masonry cavity until mortar joints have set for at least 3 days during hot weather and 5 days during cold damp weather. Grout shall not be placed in hollow unit masonry until mortar joints have set for at least 24 hours. Grout shall be placed using a hand bucket, concrete hopper, or grout pump to completely fill the grout spaces without segregation of the aggregates. Vibrators shall not be inserted into lower pours that are in a semi-solidified state. The height of grout pours and type of grout used shall be limited by the dimensions of grout spaces as indicated in Table III. Low-lift grout methods may be used on pours up to and including 5 feet in height. High-lift grout methods shall be used on pours exceeding 5 feet in height.

3.7.4.1 Low-Lift Method

Grout shall be placed at a rate that will not cause displacement of the masonry due to hydrostatic pressure of the grout. Mortar protruding more than 1/2 inch into the grout space shall be removed before beginning the grouting operation. Grout pours 12 inches or less in height shall be consolidated by mechanical vibration or by puddling. Grout pours over 12 inches in height shall be consolidated by mechanical vibration after initial water loss and settlement has occurred. Vibrators shall not be inserted into lower pours that are in a semi-solidified state. Low-lift grout shall be used subject to the limitations of Table III.

3.7.4.2 High-Lift Method

Mortar droppings shall be cleaned from the bottom of the grout space and from reinforcing steel. Mortar protruding more than 1/4 inch into the grout space shall be removed by dislodging the projections with a rod or stick as the work progresses. Reinforcing, bolts, and embedded connections shall be rigidly held in position before grouting is started. CMU units shall not be pre-wetted. Grout, from the mixer to the point of deposit in the grout space shall be placed as rapidly as practical by pumping and placing methods which will prevent segregation of the mix and cause a minimum of grout splatter on reinforcing and masonry surfaces not being immediately encased in the grout lift. The individual lifts of grout shall be limited to 4 feet in height. The first lift of grout shall be placed to a uniform height within the pour section and vibrated thoroughly to fill all voids. This first vibration shall follow immediately behind the pouring of the grout using an approved mechanical vibrator. After a waiting period sufficient to permit the grout to become plastic, but before it has taken any set, the succeeding lift shall be poured and vibrated 12 to 18 inches into the preceding lift. If the placing of the succeeding lift is going to be delayed beyond the period of workability of the preceding, each lift shall be reconsolidated by reworking with a second vibrator as soon as the grout has taken its settlement shrinkage. The waiting, pouring, and reconsolidation steps shall be repeated until the top of the pour is reached. The top lift shall be reconsolidated after the required waiting period. The high-lift grouting of any section of wall between vertical grout barriers shall be completed to the top of a pour in one working day unless a new series of cleanout holes is established and the resulting horizontal construction joint cleaned. High-lift grout shall be used subject to the limitations in Table III.

TABLE III

POUR HEIGHT AND TYPE OF GROUT FOR VARIOUS GROUT SPACE DIMENSIONS

Maximum Grout Pour		M: To SI	inimum Dimension otal Clear Area paces and Cella	ons of the as Within Grout s (in.) (1,2)
Height	Grout	Grouting	Multiwythe	Hollow-unit
(feet) (4)	Туре	Procedure	Masonry (3)	Masonry
1	Fine	Low Lift	3/4	1-1/2 x 2
5	Fine	Low Lift	2	2 x 3
8	Fine	High Lift	2	2 x 3
12	Fine	High Lift	2-1/2	2-1/2 x 3
24	Fine	High Lift	3	3 x 3
1	Coarse	Low Lift	1-1/2	1-1/2 x 3
5	Coarse	Low Lift	2	2-1/2 x 3
8	Coarse	High Lift	2	3 x 3
12	Coarse	High Lift	2-1/2	3 x 3
24	Coarse	High Lift	3	3 x 4

Notes:

(1) The actual grout space or cell dimension shall be larger than the sum of the following items:

a) The required minimum dimensions of total clear areas given in the table above;

b) The width of any mortar projections within the space;

c) The horizontal projections of the diameters of the horizontal reinforcing bars within a cross section of the grout space or cell.

(2) The minimum dimensions of the total clear areas shall be made up of one or more open areas, with at least one area being 3/4 inch or greater in width.

(3) For grouting spaces between masonry wythes.

(4) Where only cells of hollow masonry units containing reinforcement are grouted, the maximum height of the pour shall not exceed the distance between horizontal bond beams.

3.8 BOND BEAMS

Bond beams shall be filled with grout and reinforced as indicated on the drawings. Grout barriers shall be installed under bond beam units to retain the grout as required. Reinforcement shall be continuous, including around corners, except through control joints or expansion joints, unless otherwise indicated on the drawings. Where splices are required for continuity, reinforcement shall be lapped 48 bar diameters. A minimum clearance of 1/2 inch shall be maintained between reinforcement and interior faces of units.

3.9 CONTROL JOINTS

Control joints shall be provided as indicated and shall be constructed by using in accordance with the details shown on the drawings. Sash jamb units shall have a 3/4 by 3/4 inch groove near the center at end of each

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unit. The vertical mortar joint at control joint locations shall be continuous, including through all bond beams. This shall be accomplished by utilizing half blocks in alternating courses on each side of the joint. The control joint key shall be interrupted in courses containing continuous bond beam steel. In single wythe exterior masonry walls, the exterior control joints shall be raked to a depth of 3/4 inch; backer rod and sealant shall be installed in accordance with Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS. Exposed interior control joints shall be raked to a depth of 1/4 inch. Concealed control joints shall be flush cut.

3.10 JOINTS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS

- a. Brick expansion joints
- b. Concrete masonry veneer joints

c. will be located, detailed, and constructed as shown on the drawings. Keep joints free of mortar and other debris.

3.11 SHELF ANGLES

Adjust shelf angles as required to keep the masonry level and at the proper elevation. Shelf angles shall be galvanized and provided in sections not longer than 10 feet and installed with a 1/4 inch gap between sections. Shelf angles shall be mitered and welded at building corners with each angle not shorter than 4 feet, unless limited by wall configuration.

3.12 LINTELS

3.12.1 Masonry Lintels

Construct masonry lintels with lintel units filled solid with grout in all courses and reinforced with a minimum of two No. 4 bars in the bottom course unless otherwise indicated on the drawings. Lintel reinforcement shall extend beyond each side of masonry opening 40 bar diameters or 24 inches, whichever is greater. Reinforcing bars shall be supported in place prior to grouting and shall be located 1/2 inch above the bottom inside surface of the lintel unit.

3.12.2 Precast Concrete and Steel Lintels

Construct precast concrete and steel lintels as shown on the drawings. Lintels shall be set in a full bed of mortar with faces plumb and true. Steel and precast lintels shall have a minimum bearing length of 8 inches unless otherwise indicated on the drawings.

3.13 SILLS AND COPINGS

Sills and copings shall be set in a full bed of mortar with faces plumb and true.

- 3.14 ANCHORAGE TO CONCRETE AND STRUCTURAL STEEL
- 3.14.1 Anchorage to Concrete

Anchorage of masonry to the face of concrete columns, beams, or walls shall be with dovetail anchors spaced not over 16 inches on centers vertically and 24 inches on center horizontally.

3.14.2 Anchorage to Structural Steel

Masonry shall be anchored to vertical structural steel framing with adjustable steel wire anchors spaced not over 16 inches on centers vertically, and if applicable, not over 24 inches on centers horizontally.

3.15 PARGING

The outside face of below-grade exterior concrete-masonry unit walls enclosing usable rooms and spaces, except crawl spaces, shall be parged with type S mortar. Parging shall not be less than 1/2 inch thick troweled to a smooth dense surface so as to provide a continuous unbroken shield from top of footings to a line 6 inches below adjacent finish grade, unless otherwise indicated. Parging shall be coved at junction of wall and footing. Parging shall be damp-cured for 48 hours or more before backfilling. Parging shall be protected from freezing temperatures until hardened.

3.16 INSULATION

Anchored veneer walls shall be insulated, where shown, by installing board-type insulation on the cavity side of the inner wythe. Board type insulation shall be applied directly to the masonry or thru-wall flashing with adhesive. Insulation shall be neatly fitted between obstructions without impaling of insulation on ties or anchors. The insulation shall be applied in parallel courses with vertical joints breaking midway over the course below and shall be applied in moderate contact with adjoining units without forcing, and shall be cut to fit neatly against adjoining surfaces.

3.17 SPLASH BLOCKS

Splash blocks shall be located as shown.

3.18 POINTING AND CLEANING

After mortar joints have attained their initial set, but prior to hardening, completely remove mortar and grout daubs or splashings from masonry-unit surfaces that will be exposed or painted. Before completion of the work, defects in joints of masonry to be exposed or painted shall be raked out as necessary, filled with mortar, and tooled to match existing joints. Immediately after grout work is completed, scum and stains which have percolated through the masonry work shall be removed using a high pressure stream of water and a stiff bristled brush. Masonry surfaces shall not be cleaned, other than removing excess surface mortar, until mortar in joints has hardened. Masonry surfaces shall be left clean, free of mortar daubs, dirt, stain, and discoloration, including scum from cleaning operations, and with tight mortar joints throughout. Metal tools and metal brushes shall not be used for cleaning.

3.18.1 Dry-Brushing

- a. Exposed concrete masonry unit
- b. Exposed concrete brick surfaces

c. shall be dry-brushed at the end of each day's work and after any required pointing, using stiff-fiber bristled brushes.

3.18.2 Clay Brick Surfaces

Exposed clay brick masonry surfaces shall be cleaned as necessary to obtain surfaces free of stain, dirt, mortar and grout daubs, efflorescence, and discoloration or scum from cleaning operations. After cleaning, examine the sample panel of similar material for discoloration or stain as a result of cleaning. If the sample panel is discolored or stained, change the method of cleaning to ensure that the masonry surfaces in the structure will not be adversely affected. The exposed masonry surfaces shall be water-soaked and then cleaned with a solution proportioned 1/2 cup trisodium phosphate and 1/2 cup laundry detergent to one gallon of water or cleaned with a proprietary masonry cleaning agent specifically recommended for the color and texture by the clay products manufacturer. The solution shall be applied with stiff fiber brushes, followed immediately by thorough rinsing with clean water. Proprietary cleaning agents shall be used in conformance with the cleaning product manufacturer's printed recommendations. Efflorescence shall be removed in conformance with the brick manufacturer's recommendations.

3.19 BEARING PLATES

Set bearing plates for beams, joists, joist girders and similar structural members to the proper line and elevation with damp-pack bedding mortar, except where non-shrink grout is indicated. Bedding mortar and non-shrink grout shall be as specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

3.20 PROTECTION

Protect facing materials against staining. Cover top of walls with nonstaining waterproof covering or membrane when work is not in progress. Covering of the top of the unfinished walls shall continue until the wall is waterproofed with a complete roof or parapet system. Covering shall extend a minimum of 2 feet down on each side of the wall and shall be held securely in place. Before starting or resuming, top surface of masonry in place shall be cleaned of loose mortar and foreign material.

3.21 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Manage waste according to the Waste Management Plan and as follows. Minimize water used to wash mixing equipment. Use trigger operated spray nozzles for water hoses.

3.21.1 3.24.1 Separate and Recycle Waste

Place materials defined as hazardous or toxic waste in designated containers. Fold up metal banding, flatten, and place in designated area for recycling. Collect wood packing shims and pallets and place in designated area. Use leftover mixed mortar as retaining wall footing ballast where lower strength mortar meets the requirements for bulk fill. Separate masonry waste and place in designated area for use as structural fill. Separate selected masonry waste and excess for landscape uses, either whole or crushed as ground cover.

3.21.2 Take-Back Program

Collect information from manufacturer for take-back program options. Set aside masonry units, full and partial to be returned to manufacturer for recycling into new product. When such a service is not available, local recyclers shall be sought after to reclaim the materials.

3.22 TEST REPORTS

3.22.1 Field Testing of Mortar

At least three specimens of mortar shall be taken each day. A layer of mortar 1/2 to 5/8 inch thick shall be spread on the masonry units and allowed to stand for one minute. The specimens shall then be prepared and tested for compressive strength in accordance with ASTM C 780.

3.22.2 Field Testing of Grout

Field sampling and testing of grout shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of ASTM C 1019. A minimum of three specimens of grout per day shall be sampled and tested. Each specimen shall have a minimum ultimate compressive strength of 2000 psi at 28 days.

3.22.3 Efflorescence Test

Test brick, which will be exposed to weathering, for efflorescence. Schedule tests far enough in advance of starting masonry work to permit retesting if necessary. Sampling and testing shall conform to the applicable provisions of ASTM C 67. Units meeting the definition of "effloresced" will be subject to rejection.

3.22.4 Prism Tests

Perform at least one prism test sample for each 5,000 square feet of wall but not less than three such samples shall be made for any building. Three prisms will be used in each sample. Prisms shall be tested in accordance with ACI 530/530.1. Seven-day tests may be used provided the relationship between the 7- and 28-day strengths of the masonry is established by the tests of the materials used. Compressive strength shall not be less than psi at 28 days. If the compressive strength of any prism falls below the specified value by more than 500 psi, steps shall be taken to assure that the load-carrying capacity of the structure is not jeopardized. If the likelihood of low-strength masonry is confirmed and computations indicate that the load-carrying capacity may have been significantly reduced, tests of cores drilled, or prisms sawed, from the area in question may be required. In such case, three specimens shall be taken for each prism test more than 500 psi below the specified value. Masonry in the area in question shall be considered structurally adequate if the average compressive strength of three specimens is equal to at least 85 percent of the specified value, and if the compressive strength of no single specimen is less than 75 percent of the specified value. Additional testing of specimens extracted from locations represented by erratic core or prism strength test results will be permitted.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 05 12 00

STRUCTURAL STEEL 10/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

AISC 201-06	(2006) AISC Certification Program for Structural Steel Fabricators
AISC 303	(2005) Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges
AISC 317	(1992; Reprint 1999) ASD Manual of Steel Construction, Vol II: Connections
AISC 325	(2005) Manual of Steel Construction
AISC 326	(2009) Detailing for Steel Construction
AISC 341	(2005; Supp 2005) Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings
AISC 348	(2000) Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A490 Bolts
AISC 350	(2005) Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD)Specification for Structural Steel Buildings
AISC 360	(2005) Specification for Structural Steel Buildings, with Commentary
AISC 810	(1997) Erection Bracing of Low-Rise Structural Steel Frames/Fisher and West
AMERICAN WELDING SOCIET	Y (AWS)
AWS A2.4	(2007) Standard Symbols for Welding, Brazing and Nondestructive Examination
AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2008; Errata 2009) Structural Welding Code - Steel
ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASM	E)
ASME B46.1	(2002) Surface Texture (Surface Roughness,

(2002) Surface Texture (Surface Roughness, Waviness and Lay) ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 123/A 123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A 143/A 143M	(2007) Standard Practice for Safeguarding Against Embrittlement of Hot-Dip Galvanized Structural Steel Products and Procedure for Detecting Embrittlement
ASTM A 153/A 153M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A 307	(2007b) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A 325	(2009) Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
ASTM A 325M	(2009) Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 830 Mpa Minimum Tensile Strength (Metric)
ASTM A 36/A 36M	(2008) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A 490	(2008b) Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Alloy Steel, Heat Treated, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
ASTM A 500/A 500M	(2007) Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes
ASTM A 563	(2007a) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts
ASTM A 6/A 6M	(2009) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling
ASTM A 780/A 780M	(2001; R 2006) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings
ASTM A 992/A 992M	(2006a) Standard Specification for Structural Steel Shapes
ASTM C 1107/C 1107M	(2008) Standard Specification for Packaged Dry, Hydraulic-Cement Grout (Nonshrink)
ASTM C 827	(2001a; R 2005) Change in Height at Early Ages of Cylindrical Specimens from Cementitious Mixtures

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PAR NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY 812562
ASTM F 436	(2009) Hardened Steel Washers
ASTM F 844	(2007a) Washers, Steel, Plain (Flat), Unhardened for General Use
ASTM F 959	(2007a) Compressible-Washer-Type Direct Tension Indicators for Use with Structural Fasteners
THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECT	IVE COATINGS (SSPC)
SSPC PA 1	(2000; E 2004) Shop, Field, and Maintenance Painting
SSPC PS 13.01	(1982; E 2004) Epoxy-Polyamide Painting System
SSPC Paint 25	(1997; E 2004) Paint Specification No. 25 Zinc Oxide, Alkyd, Linseed Oil Primer for Use Over Hand Cleaned Steel Type I and Type II
SSPC SP 3	(2004; E 2004) Power Tool Cleaning
SSPC SP 6	(2007) Commercial Blast Cleaning

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide the structural steel system, including shop primer and galvanizing, complete and ready for use. Structural steel systems including design, materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, inspection, quality control, and testing shall be provided in accordance with AISC 325 except as modified in this contract.

1.3 MODIFICATIONS TO REFERENCES

Conform to AISC 350, AISC 303, AISC 348, and AISC 325, except as modified in this section.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Erection Plan, including description of temporary supports; G

Fabrication drawings including description of connections; G

SD-03 Product Data

Shop primer

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

Welding electrodes and rods

Load indicator washers

Non-Shrink Grout

Load indicator bolts

Include test report for Class B primer.

SD-06 Test Reports

Class B coating

Bolts, nuts, and washers

Supply the certified manufacturer's mill reports which clearly show the applicable ASTM mechanical and chemical requirements together with the actual test results for the supplied fasteners.

SD-07 Certificates

Steel

Bolts, nuts, and washers

Galvanizing

Welding procedures and qualifications

1.5 SEISMIC PROVISIONS

The structural steel system shall be provided in accordance with AISC 341.

- 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- 1.6.1 Drawing Requirements

Submit fabrication drawings for approval prior to fabrication. Prepare in accordance with AISC 326, AISC 325 and AISC 317. Fabrication drawings shall not be reproductions of contract drawings. Sign and seal fabrication drawings by a professional engineer registered in the State where the project is located. Include complete information for the fabrication and erection of the structure's components, including the location, type, and size of bolts, welds, member sizes and lengths, connection details, blocks, copes, and cuts. Use AWS A2.4 standard welding symbols. Shoring and temporary bracing shall be designed and sealed by a registered professional engineer and submitted for record purposes, with calculations, as part of the drawings. Member substitutions of details shown on the contract drawings shall be clearly highlighted on the fabrication drawings. Explain the reasons for any deviations from the contract drawings.

1.6.2 Certifications

1.6.2.1 Erection Plan

Submit for record purposes. Indicate the sequence of erection, temporary shoring and bracing, and a detailed sequence of welding, including each welding procedure required.

1.6.2.2 Welding Procedures and Qualifications

Prior to welding, submit certification for each welder stating the type of welding and positions qualified for, the code and procedure qualified under, date qualified, and the firm and individual certifying the qualification tests. If the qualification date of the welding operator is more than one-year old, the welding operator's qualification certificate shall be accompanied by a current certificate by the welder attesting to the fact that he has been engaged in welding since the date of certification, with no break in welding service greater than 6 months.

Conform to all requirements specified in AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 STEEL
- 2.1.1 Structural Steel

ASTM A 36/A 36M.

- 2.1.2 High-Strength Structural Steel
- 2.1.3 Structural Shapes for Use in Building Framing

Wide flange shapes, ASTM A 992/A 992M. Angle shapes, ASTM A 36.

2.1.4 Structural Steel Tubing

ASTM A 500/A 500M, Grade B

2.2 BOLTS, NUTS, AND WASHERS

Provide the following unless indicated otherwise.

2.2.1 Structural Steel

2.2.1.1 Bolts

ASTM A 307, Grade A; ASTM A 325, Type 1. The bolt heads and the nuts of the supplied fasteners must be marked with the manufacturer's identification mark, the strength grade and type specified by ASTM specifications.

2.2.1.2 Nuts

ASTM A 563, Grade and Style for applicable ASTM bolt standard recommended.

2.2.1.3 Washers

ASTM F 844 washers for ASTM A 307 bolts, and ASTM F 436 washers for ASTM A 325 .

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

2.2.2 Foundation Anchorage

2.2.2.1 Anchor Bolts

ASTM A 307.

2.2.2.2 Anchor Nuts

ASTM A 563, Grade A, hex style.

2.2.2.3 Anchor Washers

ASTM F 844.

2.2.3 Load Indicator Washers

ASTM F 959.

2.2.4 Load Indicator Bolts

ASTM A 325, Type 1; ASTM A 490, Type 1, with a manufactured notch between the bolt tip and threads. The bolt shall be designed to react to the opposing rotational torques applied by the installation wrench, with the bolt tip automatically shearing off when the proper tension is obtained.

- 2.3 STRUCTURAL STEEL ACCESSORIES
- 2.3.1 Welding Electrodes and Rods

AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

2.3.2 Non-Shrink Grout

ASTM C 1107/C 1107M, with no ASTM C 827 shrinkage. Grout shall be nonmetallic.

2.3.3 Welded Shear Stud Connectors

AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

2.4 SHOP PRIMER

SSPC Paint 25, (alkyd primer) or SSPC PS 13.01 epoxy-polyamide, green primer (Form 150) type 1, except provide a Class B coating in accordance with AISC 325 and AISC 317 for slip critical joints. Primer shall conform to Federal, State, and local VOC regulations. If flash rusting occurs, re-clean the surface prior to application of primer.

2.5 GALVANIZING

ASTM A 123/A 123M or ASTM A 153/A 153M, as applicable, unless specified otherwise galvanize after fabrication where practicable.

- 2.6 FABRICATION
- 2.6.1 Markings

Prior to erection, members shall be identified by a painted erection mark. Connecting parts assembled in the shop for reaming holes in field

connections shall be match marked with scratch and notch marks. Do not locate erection markings on areas to be welded . Do not locate match markings in areas that will decrease member strength or cause stress concentrations. Affix embossed tags to hot-dipped galvanized members.

2.6.2 Shop Primer

Shop prime structural steel, except as modified herein, in accordance with SSPC PA 1. Do not prime steel surfaces embedded in concrete, galvanized surfaces, or surfaces within 0.5 inch of the toe of the welds prior to welding (except surfaces on which metal decking is to be welded). Slip critical surfaces shall be primed with a Class B coating. Prior to assembly, prime surfaces which will be concealed or inaccessible after assembly. Do not apply primer in foggy or rainy weather; when the ambient temperature is below 45 degrees F or over 95 degrees F; or when the primer may be exposed to temperatures below 40 degrees F within 48 hours after application, unless approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer.

2.6.2.1 Cleaning

SSPC SP 6, except steel exposed in spaces above ceilings, attic spaces, furred spaces, and chases that will be hidden to view in finished construction may be cleaned to SSPC SP 3 when recommended by the shop primer manufacturer. Maintain steel surfaces free from rust, dirt, oil, grease, and other contaminants through final assembly.

2.6.2.2 Primer

Apply primer to a minimum dry film thickness of 2.0 mil except provide the Class B coating for slip critical joints in accordance with the coating manufacturer's recommendations. Repair damaged primed surfaces with an additional coat of primer.

2.7 DRAINAGE HOLES

Adequate drainage holes shall be drilled to eliminate water traps. Hole diameter shall be 1/2 inch and location shall be indicated on the detail drawings. Hole size and location shall not affect the structural integrity.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 FABRICATION

Fabrication shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of AISC 325. Fabrication and assembly shall be done in the shop to the greatest extent possible. The fabricating plant shall be certified under the AISC 201-06 for Category Conventional Steel Building Structures for structural steelwork.

Compression joints depending on contact bearing shall have a surface roughness not in excess of 500 micro inch as determined by ASME B46.1, and ends shall be square within the tolerances for milled ends specified in ASTM A 6/A 6M.

Structural steelwork, except surfaces of steel to be encased in concrete, surfaces to be field welded, surfaces to be fireproofed, and contact surfaces of friction-type high-strength bolted connections shall be prepared for painting in accordance with endorsement "P" of AISC 201-06 and primed with the specified paint. Shop splices of members between field splices will be permitted only where indicated on the Contract Drawings. Splices not indicated require the approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.3 ERECTION

- a. Erection of structural steel, except as indicated in item b.
 below, shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of
 AISC 325 . Erection plan shall be reviewed, stamped and sealed by
 a licensed structural engineer.
- b. For low-rise structural steel buildings (60 feet tall or less and a maximum of 2 stories), the erection plan shall conform to AISC 303 and the structure shall be erected in accordance with AISC 810.

Provide for drainage in structural steel. After final positioning of steel members, provide full bearing under base plates and bearing plates using nonshrink grout. Place nonshrink grout in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.3.1 STORAGE

Material shall be stored out of contact with the ground in such manner and location as will minimize deterioration.

3.4 CONNECTIONS

Except as modified in this section, connections not detailed shall be designed in accordance with AISC 360 or AISC 350. Build connections into existing work. Do not tighten anchor bolts set in concrete with impact torque wrenches. Punch, subpunch and ream, or drill bolt and pin holes perpendicular to the surface of the member. Holes shall not be cut or enlarged by burning. Bolts, nuts, and washers shall be clean of dirt and rust, and lubricated immediately prior to installation.

3.4.1 Common Grade Bolts

ASTM A 307 bolts shall be tightened to a "snug tight" fit. "Snug tight" is the tightness that exists when plies in a joint are in firm contact. If firm contact of joint plies cannot be obtained with a few impacts of an impact wrench, or the full effort of a man using a spud wrench, contact the Contracting Officer for further instructions.

3.4.2 High-Strength Bolts

ASTM A 325 bolts shall be fully tensioned to 70 percent of their minimum tensile strength. Provide load indicator bolts or washers in all ASTM A 325Mbolted connections, except provide only load indicator washers for slip critical connections. Direct tension indicator tightening, , or installation of alternate design fasteners, shall be the only acceptable tightening methods. Use only direct tension indicator tightening for slip critical connections. Bolts shall be installed in connection holes and initially brought to a snug tight fit. After the initial tightening procedure, bolts shall then be fully tensioned, progressing from the most rigid part of a connection to the free edges.

3.4.2.1 Installation of Load Indicator Washers (LIW)

ASTM F 959. Where possible, the LIW shall be installed under the bolt head and the nut shall be tightened. If the LIW is installed adjacent to the turned element, provide a flat ASTM F 436 washer between the LIW and nut when the nut is turned for tightening, and between the LIW and bolt head when the bolt head is turned for tightening. In addition to the LIW, provide flat ASTM F 436 washers under both the bolt head and nut when ASTM A 490 bolts are used.

3.5 GAS CUTTING

Use of gas-cutting torch in the field for correcting fabrication errors will not be permitted on any major member in the structural framing. Use of a gas cutting torch will be permitted on minor members not under stress only after approval has been obtained from the Contracting Officers.

3.6 WELDING

AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Grind exposed welds smooth as indicated. Provide AWS D1.1/D1.1M qualified welders, welding operators, and tackers.

The Contractor shall develop and submit the Welding Procedure Specifications (WPS) for all welding, including welding done using prequalified procedures. Prequalified procedures may be submitted for information only; however, procedures that are not prequalified shall be submitted for approval.

3.6.1 Removal of Temporary Welds, Run-Off Plates, and Backing Strips

Remove only from finished areas.

3.7 SHOP PRIMER REPAIR

Repair shop primer in accordance with the paint manufacturer's recommendation for surfaces damaged by handling, transporting, cutting, welding, or bolting.

3.7.1 Field Priming

Field priming of steel exposed to the weather, or located in building areas without HVAC for control of relative humidity. After erection, the field bolt heads and nuts, field welds, and any abrasions in the shop coat shall be cleaned and primed with paint of the same quality as that used for the shop coat.

3.8 GALVANIZING REPAIR

Provide as indicated or specified. Galvanize after fabrication where practicable. Repair damage to galvanized coatings using ASTM A 780/A 780M zinc rich paint for galvanizing damaged by handling, transporting, cutting, welding, or bolting. Do not heat surfaces to which repair paint has been applied.

3.9 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Perform field tests, and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing. The Contracting Officer shall be notified in writing of

defective welds, bolts, nuts, and washers within 7 working days of the date of weld inspection.

- 3.9.1 Welds
- 3.9.1.1 Visual Inspection

AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Furnish the services of AWS-certified welding inspectors for fabrication and erection inspection and testing and verification inspections. Welding inspectors shall visually inspect and mark welds, including fillet weld end returns.

3.9.1.2 Nondestructive Testing

AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Test locations shall be selected by the Contracting Officer. If more than 20 percent of welds made by a welder contain defects identified by testing, then all welds made by that welder shall be tested by radiographic or ultrasonic testing, as approved by the Contracting Officer. When all welds made by an individual welder are required to be tested, magnetic particle testing shall be used only in areas inaccessible to either radiographic or ultrasonic testing. Retest defective areas after repair.

3.9.2 Load Indicator Washers

3.9.2.1 Load Indicator Washer Compression

Load indicator washers shall be tested in place to verify that they have been compressed sufficiently to provide the 0.015 inch gap when the load indicator washer is placed under the bolt head and the nut is tightened, and to provide the 0.005 inch gap when the load indicator washer is placed under the turned element, as required by ASTM F 959.

- 3.9.3 High-Strength Bolts
- 3.9.3.1 Testing Bolt, Nut, and Washer Assemblies

Test a minimum of 3 bolt, nut, and washer assemblies from each mill certificate batch in a tension measuring device at the job site prior to the beginning of bolting start-up. Demonstrate that the bolts and nuts, when used together, can develop tension not less than the provisions specified in AISC 348, Table 4, depending on bolt size and grade. The bolt tension shall be developed by tightening the nut. A representative of the manufacturer or supplier shall be present to ensure that the fasteners are properly used, and to demonstrate that the fastener assemblies supplied satisfy the specified requirements.

3.9.3.2 Inspection

Inspection procedures shall be in accordance with AISC 348, Section 9. Confirm and report to the Contracting Officer that the materials meet the project specification and that they are properly stored. Confirm that the faying surfaces have been properly prepared before the connections are assembled. Observe the specified job site testing and calibration, and confirm that the procedure to be used provides the required tension. Monitor the work to ensure the testing procedures are routinely followed on joints that are specified to be fully tensioned. The Contractor shall inspect proper preparation, size, gaging location, and acceptability of welds; identification marking; operation and current characteristics of welding sets in use; and calibration of torque wrenches for high-strength bolts.

The Contractor shall inspect high-strength bolted connections in accordance with AISC 317.

3.9.3.3 Testing

The Government has the option to perform nondestructive tests on 5 percent of the installed bolts to verify compliance with pre-load bolt tension requirements. The nondestructive testing will be done in-place using an ultrasonic measuring device or any other device capable of determining in-place pre-load bolt tension. The test locations shall be selected by the Contracting Officer. If more than 10 percent of the bolts tested contain defects identified by testing, then all bolts used from the batch from which the tested bolts were taken, shall be tested. Retest new bolts after installation.

3.9.4 Testing for Embrittlement

ASTM A 143/A 143M for steel products hot-dip galvanized after fabrication.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 05 21 19

OPEN WEB STEEL JOIST FRAMING 07/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS	B2.1/B2.1M	(2009) Qualif:	Welding ication	Proce	edure	and I	Performance
AWS	D1.1/D1.1M	(2008; Code -	Errata Steel	2009)	Struc	ctural	l Welding

STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE (SJI)

- SJI LOAD TABLES (2005) Standard Specifications Load Tables and Weight Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girders - 42nd Edition
- SJI MANUAL (2003) 75 Year Manual, 1928-2003
- SJI TD 10 (2003) Technical Digest for the Design of Fire Resistive Assemblies with Steel Joists
- SJI TD 8 (2008) Welding Of Open-Web Steel Joists And Joist Girders
- SJI TD 9 (2008) Technical Digest for the Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders

THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

- SSPC PS 14.01 (1982; E 2004) Steel Joist Shop Painting System
- SSPC Paint 15 (1999; E 2004) Steel Joist Shop Primer/Metal Building Primer

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

29	CFR 1910.1200	Hazard	Communication
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29 CFR 1926 Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

29 CFR 1926.757 Steel Erection; Open Web Steel Joists

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Welder qualification

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) per OSHA 1910.1200

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Steel joist framing; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Erection inspection

Welding inspections

SD-07 Certificates

Accessories

Certification of Compliance

1.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

All joist girder framing must conform to 29 CFR 1926.757. Secure all joist bridging and anchoring in place prior to the application of any construction loads. Distribute temporary loads so that joist capacity is not exceeded. Do not apply loads to bridging.

1.4 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Handle, transport, and store joists in a manner to prevent damage affecting their structural integrity. Store all items off the ground in a well drained location protected from the weather and easily accessible for inspection and handling.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

All work must comply with the requirements set forth in 29 CFR 1926.

1.5.1 Drawing Requirements

Submit steel joist framing drawings. Show joist type and size, layout in plan, and erection details including methods of anchoring, framing at openings, type and spacing of bridging, requirements for field welding, and details of accessories as applicable.

1.5.2 Certification of Compliance

Prior to construction commencement, submit Material Safety Data Sheetper 29 CFR 1910.1200 for steel joists , and certification for welder qualification, compliance with AWS B2.1/B2.1M, welding operation, and

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tacker, stating the type of welding and positions qualified for, the code and procedure qualified under, date qualified, and the firm and individual certifying the qualification tests.

Submit certification of compliance for the following: SJI MANUAL SJI TD 8 SJI TD 9 SJI TD 10 29 CFR 1926 29 CFR 1926.757

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 JOISTS AND ACCESSORIES

Provide design data from SJI LOAD TABLES for the joist series indicated.

- 2.2 PAINTING
- 2.2.1 Shop Painting

Clean and prime joists in accordance with SSPC Paint 15 and SSPC PS 14.01, Steel Joist Shop Painting System, using only Type I, "Red Oxide Paint." Finish coat of paint is specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTING AND COATING.

- PART 3 EXECUTION
- 3.1 INSTALLATION
- 3.1.1 Handling and Erection

Conform to SJI LOAD TABLES for the joist series indicated.

3.1.2 Welding

All welding must conform to AWS B2.1/B2.1M and AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

3.2 BEARING PLATES

Provide bearing plates to accept full bearing after the supporting members have been plumbed and properly positioned, but prior to placing superimposed loads. The area under the plate must be damp-packed solidly with bedding mortar, except where nonshrink grout is indicated on the drawings. Bedding mortar and grout must be as specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

- 3.3 PAINTING
- 3.3.1 Touch-Up Painting

After erection of joists , touch-up connections and areas of abraded shop coat with paint of the same type used for the shop coat.

3.3.2 Field Painting

Paint joists requiring a finish coat in conformance with the requirements of Section 09 90 00 PAINTING AND COATING.

3.4 VISUAL INSPECTIONS

3.4.1 Erection Inspection

AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Section 6. Perform erection inspection and field welding inspections with AWS certified welding inspectors. Welding inspectors must visually inspect and mark welds.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 05 30 00

STEEL DECKS 07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (AISI)

- AISI SG-913 (1991) LRFD Cold-formed Steel Design Manual
- AISI SG03-3 (2002) Cold-Formed Steel Design Manual Set

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS	D1.1/D1.1M	(2008; Code -	Errata Steel	2009)	Structural	Welding
AWS	D1.3/D1.3M	(2008; Code -	Errata Sheet S	2008) Steel	Structural	Welding

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

- ASTM A 1008/A 1008M (2009) Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardened
- ASTM A 123/A 123M (2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products

ASTM A 36/A 36M (2008) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A 653/A 653M (2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process

ASTM A 780/A 780M (2001; R 2006) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings

ASTM A 792/A 792M (2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, 55% Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process

ASTM D 1056 (2007) Standard Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials - Sponge or Expanded Rubber

P Nž	-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARA AS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY	812562
	ASTM D 1149	(2007) Standard Test Method for Rubber Deterioration - Surface Ozone Cracking a Chamber	r g in
	ASTM D 746	(2007) Standard Test Method for Brittleness Temperature of Plastics an Elastomers by Impact	nd
	ASTM E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surfa Burning Characteristics of Building Materials	асе
	FM GLOBAL (FM)		
	FM DS 1-28	(2002) Design Wind Loads	
	FM P7825	(2005) Approval Guide	
	STEEL DECK INSTITUTE (S	DI)	
	SDI 30	(2001) Design Manual for Composite Dec Form Decks, and Roof Decks	cks,
	SDI DDMO3	(3rd Edition) Diaphragm Design Manual	
	SDI DDP	(1987; R 2000) Deck Damage and Penetra	ations
			_

SDI MOC2 (2006) Manual of Construction with Steel Deck

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

UFC 3-301-01 Structural Engineering

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 580 (2006; Rev thru Jul 2009) Tests for Uplift Resistance of Roof Assemblies

UL Bld Mat Dir (2009) Building Materials Directory

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fabrication Drawings Ridge and Valley Plates Metal Closure Strips

SD-03 Product Data

Accessories

Deck Units

Galvanizing Repair Paint

Joint Sealant Material

Mechanical Fasteners

Piston Tool Operator

Welder Qualifications

Welding Equipment

Welding Rods and Accessories

SD-04 Samples

Metal Roof Deck Units

Flexible Closure Strips

Accessories

SD-05 Design Data

Deck Units

Submit manufacturer's design calculations, or applicable published literature for the structural properties of the proposed deck units.

SD-07 Certificates

Welding Procedures

Fire Safety

Wind Storm Resistance

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Deck Units

Furnish deck units and accessory products from a manufacturer regularly engaged in manufacture of steel decking. Provide manufacturer's certificates attesting that the decking material meets the specified requirements.

1.3.2 Certification of Piston Tool Operator

Manufacturer's certificate attesting that the operators are authorized to use the low velocity piston tool.

1.3.3 Qualifications for Welding Work

Follows Welding Procedures in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Test specimens shall be made in the presence of Contracting Officer and shall be tested by an approved testing laboratory at the Contractor's expense.

Submit qualified Welder Qualifications in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M, or under an equivalent approved qualification test. Perform tests on test pieces in positions and with clearances equivalent to those actually encountered. If a test weld fails to meet requirements, perform an immediate retest of two test welds until each test weld passes. Failure in the immediate retest will require the welder be retested after further practice or training, performing a complete set of test welds.

Submit manufacturer's catalog data for Welding Equipment and Welding Rods and Accessories.

- 1.3.4 Regulatory Requirements
- 1.3.4.1 Fire Safety

Test roof deck as a part of a roof deck construction assembly of the type used for this project, listing as fire classified in the UL Bld Mat Dir, or listing as Class I construction in the FM P7825, and so labeled.

1.3.4.2 Wind Storm Resistance

Provide roof construction assembly capable of withstanding an uplift pressure as indicated on the drawings when tested in accordance with the uplift pressure test described in the FM DS 1-28 or as described in UL 580 and in general compliance with UFC 3-301-01.

Show type and location of units, location and sequence of connections, bearing on supports, methods of anchoring, attachment of accessories, adjusting plate details, size and location of holes to be cut and reinforcement to be provided, the manufacturer's erection instructions and other pertinent details.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver deck units to the site in a dry and undamaged condition. Store and handle steel deck in a manner to protect it from corrosion, deformation, and other types of damage. Do not use decking for storage or as working platform until units have been fastened into position. Exercise care not to damage material or overload decking during construction. Must not exceed the design live load. The maximum uniform distributed storage load. Stack decking on platforms or pallets and cover with weathertight ventilated covering. Elevate one end during storage to provide drainage. Maintain deck finish at all times to prevent formation of rust. Repair deck finish using touch-up paint. Replace damaged material.

1.5 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR ROOF DECKS

1.5.1 Properties of Sections

Properties of metal roof deck sections must comply with engineering design width as limited by the provisions of AISI SG-913.

1.5.2 Allowable Loads

Indicate total uniform dead and live load for detailing purposes.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Steel Sheet

Flat rolled carbon steel sheets of structural quality, thickness not less than as indicated on the drawings of the construction documents and meeting the requirements of AISI SG03-3, except as modified herein.

2.1.2 Steel Coating

ASTM A 653/A 653M designation G90 galvanized, or ASTM A 792/A 792M designation AZ55, aluminum-zinc alloy. Apply coating to both sides of sheet.

- 2.1.3 Mixes
- 2.1.4 Galvanized Steel Angles for Roof Decks

Provide hot-rolled carbon steel angles conforming to ASTM A 36/A 36M, merchant quality, Grade Designation SAE/AISI 1023 or SAE/AISI 1025, and hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M.

2.1.5 Joint Sealant Material for Roof Decks

Provide a nonskinning, gun-grade, bulk compound material as recommended by the manufacturer.

2.1.6 Galvanizing Repair Paint for Roof Decks

Provide a high zinc-dust content paint for regalvanizing welds in galvanized steel and shall conform to ASTM A 780/A 780M.

2.1.7 Flexible Closure Strips for Roof Decks

Provide strips made of elastomeric material specified and premolded to the configuration required to provide tight-fitting closures at open ends and sides of steel roof decking.

Provide a vulcanized, closed-cell, expanded chloroprene elastomer having approximately 3.5 psi compressive-deflection at 25 percent deflection (limits), conforming to ASTM D 1056, Grade No. SCE 41, with the following additional properties:

Brittleness temperature of minus 40 degrees F when tested in accordance with ASTM D 746.

Flammability resistance with a flame spread rating of less than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

Resistance to ozone must be "no cracks" after exposure of a sample kept under a surface tensile strain of 25 percent to an ozone concentration of 100 parts per million of air by volume in air for 100 hours at 104 degrees F and tested in accordance with ASTM D 1149.

Provide a elastomeric type adhesive with a chloroprene base as recommended by the manufacturer of the flexible closure strips.

2.2 ACCESSORIES

Provide accessories of same material as deck, unless specified otherwise. Provide manufacturer's standard type accessories, as specified.

2.2.1 Adjusting Plates

Provide adjusting plates, or segments of deck units, of same thickness and configuration as deck units in locations too narrow to accommodate full size units. Provide factory cut plates of predetermined size where possible.

2.2.2 End Closures

Fabricated of sheet metal by the deck manufacturer. Provide end closures minimum 0.028 inch thick to close open ends at parapets, end walls, eaves, and openings through deck.

2.2.3 Partition Closures

Provide closures for closing voids above interior walls and partitions that are perpendicular to the direction of the configurations. Provide glass fiber blanket insulation in the space between pairs of closures at acoustical partitions.

2.2.4 Sheet Metal Collar

Where deck is cut for passage of pipes, ducts, columns, etc., and deck is to remain exposed, provide a neatly cut sheet metal collar to cover edges of deck. Do not cut deck until after installation of supplemental supports.

2.2.5 Cover Plates

Sheet metal to close panel edge and end conditions, and where panels change direction or butt. Polyethylene-coated, self-adhesive, 2 inch wide joint tape may be provided in lieu of cover plates on flat-surfaced decking butt joints.

2.2.6 Column Closures

Sheet metal, minimum 0.0358 inch thick or metal rib lath.

2.2.7 Access Hole Covers

Sheet metal, minimum 0.0474 inch thick.

2.2.8 Hanger

Provide clips or loops for utility systems and suspended ceilings of one or more of the following types:

- a. Lip tabs or integral tabs where noncellular decking or flat plate of cellular section is 0.0474 inch thick or more, and a structural concrete fill is used over deck.
- b. Slots or holes punched in decking for installation of pigtails.
- c. Tabs driven from top side of decking and arranged so as not to pierce electrical cells.
- d. Decking manufacturer's standard as approved by the Contracting Officer.

2.2.9 Mechanical Fasteners

Provide mechanical fasteners, such as powder actuated or pneumatically driven fasteners, for anchoring the deck to structural supports and adjoining units that are designed to meet the loads indicated. Provide positive locking-type fasteners standard with the Steel Deck Institute and the steel deck manufacturer, as approved by the Contracting Officer.

2.2.10 Miscellaneous Accessories

Furnish the manufacturer's standard accessories to complete the deck installation. Furnish metal accessories of the same material as the deck and with the minimum design thickness as follows: saddles, 0.0474 inch; welding washers, 0.0598 inch cant strip, 0.0295 inch other metal accessories, 0.0358 inch unless otherwise indicated. Accessories must include but not be limited to saddles, welding washers, fasteners, cant strips, butt cover plates, underlapping sleeves, and ridge and valley plates.

2.3 FABRICATION

Furnish sample of Metal Roof Deck Units used to illustrate actual cross section dimensions and configurations.

Furnish one sample of each type Flexible Closure Strips, 12 inch long.

- 2.3.1 Deck Units
- 2.3.2 Roof Deck

Conform to ASTM A 792/A 792M or ASTM A 1008/A 1008M for deck used in conjunction with insulation and roofing. Fabricate roof deck units of the steel design thickness required by the design drawings and zinc-coated in conformance with ASTM A 653/A 653M, G90 coating class or aluminum-zinc coated in accordance with ASTM A 792/A 792M Coating Designation AZ55.

2.3.2.1 Ridge and Valley Plates for Roof Decks

Fabricate plates from the specified structural-quality steel sheets, not less than nominal 0.0359 inch thick before galvanizing. Provide plates of minimum 4-1/2 inch wide and bent to provide tight fitting closures at ridges and valleys. Provide a minimum length of ridge and valley plates of 10 feet.

2.3.2.2 Metal Closure Strips for Roof Decks

Fabricate strips from the specified commercial-quality steel sheets not less than nominal 0.0359 inch thick before galvanizing. Provide strips from the configuration required to provide tight-fitting closures at open ends and sides of steel roof decking.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

Prior to installation of decking units and accessories, examine worksite to verify that as-built structure will permit installation of decking system without modification.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Install steel deck units in accordance with SDI DDMO3 and approved shop drawings. Place units on structural supports, properly adjusted, leveled, and aligned at right angles to supports before permanently securing in place. Damaged deck and accessories including material which is permanently stained or contaminated, deformed, or with burned holes shall not be installed. Extend deck units over three or more supports unless absolutely impractical. Report inaccuracies in alignment or leveling to the Contracting Officer and make necessary corrections before permanently anchoring deck units. Locate deck ends over supports only. Ends of roof deck may be lapped or butted. Do not use unanchored deck units as a work or storage platform. Permanently anchor units placed by the end of each working day. Do not support suspended ceilings, light fixtures, ducts, utilities, or other loads by steel deck unless indicated. Distribute loads by appropriate means to prevent damage.

3.2.1 Attachment

Immediately after placement and alignment, and after correcting inaccuracies, permanently fasten steel deck units to structural supports and to adjacent deck units by welding with normal5/8 inch diameter puddle welds or fastened with screws, powder-actuated fasteners, or pneumatically driven fasteners as indicated on the design drawings and in accordance with manufacturer's recommended procedure and SDI 30. Clamp or weight deck units to provide firm contact between deck units and structural supports while performing welding or fastening. Attachment of adjacent deck units by button-punching is prohibited.

3.2.1.1 Welding

Perform welding in accordance with AWS D1.3/D1.3M using methods and electrodes recommended by the manufacturers of the base metal alloys being used. Ensure only operators previously qualified by tests prescribed in AWS D1.1/D1.1M and AWS D1.3/D1.3M make welds. Immediately recertify, or replace qualified welders, that are producing unsatisfactory welding. Conform to the recommendations of the Steel Deck Institute and the steel deck manufacturerfor location, size, and spacing of fastening. If indicated, use welding washers at the connections of the deck to supports. Do not use welding washers at sidelaps. Holes and similar defects will not be acceptable. Lap 2 inch butted deck ends. Attach all partial or segments of deck units to structural supports in accordance with Section 2.5 of SDI DDMO3. Attach shear connectors as shown and welded as per AWS D1.1/D1.1M directly to the steel member. Immediately clean welds by chipping and wire brushing. Heavily coat welds, cut edges and damaged portions of coated finish with zinc-dust paint conforming to ASTM A 780/A 780M .

3.2.1.2 Fastening

Anchor deck to structural supports and adjoining units with mechanical deck fasteners as recommended by the Steel Deck Institute and the steel deck manufacturer, as approved by the Contracting Officer. Drive the powder-actuated fasteners with a low-velocity piston tool by an operator authorized by the manufacturer of the piston tool. Drive pneumatically fasteners with a low-velocity fastening tool and comply with the manufacturer's recommendations.

3.2.2 Openings

Cut or drill all holes and openings required and be coordinated with the drawings, specifications, and other trades. Frame and reinforce openings through the deck in conformance with SDI DDP. Reinforce holes and openings 6 to 12 inch across by 0.0474 inch thick steel sheet at least 12 inch wider and longer than the opening and be fastened to the steel deck at each corner of the sheet and at a maximum of 6 inch on center. Reinforce holes and openings larger than 12 inch by steel channels or angles installed perpendicular to the steel joists and supported by the adjacent steel joists. Install steel channels or angles perpendicular to the deck ribs and fasten to the channels or angles perpendicular to the steel joists. Deck manufacturer shall approve holes or openings larger than 6 inch in diameter prior to drilling or cutting. Openings must not interfere with seismic members such as chords and drag struts.

3.2.3 Deck Damage

SDI MOC2, for repair of deck damage.

3.2.4 Accessory Installation

3.2.4.1 Adjusting Plates

Install as shown on shop drawings.

3.2.4.2 End Closures

Provide end closure to close open ends of cells at columns, walls, and openings in deck.

3.2.4.3 Closures Above Partitions

Provide for closing voids between cells over partitions that are perpendicular to direction of cells. Provide a one-piece closure strip for partitions 4 inch nominal or less in thickness and two-piece closure strips for wider partitions.

3.2.4.4 Cover Plates

Provide metal cover plates, or joint tape, at joints between cellular decking sheets to be used as electrical raceways.

3.2.4.5 Access Hole Covers

Provide to seal holes cut in decking to facilitate welding of decking to structural supports.

3.2.4.6 Hangers

Provide as indicated to support utility system and suspended ceilings. Space devices as indicated .

3.2.5 Preparation of Fire-Proofed Surfaces

Provide deck surfaces, both composite and noncomposite, which are to receive sprayed-on fireproofing, galvanized and free of all grease, mill oil, paraffin, dirt, salt, and other contaminants which impair adhesion of the fireproofing. Complete any required cleaning prior to steel deck installation using a cleaning method that is compatible with the sprayed-on fireproofing.

3.3 JOINT SEALING FOR ROOF DECKS

Seal sidelaps and endlaps with manufacturer's recommended joint sealing material. Shop or field apply the material. Before applying the sealing material, completely remove dust, dirt, moisture, and other foreign material from the surfaces to which the sealing material is to be applied. Apply sealing material in strict accordance with the sealing material manufacturer's printed instructions.

3.4 RIDGE AND VALLEY PLATES FOR ROOF DECKS

Provide plates to be fusion welded to top surface of roof decking. Lap end joints a minimum 3 inch. For valley plates, provide endlaps to be in the direction of water flow.

3.5 CLOSURE STRIPS FOR ROOF DECKS

Provide closure strips at open, uncovered ends and edges of the roof decking and in voids between roof decking and top of walls and partitions where indicated. Install closure strips in position in a manner to provide a weathertight installation.

3.6 ROOF INSULATION SUPPORT FOR ROOF DECKS

Provide metal closure strips for support of roof insulation where rib openings in top surface of metal roof decking occur adjacent to edges and openings. Weld metal closure strips in position.

3.7 CLEANING AND PROTECTION FOR ROOF DECKS

Upon completion of the deck, sweep surfaces clean and prepare for installation of the roofing.

- 3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL
- 3.8.1 Decks Not Receiving Concrete

Inspect the decking top surface for distortion after installation. For roof decks not receiving concrete, verify distortion by placing a straight edge across three adjacent top flanges. The maximum allowable gap between the straight edge and the top flanges is 1/16 inch; when gap is more than 1/16 inch, provide corrective measures or replacement. Reinspect decking after performing corrective measures or replacement.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 05 50 13

MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ALUMINUM ASSOCIATION (AA)

AA	46	(1978) Archit	Standards f ectural Alum	or Anod: inum	ized	
AA	DAF-45	(2003)	Designatior	n System	for	Aluminum

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

AISC 303	(2005)	Code	of	Standard	Practice	for	Steel
	Buildir	ngs ar	nd I	Bridges			

Finishes

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS (ASSE/SAFE)

ASSE/SAFE A10.3 (2006) Operations - Safety Requirements for Powder Actuated Fastening Systems

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS D1.1/D1.1M (2008; Errata 2009) Structural Welding Code - Steel

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B18.2.1	(1996; Addenda A 1999; Errata 2003; R 2005) Square and Hex Bolts and Screws (Inch Series)
ASME B18.2.2	(1987; R 2005) Standard for Square and Hex Nuts
ASME B18.21.1	(1999; R 2005) Lock Washers (Inch Series)
ASME B18.22.1	(1965; R 2008) Plain Washers
ASME B18.6.2	(1998; R 2005) Slotted Head Cap Screws, Square Head Set Screws, and Slotted Headless Set Screws: Inch Series
ASME B18.6.3	(2003; R 2008) Machine Screws and Machine Screw Nuts

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 123/A 123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A 153/A 153M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A 307	(2007b) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A 36/A 36M	(2008) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A 47/A 47M	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated, by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A 48/A 48M	(2003; R 2008) Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
ASTM A 500/A 500M	(2007) Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes
ASTM A 53/A 53M	(2007) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A 653/A 653M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A 687	(1993) Standard Specification for High-Strength Nonheaded Steel Bolts and Studs
ASTM A 780/A 780M	(2001; R 2006) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings
ASTM A 786/A 786M	(2005) Standard Specification for Hot-Rolled Carbon, Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy, and Alloy Steel Floor Plates
ASTM A 924/A 924M	(2009) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM B 108/B 108M	(2008) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Permanent Mold Castings
ASTM B 209	(2007) Standard Specification for Aluminum
P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY 812562 NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate (2008) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes ASTM B 26/B 26M (2009) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Sand Castings (1997; R 2002e1) Asphalt-Base Emulsions for Use as Protective Coatings for Metal

ASTM E 488 (1996; R 2003) Standard Test Methods for Strength of Anchors in Concrete and Masonry Elements

MASTER PAINTERS INSTITUTE (MPI)

MPI 79 (Oct 2009) Alkyd Anti-Corrosive Metal Primer

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTURAL METAL MANUFACTURERS (NAAMM)

NAAMM MBG 531	<u> </u>	(2000)	Metal	Bar	Grating	Manual

THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

SSPC	SP	3	(2004;	Ε	2004)	Powe	r Too	ol Cleanir	ıg
SSPC	SP	6	(2007)	Co	ommerci	lal B	last	Cleaning	

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Access doors and panels, installation drawings; G

Frames, installation drawings; G

Embedded angles and plates, installation drawings; G

Submit fabrication drawings showing layout(s), connections to structural system, and anchoring details as specified in AISC 303.

Submit templates, erection and installation drawings indicating thickness, type, grade, class of metal, and dimensions. Show construction details, reinforcement, anchorage, and installation with relation to the building construction.

SD-03 Product Data

Access doors and panels

Frames

Provide full size samples , taken from manufacturer's stock, and be complete as required for installation in the structure. Samples may be installed in the work, provided each sample is clearly identified and its location recorded.

1.3 QUALIFICATION OF WELDERS

Qualify welders in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Use procedures, materials, and equipment of the type required for the work.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND PROTECTION

Protect from corrosion, deformation, and other types of damage. Store items in an enclosed area free from contact with soil and weather. Remove and replace damaged items with new items.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 MATERIALS
- 2.1.1 Structural Carbon Steel

ASTM A 36/A 36M.

2.1.2 Structural Tubing

ASTM A 500/A 500M.

2.1.3 Steel Pipe

ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E or S, Grade B.

2.1.4 Fittings for Steel Pipe

Standard malleable iron fittings ASTM A 47/A 47M.

- 2.1.5 Gratings
 - a. Gray cast iron ASTM A 48/A 48M, Class 40.
 - b. Metal plank grating, non-slip requirement, aluminum ASTM B 209, 6061-T6; steel ASTM A 653/A 653M, G90.
 - c. Metal bar type grating NAAMM MBG 531NAAMM MBG 532.
- 2.1.6 Floor Plates, Patterned

Floor plate ASTM A 786/A 786M. Steel plate shall not be less than 14 gage.

2.1.7 Anchor Bolts

ASTM A 307. Where exposed, shall be of the same material, color, and finish as the metal to which applied.

2.1.7.1 Expansion Anchors, Sleeve Anchors, and Adhesive Anchors

Provide the diameter and embedment as indicated on drawings of the construction documents. Design values listed shall be as tested according to ASTM E 488.

- a. Minimum allowable pullout value shall be in accordance to manufacturers specifications.lb.
- b. Minimum allowable shear value shall be in accordance to manufacturers specifications.lb.
- 2.1.7.2 Lag Screws and Bolts

ASME B18.2.1, type and grade best suited for the purpose.

2.1.7.3 Toggle Bolts

ASME B18.2.1.

2.1.7.4 Bolts, Nuts, Studs and Rivets

ASME B18.2.2 and ASTM A 687 or ASTM A 307.

2.1.7.5 Powder Driven Fasteners

Follow safety provisions of ASSE/SAFE A10.3.

2.1.7.6 Screws

ASME B18.2.1, ASME B18.6.2, and ASME B18.6.3.

2.1.7.7 Washers

Provide plain washers to conform to ASME B18.22.1. Provide beveled washers for American Standard beams and channels, square or rectangular, tapered in thickness, and smooth. Provide lock washers to conform to ASME B18.21.1.

2.1.8 Aluminum Alloy Products

Conform to ASTM B 209 for sheet plate, ASTM B 221 for extrusions and ASTM B 26/B 26M or ASTM B 108/B 108M for castings, as applicable. Provide aluminum extrusions at least 1/8 inch thick and aluminum plate or sheet at least 0.050 inch thick.

- 2.2 FABRICATION FINISHES
- 2.2.1 Galvanizing

Hot-dip galvanize items specified to be zinc-coated, after fabrication where practicable. Galvanizing: ASTM A 123/A 123M, ASTM A 153/A 153M, ASTM A 653/A 653M or ASTM A 924/A 924M, G90, as applicable.

2.2.2 Galvanize

Anchor bolts, grating fasteners, washers, and parts or devices necessary for proper installation, unless indicated otherwise.

2.2.3 Repair of Zinc-Coated Surfaces

Repair damaged surfaces with galvanizing repair method and paint conforming to ASTM A 780/A 780M or by application of stick or thick paste material specifically designed for repair of galvanizing, as approved by Contracting Officer. Clean areas to be repaired and remove slag from welds. Heat surfaces to which stick or paste material is applied, with a torch to a temperature sufficient to melt the metallics in stick or paste; spread molten material uniformly over surfaces to be coated and wipe off excess material.

- 2.2.4 Shop Cleaning and Painting
- 2.2.4.1 Surface Preparation

Blast clean surfaces in accordance with SSPC SP 6. Surfaces that will be exposed in spaces above ceiling or in attic spaces, crawl spaces, furred spaces, and chases may be cleaned in accordance with SSPC SP 3 in lieu of being blast cleaned. Wash cleaned surfaces which become contaminated with rust, dirt, oil, grease, or other contaminants with solvents until thoroughly clean. Steel to be embedded in concrete shall be free of dirt and grease. Do not paint or galvanize bearing surfaces, including contact surfaces within slip critical joints, but coat with rust preventative applied in the shop.

2.2.4.2 Pretreatment, Priming and Painting

Apply pretreatment, primer, and paint in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions. On surfaces concealed in the finished construction or not accessible for finish painting, apply an additional prime coat to a minimum dry film thickness of 1.0 mil. Tint additional prime coat with a small amount of tinting pigment.

2.2.5 Nonferrous Metal Surfaces

Protect by plating, anodic, or organic coatings.

- 2.2.6 Aluminum Surfaces
- 2.2.6.1 Surface Condition

Before finishes are applied, remove roll marks, scratches, rolled-in scratches, kinks, stains, pits, orange peel, die marks, structural streaks, and other defects which will affect uniform appearance of finished surfaces.

2.2.6.2 Aluminum Finishes

Unexposed sheet, plate and extrusions may have mill finish as fabricated. Sandblast castings' finish, medium, AA DAF-45, or AA 46. Unless otherwise specified, provide all other aluminum items with a standard mill finish. Provide a coating thickness not less than that specified for protective and decorative type finishes for items used in interior locations or architectural Class I type finish for items used in exterior locations in AA DAF-45. Provide a polished satin finish om items to be anodized.

2.3 ACCESS DOORS AND PANELS

Provide flush type access doors and panels unless otherwise indicated. Fabricate frames for access doors of steel not lighter than 14 gage with welded joints and anchorage for securing into construction. Provide access doors with a minimum of 14 by 20 inches and of not lighter than 14 gage steel, with stiffened edges and welded attachments. Provide access doors hinged to frame and with a flush-face, turn-screw-operated latch. Provide exposed metal surface with a baked enamel finish.

2.4 FRAMES

Frames shall be structural steel shapes and plates, with bent steel bars or headed anchors welded to frame for anchoring to concrete . Miter and weld all corners. Butt joint straight runs. Allow for expansion on straight runs over 15 feet. Provide holes for lifting tools. Provide flush drop handles for removal formed from 1/4 inch round stock where indicated. Remove sharp edges and burrs from cover plates and exposed edges of frames. Weld all connections and grind top surface smooth. Weld bar stops every six inches. Provide 1/8 inch clearance at edges and between cover plates.

2.5 EXTRUDED FLOOR MAT FRAMES

Provide recess frames for roll-up floor mats of extruded 6063-T5 aluminum, in sizes shown. Miter corners to ensure accurate fitting. Determine depth of recess by the mat thickness. Anchor frames in concrete with anchor pins or bolts. Provide roll-up mats of aluminum construction with serrated aluminum surface. Provide roll-up mats for use in recessed area. Show construction details of recessed areas on the drawings.

2.6 GUARD POSTS (BOLLARDS/PIPE GUARDS)

Provide galvanized standard weight steel pipe as indicated on the drawings and furtherspecified in ASTM A 53/A 53M. Anchor posts in concrete as indicated and fill solidly with concrete with minimum compressive strength of 2500 psi.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS PLATES AND SHAPES

Provide for items that do not form a part of the structural steel framework, such as lintels, sill angles, support framing for ceiling-mounted toilet partitions, miscellaneous mountings and frames. Provide lintels fabricated from structural steel shapes over openings in masonry walls and partitions as indicated and as required to support wall loads over openings. Provide with connections and fasteners orwelds. Construct to have at least 8 inches bearing on masonry at each end.

Provide angles and plates, ASTM A 36/A 36M, for embedment as indicated. Galvanize embedded items exposed to the elements according to ASTM A 123/A 123M.

2.8 WINDOW SUB-SILL

Provide window sub-sill of extruded aluminum alloy with size and design indicated. Provide not less than two anchors per window section for securing into mortar joints of masonry sill course. Provide sills for banks of windows with standard mill finish with a protective coating, prior to shipment, of two coats of a clear, colorless, methacrylate lacquer applied to all surfaces of the sills.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Install items at locations indicated, according to manufacturer's instructions. Verify all measurements and take all field measurements necessary before fabrication. Exposed fastenings shall be compatible materials, shall generally match in color and finish, and harmonize with the material to which fastenings are applied. Include materials and parts necessary to complete each item, even though such work is not definitely shown or specified. Poor matching of holes for fasteners shall be cause for rejection. Conceal fastenings where practicable. Thickness of metal and details of assembly and supports shall provide strength and stiffness. Form joints exposed to the weather shall be formed to exclude water. Items listed below require additional procedures.

3.2 WORKMANSHIP

Provide miscellaneous metalwork that is well formed to shape and size, with sharp lines and angles and true curves. Drilling and punching shall produce clean true lines and surfaces. Provide continuous welding along the entire area of contact except where tack welding is permitted. Do not tack weld exposed connections of work in place and ground smooth. Provide a smooth finish on exposed surfaces of work in place and unless otherwise approved, flush exposed riveting. Mill joints where tight fits are required. Corner joints shall be coped or mitered, well formed, and in true alignment. Accurately set work to established lines and elevations and securely fastened in place. Install in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions and approved drawings, cuts, and details.

3.3 ANCHORAGE, FASTENINGS, AND CONNECTIONS

Provide anchorage where necessary for fastening miscellaneous metal items securely in place. Include for anchorage not otherwise specified or indicated slotted inserts, expansion shields, and powder-driven fasteners, when approved for concrete; toggle bolts and through bolts for masonry; machine and carriage bolts for steel; through bolts, lag bolts, and screws for wood. Do not use wood plugs in any material. Provide non-ferrous attachments for non-ferrous metal. Make exposed fastenings of compatible materials, generally matching in color and finish, to which fastenings are applied. Conceal fastenings where practicable.

3.4 BUILT-IN WORK

Form for anchorage metal work built-in with concrete or masonry, or provide with suitable anchoring devices as indicated or as required. Furnish metal work in ample time for securing in place as the work progresses.

3.5 WELDING

Perform welding, welding inspection, and corrective welding, in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Use continuous welds on all exposed connections. Grind visible welds smooth in the finished installation.

3.6 FINISHES

3.6.1 Dissimilar Materials

Where dissimilar metals are in contact, protect surfaces with a coat

conforming to MPI 79 to prevent galvanic or corrosive action. Where aluminum is in contact with concrete, plaster, mortar, masonry, wood, or absorptive materials subject to wetting, protect with ASTM D 1187, asphalt-base emulsion.

3.6.2 Field Preparation

Remove rust preventive coating just prior to field erection, using a remover approved by the rust preventive manufacturer. Surfaces, when assembled, shall be free of rust, grease, dirt and other foreign matter.

3.6.3 Environmental Conditions

Do not clean or paint surface when damp or exposed to foggy or rainy weather, when metallic surface temperature is less than 5 degrees F above the dew point of the surrounding air, or when surface temperature is below 45 degrees F or over 95 degrees F, unless approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.7 ACCESS PANELS

Install a removable access panel not less than 12 by 12 inches directly below each valve, flow indicator, damper, or air splitter that is located above the ceiling, other than an acoustical ceiling, and that would otherwise not be accessible.

3.8 INSTALLATION OF GUARD POSTS (BOLLARDS/PIPE GUARDS)

Set pipe guards vertically in concrete piers. Construct piers of, and the hollow cores of the pipe filled with, concrete having a compressive strength of 3000 psi.

3.9 RECESSED FLOOR FRAMES & MATS

Verify field measurements prior to releasing materials for fabrication by the manufacturer. Use a mat frame to ensure recess accuracy in size, shape and depth. Form drain pit by blocking out concrete when frames are installed, dampproof after concrete has set. Assemble frames onsite and install so that upper edge will be level with finished floor surface. Screeded the concrete base inside the mat recess frame area using the edge provided by the frame as a guide and anchor into the cement with anchor pins a minimum of 24 inches on centers.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 06 10 00

ROUGH CARPENTRY 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN FOREST & PAPER ASSOCIATION (AF&PA)

AF&PA T10	(2001) Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings
AF&PA T101	(2001) National Design Specification (NDS)for Wood Construction

AMERICAN LUMBER STANDARDS COMMITTEE (ALSC)

ALSC PS 20 (1970) American Softwood Lumber Standard

AMERICAN WOOD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AWPA)

AWPA	BOOK	(2009) AWPA Book of Standards
AWPA	M2	(2007) Standard for Inspection of Treated Wood Products
AWPA	M6	(2007) Brands Used on Forest Products
AWPA	P18	(2007) Nonpressure Preservatives
AWPA	Ρ5	(2009) Standard for Waterborne Preservatives

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B18.2.1	(1996; Addenda A 1999; Errata 2003; R 2005) Square and Hex Bolts and Screws (Inch Series)
ASME B18.2.2	(1987; R 2005) Standard for Square and Hex Nuts
ASME B18.5.2.1M	(2006) Metric Round Head Short Square Neck Bolts
ASME B18.5.2.2M	(1982; R 2005) Metric Round Head Square Neck Bolts
ASME B18.6.1	(1981; R 2008) Wood Screws (Inch Series)

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 307	(2007b) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A 653/A 653M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A 687	(1993) Standard Specification for High-Strength Nonheaded Steel Bolts and Studs
ASTM C 1396/C 1396M	(2009) Standard Specification for Gypsum Board

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY 812562 NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL ASTM F 547 (2006) Nails for Use with Wood and Wood-Base Materials FM GLOBAL (FM) FM DS 1-49 (2000) Perimeter Flashing FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC) FSC STD 01 001 (2000) Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship GREEN SEAL (GS) GS-36 (2000) Commercial Adhesives SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD) SCAOMD Rule 1168 (1989; R 2005) Adhesive and Sealant Applications SOUTHERN PINE INSPECTION BUREAU (SPIB) SPIB 1003 (2002) Standard Grading Rules for Southern Pine Lumber U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA) CID A-A-1923 (Rev A; Notice 1) Shield, Expansion (Lag, Machine and Externally Threaded Wedge Bolt Anchors) CID A-A-1924 (Rev A; Notice 1) Shield, Expansion (Self Drilling Tubular Expansion Shell Bolt Anchors (Rev A; Notice 1) Shield Expansion (Nail CID A-A-1925 Anchors) FS FF-B-588 (Rev E) Bolt, Toggle: and Expansion Sleeve, Screw U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC) LEED (2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

(LEED-NC)

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Nailers and Nailing Strips; G

Drawings of field erection details, including materials and methods of fastening nailers in conformance with Factory Mutual wind uplift rated systems specified in other Sections of these specifications.

SD-03 Product Data

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Adhesives; (LEED)

Submit manufacturer's product data, indicating VOC content.

SD-06 Test Reports

Preservative-treated lumber

SD-07 Certificates

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification; (LEED)

Certificates of grade

Manufacturer's certificates (approved by an American Lumber Standards approved agency) attesting that lumber and material not normally grade marked meet the specified requirements. Certificate of Inspection for grade marked material by an American Lumber Standards Committee (ALSC) recognized inspection agency prior to shipment.

Preservative treatment

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to local/regional materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

LEED documentation relative to recycled content credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Adhesives; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to low emitting materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Certified Wood; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to certified wood credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

1.3 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver materials to the site in an undamaged condition. Store, protect, handle, and install elements in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and as specified. Store materials off the ground to provide proper ventilation, with drainage to avoid standing water, and protection against ground moisture and dampness. Store materials with a moisture barrier at both the ground level and as a cover forming a well ventilated enclosure. Adhere to requirements for stacking, lifting, bracing, cutting, notching, and special fastening requirements. Remove defective and damaged materials and provide new materials. Store separated reusable wood waste convenient to cutting station and area of work.

1.4 GRADING AND MARKING

1.4.1 Lumber

Mark each piece of framing and board lumber or each bundle of small pieces of lumber with the grade mark of a recognized association or independent inspection agency. Such association or agency shall be certified by the Board of Review, American Lumber Standards Committee, to grade the species used. Surfaces that are to be exposed to view shall not bear grademarks, stamps, or any type of identifying mark. Hammer marking will be permitted on timbers when all surfaces will be exposed to view.

1.4.2 Preservative-Treated Lumber

The Contractor shall be responsible for the quality of treated wood products. Each treated piece shall be inspected in accordance with AWPA M2 and permanently marked or branded, by the producer, in accordance with AWPA M6. The Contractor shall provide Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) with the inspection report of an approved independent inspection agency that offered products comply with applicable AWPA Standards. The appropriate Quality Mark on each piece will be accepted, in lieu of inspection reports, as evidence of compliance with applicable AWPA treatment standards.

1.4.3 Gypsum Board

Mark each sheet or bundle to identify the standard under which the material is produced and the producer.

1.5 SIZES AND SURFACING

ALSC PS 20 for dressed sizes of yard and structural lumber. Lumber shall be surfaced four sides. Size references, unless otherwise specified, are nominal sizes, and actual sizes shall be within manufacturing tolerances allowed by the standard under which the product is produced. Other measurements are IP or SI standard.

1.6 MOISTURE CONTENT

Air-dry or kiln-dry lumber. Kiln-dry treated lumber after treatment. Maximum moisture content of wood products shall be as follows at the time of delivery to the job site:

a. Framing lumber and boards - 19 percent maximum

1.7 PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Treat wood products with waterborne wood preservatives conforming to AWPA P5. Pressure treatment of wood products shall conform to the requirements of AWPA BOOK Use Category System Standards U1 and T1. Pressure-treated wood products shall not contain arsenic, chromium, or other agents classified as carcinogenic, probably carcinogenic, or possibly carcinogenic to humans (compounds in Groups 1, 2A, or 2B) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Lyon, France. Pressure-treated wood products shall not exceed the limits of the U.S. EPA's Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), and shall not be classified as hazardous waste. Submit certification from treating plant stating chemicals and process used and net amount of preservatives retained are in conformance with specified standards.

- a. 0.25 pcf intended for above ground use.
- b. 0.40 pcf intended for ground contact and fresh water use. 0.60 pcf intended for Ammoniacal Copper Quaternary Compound (ACQ)-treated foundations. 0.80 to 1.00 pcf intended for ACQ-treated pilings. All wood shall be air or kiln dried after treatment. Specific treatments shall be verified by the report of an approved independent inspection agency, or the AWPA Quality Mark on each piece. Minimize cutting and avoid breathing sawdust. Brush coat areas that are cut or drilled after treatment with either the same preservative used in the treatment or with a 2 percent copper naphthenate solution. All lumber and woodwork shall be preservative treated. Plastic lumber shall not be preservative treated. The following items shall be preservative treated:
 - 2. Wood members that are in contact with water.
 - 4. Wood sills, soles, plates, furring, and sleepers that are less than 24 inches from the ground, furring and nailers that are set into or in contact with concrete or masonry.
 - 5. Nailers, edge strips, crickets, curbs, and cants for roof decks.
- 1.7.1 New Construction

Use a boron-based preservative conforming to AWPA P18, sodium silicate wood mineralization process, or Ammoniacal Copper Quaternary Compound to treat wood. Use boron-based preservatives for above-ground applications only.

- 1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- 1.8.1 Certificates of Grade

Submit certificates attesting that products meet the grade requirements specified in lieu of grade markings where appearance is important and grade marks will deface material.

1.8.2 Humidity Requirements

Sequence work to minimize use of temporary HVAC to dry out building and control humidity.

1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

During and immediately after installation of treated woodproducts at interior spaces, provide temporary ventilation.

1.10 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.10.1 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Wood and materials may be locally available.

1.10.2 Certified Wood

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total certified wood requirements.

1.10.3 Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification

Use FSC-certified wood where specified. Provide letter of certification signed by lumber supplier. Indicate compliance with FSC STD 01 001 and identify certifying organization. Submit FSC certification numbers; identify each certified product on a line-item basis. Submit copies of invoices bearing the FSC certification numbers.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 MATERIALS
- 2.1.1 Virgin Lumber

Lumber fabricated from old growth timber is not permitted. Avoid companies who buy, sell, or use old growth timber in their operations, when possible. Lumber shall be FSC-certified.

2.1.2 Natural Decay- and Insect-Resistant Wood

Naturally durable wood shall be FSC-certified or salvaged. An occasional piece with corner sapwood shall be permitted if 90 percent or more of the width of each side on which the sapwood occurs is heartwood.

2.2.1 Framing Lumber

Framing lumber such as plates, caps, bucks, nailing strips, and nailers such as shall be one of the species listed in the table below. Minimum grade of species shall be as listed.

Table of Grades for Framing and Board Lumber

Grading Rules	Species	Framing	Board Lumber
SPIB 1003 standard grading rules	Southern Pine	Standard Light Framing or No. 3 Structural Light Framing (Stud Grade for 2x4 nominal size, 10 feet and shorter	No. 2 Boards

2.3 OTHER MATERIALS

2.3.1 Gypsum Wall or Roof Sheathing

ASTM C 1396/C 1396M, 1/2 inch thick fire retardant (Type X) 1/2" inch thick; 4 feet wide with square edge for supports 16 inches o.c. with or without corner bracing of framing; 2 feet wide with V-tongue and groove (T&G) edge for supports 16 inches o.c. with corner bracing of framing.

2.3.2 Miscellaneous Wood Members

2.3.2.1 Nonstress Graded Members

Members shall include bridging, corner bracing, furring, grounds, and nailing strips. Members shall be in accordance with TABLE I for the species used. Sizes shall be as follows unless otherwise shown:

Member	Size (inch)
Furring	1 x 2
Nailing strips	1 x 3 or 1 x 4 when used as shingle base or interior finish, otherwise 2 inch stock.

2.3.2.2 Blocking

Blocking shall be standard or number 2 grade.

2.3.2.3 Rough Bucks and Frames

Rough bucks and frames shall be straight standard or number 2 grade.

2.3.3 Adhesives

Comply with applicable regulations regarding toxic and hazardous materials, GS-36, SCAQMD Rule 1168, and as specified. Use water-based adhesives with maximum VOC content of 15 grams/liter for all interior applications. Interior adhesives, sealants, primers and sealants used as filler must meet the requirements of LEED low emitting materials credit.

2.4 ROUGH HARDWARE

Unless otherwise indicated or specified, rough hardware shall be of the type and size necessary for the project requirements. Sizes, types, and spacing of fastenings of manufactured building materials shall be as recommended by the product manufacturer unless otherwise indicated or specified. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Fasteners may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content. Rough hardware exposed to the weather or embedded in or in contact with preservative treated wood, exterior masonry, or concrete walls or slabs shall be zinc-coated.

2.4.1 Bolts, Nuts, Studs, and Rivets

ASME B18.2.1, ASME B18.5.2.1M, ASME B18.5.2.2M, ASME B18.2.2, and ASTM A 687.

2.4.2 Anchor Bolts

ASTM A 307, size as indicated, complete with nuts and washers.

2.4.3 Expansion Shields

CID A-A-1923, CID A-A-1924, and CID A-A-1925. Except as shown otherwise, maximum size of devices shall be 3/8 inch.

2.4.4 Lag Screws and Lag Bolts

ASME B18.2.1.

2.4.5 Toggle Bolts

FS FF-B-588.

2.4.6 Wood Screws

ASME B18.6.1.

2.4.7 Nails

ASTM F 547, size and type best suited for purpose; staples shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the materials to be joined. For sheathing and subflooring, length of nails shall be sufficient to extend 1 inch into supports. In general, 8-penny or larger nails shall be used for nailing through 1 inch thick lumber and for toe nailing 2 inch thick lumber; 16-penny or larger nails shall be used for nailing through 2 inch thick lumber. Nails used with treated lumber and sheathing shall be galvanized. Nailing shall be in accordance with the recommended nailing schedule contained in AF&PA T10. Where detailed nailing requirements are not specified, nail size and spacing shall be sufficient to develop an adequate strength for the connection. The connection's strength shall be verified against the nail capacity tables in AF&PA T101. Reasonable judgment backed by experience shall ensure that the designed connection will not cause the wood to split. If a load situation exceeds a reasonable limit for nails, a specialized connector shall be used.

2.4.8 Metal Framing Anchors

Construct anchors to the configuration shown using hot dip zinc-coated steel conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M, G90. Except where otherwise shown, Steel shall be not lighter than 18 gage.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 MISCELLANEOUS

3.1.1 Wood Nailers, Blocking and Edge Strips

Provide sizes and configurations indicated or specified and anchored securely to continuous construction. Provide waterproof membrane liner (ASTM D 1970 Specification for Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment) for continuous coverage and separation of pressure treated wood from contact with sheet metals. Paper and felt separators are unacceptable.

3.1.1.1 Roof Nailing Strips

Provide roof nailing strips for roof decks as indicated . Apply nailing strips in straight parallel rows in the direction and spacing indicated. Strips shall be surface applied.

- a. Surface-Applied Nailers: Shall be 3 inches wide and of thickness to finish flush with the top of the insulation. Anchor strips securely to the roof deck with powder actuated fastening devices or expansion shields and bolts, spaced not more than 24 inches o.c. On decks with slopes of one inch or more, provide surface applied wood nailers for securing insulation and for nailing of roofing felts.
- b. Embedded Nailers: Shall be nominal 2 by 3 with 2 inch sides beveled. Set and anchor nailers to finish flush with the roof deck surface.

3.1.1.2 Roof Edge Strips and Nailers

Provide at perimeter of roof, around openings through roof, and where roofs abut walls, curbs, and other vertical surfaces. Except where indicated otherwise, nailers shall be 6 inches wide and the same thickness as the insulation. Anchor nailers securely to underlying construction. Anchor perimeter nailers in accordance with FM DS 1-49.

3.1.2 Rough Wood Bucks

Size as indicated . Set wood bucks true and plumb. Anchor bucks to concrete or masonry with steel straps extending into the wall 8 inches minimum. Place anchors near the top and bottom of the buck and space uniformly at 2 foot maximum intervals.

3.1.3 Wood Blocking

Provide proper sizes and shapes at proper locations for the installation and attachment of wood and other finish materials, fixtures, equipment, and items indicated or specified.

3.1.4 Wood Furring

Provide where shown and as necessary for facing materials specified. Except as shown otherwise, furring strips shall be nominal one by 3, continuous, and spaced 16 inches o.c. Erect furring vertically or horizontally as necessary. Nail furring strips to masonry. Do not use wood plugs. Provide furring strips around openings, behind bases, and at angles and corners. Furring shall be plumb, rigid, and level and shall be shimmed as necessary to provide a true, even plane with surfaces suitable to receive the finish required. Form furring for offsets and breaks in walls or ceilings on 1 by 4 wood strips spaced 16 inches o.c.

3.1.5 Temporary Closures

Provide with hinged doors and padlocks and install during construction at exterior doorways and other ground level openings that are not otherwise closed. Cover windows and other unprotected openings with polyethylene or other approved material, stretched on wood frames. Provide dustproof barrier partitions to isolate areas as directed. In accordance with the Waste Management Plan and as specified. Clearly separate damaged wood and other scrap lumber for acceptable alternative uses on site, including bracing, blocking, cripples, ties, and shims. Separate treated, stained, painted, and contaminated wood and place in designated area for hazardous materials. Dispose of according to local regulations. Do not leave any wood, shavings, sawdust, or other wood waste buried in fill or on the ground. Prevent sawdust and wood shavings from entering the storm drainage system. Do not burn scrap lumber that has been pressure treated, or lumber that is less than one year old.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 06 41 16.00 10

LAMINATE CLAD ARCHITECTURAL CASEWORK 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI A161.2 (1998) Decorative Laminate Countertops, Performance Standards for Fabricated High Pressure

ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK INSTITUTE (AWI)

AWI Qual Stds (8th Edition) AWI Quality Standards

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM F 547 (2006) Nails for Use with Wood and Wood-Base Materials

BUILDERS HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (BHMA)

BHMA A156.9

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA LD 3

(2005) Standard for High-Pressure Decorative Laminates

(2003) Cabinet Hardware

WINDOW AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (WDMA)

WDMA I.S. 1-A (1997) Architectural Wood Flush Doors

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Work in this section includes laminate clad custom casework as shown on the drawings and as described in this specification. This Section includes high-pressure laminate surfacing and cabinet hardware. Comply with EPA requirements in accordance with Section 01 62 35 RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS. All exposed and semi-exposed surfaces, whose finish is not otherwise noted on the drawings or finish schedule, shall be sanded smooth and shall receive a clear finish of polyurethane. Wood finish may be shop finished or field applied in accordance with Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control

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approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Shop Drawings Installation

Shop drawings showing all fabricated casework items in plan view, elevations and cross-sections to accurately indicate materials used, details of construction, dimensions, methods of fastening and erection, and installation methods proposed. Shop drawing casework items shall be clearly cross-referenced to casework items located on the project drawings. Shop drawings shall include a color schedule of all casework items to include all countertop, exposed, and semi-exposed cabinet finishes to include finish material manufacturer, pattern, and color.

SD-03 Product Data

Wood Materials Finish Schedule

Descriptive data which provides narrative written verification of all types of construction materials and finishes, methods of construction, etc. not clearly illustrated on the submitted shop drawings. Data shall provide written verification of conformance with AWI Qual Stds for the quality indicated to include materials, tolerances, and types of construction. Both the manufacturer of materials and the fabricator shall submit available literature which describes re-cycled product content, operations and processes in place that support efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency, emissions of ozone depleting chemicals, management of water and operational waste, indoor environmental quality, and other production techniques supporting sustainable design and products.

SD-04 Samples

Plastic Laminates

Two samples of each plastic laminate pattern and color. Samples shall be a minimum of 5 by 7 inches in size.

SD-07 Certificates

Quality Assurance Laminate Clad Casework

A quality control statement which illustrates compliance with and understanding of AWI Qual Stds requirements, in general, and the specific AWI Qual Stds requirements provided in this specification. The quality control statement shall also certify a minimum of ten years Contractor's experience in laminate clad casework fabrication and construction. The quality control statement shall provide a list of a minimum of five successfully completed projects of a similar scope, size, and complexity.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 General Requirements

Unless otherwise noted on the drawings, all materials, construction methods, and fabrication shall conform to and comply with the custom grade quality standards as outlined in AWI Qual Stds, Section 400G and Section 400B for laminate clad cabinets. These standards shall apply in lieu of omissions or specific requirements in this specification. Contractors and their personnel engaged in the work shall be able to demonstrate successful experience with work of comparable extent, complexity and quality to that shown and specified. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of AWI Qual Stds requirements for the quality grade indicated.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Casework may be delivered knockdown or fully assembled. Deliver all units to the site in undamaged condition, stored off the ground in fully enclosed areas, and protected from damage. The storage area shall be well ventilated and not subject to extreme changes in temperature or humidity.

1.6 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

Coordinate work with other trades. Units shall not be installed in any room or space until painting, and ceiling installation are complete within the room where the units are located. Floor cabinets shall be installed before finished flooring materials are installed.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 WOOD MATERIALS
- 2.1.1 Lumber
 - a. All framing lumber shall be kiln-dried Grade III to dimensions as shown on the drawings. Frame front, where indicated on the drawings, shall be nominal 3/4 inch hardwood.
- 2.1.2 Panel Products

2.1.2.1 Plywood

All plywood panels used for framing purposes shall be veneer core hardwood plywood, AWI Qual Stds Grade AA. Nominal thickness of plywood panels shall be as indicated in this specification and on the drawings.

2.2 SOLID POLYMER MATERIAL

Solid surfacing casework components shall conform to the requirements of Section 06 61 16 SOLID POLYMER (SOLID SURFACING) FABRICATIONS.

2.3 HIGH PRESSURE DECORATIVE LAMINATE (HPDL)

All plastic laminates shall meet the requirements of NEMA LD 3 and ANSI A161.2 for high-pressure decorative laminates. Design, colors, surface finish and texture, and locations shall be as indicated on the drawings and Finish Schedule . Plastic laminate types and nominal minimum thicknesses for casework components shall be as indicated in the following paragraphs. Cabinet liner standard grade plastic laminate shall be 0.020 inches in thickness. This laminate grade is intended for light duty semi-exposed interior surfaces of casework components.

2.3.2 Backing Sheet (BK) Grade

Undecorated backing sheet grade laminate is formulated specifically to be used on the backside of plastic laminated panel substrates to enhance dimensional stability of the substrate. Backing sheet thickness shall be 0.020 inches. Backing sheets shall be provided for all laminated casework components where plastic laminate finish is applied to only one surface of the component substrate.

2.4 EDGE BANDING

Edge banding for casework doors and drawer fronts shall be PVC vinyl and shall be 0.125 inch thick. Color and pattern shall match exposed door and drawer front laminate pattern and color .

2.5 CABINET HARDWARE

All hardware shall conform to BHMA A156.9, unless otherwise noted, and shall consist of the following components:

- a. Door Hinges: 3" Aluminum D-Pull, Satin Finish
- b. Cabinet Pulls: 3" Aluminum D-Pull, Satin Finish
- c. Drawer Slide: Side mounted alumininum ball bearing type, with full extension and a minimum 75 pound load capacity. Slides shall include an integral stop to avoid accidental drawer removal.
- d. Adjustable Shelf Support System:
 - (1) Recessed (mortised) metal standards, BHMA No. BO4071, finish:. Support clips for the standards shall be open type, BHMA No. B04091
 - (2) Multiple holes with metal pin supports.

2.6 FASTENERS

Nails, screws, and other suitable fasteners shall be the size and type best suited for the purpose and shall conform to ASTM F 547 where applicable.

2.7 ADHESIVES, CAULKS, AND SEALANTS

2.7.1 Adhesives

Adhesives shall be of a formula and type recommended by AWI. Adhesives shall be selected for their ability to provide a durable, permanent bond and shall take into consideration such factors as materials to be bonded, expansion and contraction, bond strength, fire rating, and moisture resistance. Adhesives shall meet local regulations regarding VOC emissions and off-gassing.

2.7.1.1 Wood Joinery

Adhesives used to bond wood members shall be a Type II for interior use and be free of any urea-formaldehyde. Adhesives shall withstand a bond test as described in WDMA I.S. 1-A.

2.7.1.2 Laminate Adhesive

Adhesive used to join high-pressure decorative laminate to wood shall be adhesive consistant with AWI and laminate manufacturer's recommendations. All adhesives shall comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) January 7, 2005 Rule 1168 for for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) limits. VOC's for Contact Adhesive shall not exceed 80 (g/L less water) Top and trim adhesive shall not exceed 250 (g/L less water) PVC edgebanding shall be adhered using a polymer-based hot melt glue.

2.7.2 Caulk

Caulk used to fill voids and joints between laminated components and between laminated components and adjacent surfaces shall be clear, 100 percent silicone.

2.7.3 Sealant

Sealant shall be of a type and composition recommended by the substrate manufacturer to provide a moisture barrier at sink cutouts and all other locations where unfinished substrate edges may be subjected to moisture.

2.8 ACCCESSORIES

2.9 FABRICATION

Verify field measurements as indicated in the shop drawings before fabrication. Fabrication and assembly of components shall be accomplished at the shop site to the maximum extent possible. Construction and fabrication of cabinets and their components shall meet or exceed the requirements for AWI premium grade unless otherwise indicated in this specification. Cabinet style, in accordance with AWI Qual Stds, Section 400-G descriptions, shall be flush overlay.

2.9.1 Base and Wall Cabinet Case Body

2.9.1.1 Cabinet Components

Frame members shall be glued-together, kiln-dried hardwood lumber. Top corners, bottom corners, and cabinet bottoms shall be braced with either hardwood blocks or water-resistant glue and nailed in place metal or plastic corner braces. All cabinet components shall be plywood construction

2.9.2 Cabinet Floor Base

Floor cabinets shall be mounted on a base constructed of exterior grade plywood. Toe Kick shall be finished in a matte black high pressure laminate. Finished height for each cabinet base shall be as indicated on the drawings. Bottom edge of the cabinet door or drawer face shall be flush with top of base . 2.9.3 Cabinet Door and Drawer Fronts

Door and drawer fronts shall be fabricated from 3/4 inch medium density fiberboard (MDF. All door and drawer front edges shall be surfaced with PVC edgebanding, color and pattern as indicated on the drawings .

- 2.9.4 Drawer Assembly
- 2.9.4.1 Drawer Components

Drawer components shall consist of a removable drawer front, sides, backs, and bottom. Drawer components shall be constructed of the following materials and thicknesses:

- a. Drawer Sides and Backs For Transparent Finish: 1/2 inch thick 7-ply hardwood veneer core plywood (no voids), any species.
- b. Drawer Sides and Backs For Laminate Finish: 1/2 inch thick 7-ply hardwood veneer core substrate.
- c. Drawer Sides and Back For Thermoset Decorative Overlay (melamine) Finish: 1/2 inch thick medium density particleboard or MDF fiberboard substrate.
- d. Drawer Bottom: 1/4 inch thick veneer core panel product for transparent or plastic laminate finish .

2.9.4.2 Drawer Assembly Joinery Method

- a. Multiple dovetail (all corners) or French dovetail front/dadoed back, glued under pressure.
- b. Doweled, glued under pressure.
- c. Lock shoulder, glued and pin nailed.
- d. Bottoms shall be set into sides, front, and back, 1/4 inch deep groove with a minimum 3/8 inch standing shoulder.
- 2.9.5 Shelving
- 2.9.5.1 General Requirements

Shelving shall be fabricated from 3/4 inch medium density fiberboard (MDF . All shelving top and bottom surfaces shall be finished with thermoset decorative overlay (melamine). Shelf edges shall be finished in a PVC edgebanding.

2.9.5.2 Shelf Support System

The shelf support system shall be:

a. Recessed (mortised) metal shelf standards. Standards shall be mortised flush with the finishes surface of the cabinet interior side walls, two per side. Standards shall be positioned and spaced on the side walls to provide a stable shelf surface that eliminates tipping when shelf front is weighted. Standards shall be installed and adjusted vertically to provide a level, stable shelf surface when clips are in place.

- b. Pin Hole Method. Holes shall be drilled on the interior surface of the cabinet side walls. Holes shall be evenly spaced in two vertical columns The holes in each column shall be spaced at 1 inch increments starting 12 inches from the cabinet interior bottom and extending to within 12 inches of the top interior surface of the cabinet. Holes shall be drilled to provide a level, stable surface when the shelf is resting on the shelf pins. Hole diameter shall be coordinated with pin insert size to provide a firm, tight fit.
- c. Base/Wall Cabinet Case Body.
 - (1) All Exterior (exposed) surfaces to include exposed and semi-exposed face frame surfaces: HPDL Grade laminate..
 - (2) Interior (semi-exposed) surfaces to include interior back wall, bottom, and side walls: Thermoset Decorative Overlay (melamine).
- d. Adjustable Shelving.
 - (1) Top and bottom surfaces: Thermoset Decorative Overlay (melamine).
 - (2) All edges: PVC edgebanding.
- 2.9.6 Finishing
- 2.9.6.1 Filling

No fasteners shall be exposed on laminated surfaces. All nails, screws, and other fasteners in non-laminated cabinet components shall be countersunk and the holes filled with wood filler consistent in color with the wood species.

2.9.6.2 Sanding

All surfaces requiring coatings shall be prepared by sanding with a grit and in a manner that scratches will not show in the final system.

2.9.6.3 Coatings

Types, method of application and location of casework finishes shall be in accordance with the finish schedule, drawings and Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS. All cabinet reveals shall be painted.

- PART 3 EXECUTION
- 3.1 INSTALLATION

Installation shall comply with applicable requirements for AWI Qual Stds custom quality standards. Countertops and fabricated assemblies shall be installed level, plumb, and true to line, in locations shown on the drawings. Cabinets and other laminate clad casework assemblies shall be attached and anchored securely to the floor and walls with mechanical fasteners that are appropriate for the wall and floor construction.

3.1.1 Anchoring Systems

3.1.1.1 Floor

Base cabinets shall utilize a floor anchoring system. Anchoring and mechanical fasteners shall not be visible from the finished side of the casework assembly. Cabinet assemblies shall be attached to anchored bases without visible fasteners. Where assembly abutts a wall surface, anchoring shall include a minimum 1/2 inch thick lumber or panel product hanging strip, minimum 2-1/2 inch width; securely attached to the top of the wall side of the cabinet back.

3.1.1.2 Wall

Cabinet to be wall mounted shall utilize minimum 1/2 inch thick lumber or panel product hanging strips, minimum 2-1/2 inch width; securely attached to the wall side of the cabinet back, both top and bottom.

3.1.2 Countertops

Countertops shall be installed in locations as indicated on the drawings. Countertops shall be fastened to supporting casework structure with mechanical fasteners, hidden from view. All joints formed by the countertop or countertop splash and adjacent wall surfaces shall be filled with a clear silicone caulk. Loose side splashes shall be adhered to both the countertop surface perimeter and the adjacent wall surface with adhesives appropriate for the type of materials to be adhered. Joints between the countertop surface and splash shall be filled with clear silicone caulk in a smooth consistent concave bead. Bead size shall be the minimum necessary to fill the joint and any surrounding voids or cracks.

3.1.3 Hardware

Casework hardware shall be installed in types and locations as indicated on the drawings. Concealed European-style hinges shall be used. If specified to be used with particleboard or fiberboard doors, the use of plastic or synthetic insertion dowels shall be used to receive 3/16 inch "Euroscrews". The use of wood screws without insertion dowels is prohibited.

3.1.4 Doors, Drawers and Removable Panels

The fitting of doors, drawers and removable panels shall be accomplished within target fitting tolerances for gaps and flushness in accordance with AWI Qual Stds custom grade requirements.

3.1.5 Plumbing Fixtures

Install sinks, sink hardware, and other plumbing fixtures in locations as indicated on the drawings and in accordance with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE .

-- End of Section --

SECTION 06 61 16

SOLID POLYMER (SOLID SURFACING) FABRICATIONS 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 2583	(2007) Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor
ASTM D 570	(1998; R 2005) Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics
ASTM D 638	(2008) Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
ASTM D 696	(2008) Standard Test Method for Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion of Plastics Between -30 degrees C and 30 degrees C With a Vitreous Silica Dilatometer
ASTM E 84	(2009a) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM G 21	(1996; R 2002) Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymeric Materials to Fungi
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIO (IAPMO)	ON OF PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL OFFICIALS
IAPMO Z124.3	(2005) Plastic Lavatories
IAPMO Z124.6	(1997) Plastic Sinks
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANU	JFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
NEMA LD 3	(2005) Standard for High-Pressure Decorative Laminates
NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)	
NSF 51	(2009) Food Equipment Materials
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA	(TCA)
TCA Hdbk	(2007) Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

a. Work under this section includes breakroom counters and restroom vanities and other items utilizing solid polymer (solid surfacing) fabrication as shown on the drawings and as described in this specification. Do not change source of supply for materials after work has started, if the appearance of finished work would be affected.

b. In most instances, installation of solid polymer fabricated components and assemblies will require strong, correctly located structural support provided by other trades. To provide a stable, sound, secure installation, close coordination is required between the solid polymer fabricator/installer and other trades to ensure that necessary structural wall support, cabinet counter top structural support, proper clearances, and other supporting components are provided for the installation of wall panels, countertops, shelving, and all other solid polymer fabrications to the degree and extent recommended by the solid polymer manufacturer.

c. Appropriate staging areas for solid polymer fabrications. Allow variation in component size and location of openings of plus or minus 1/8 inch.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings; G Installation; G

Detail Drawings indicating locations, dimensions, component sizes, fabrication and joint details, attachment provisions, installation details, and coordination requirements with adjacent work.

SD-03 Product Data

Solid polymer material Qualifications Fabrications

Product data indicating product description, fabrication information, and compliance with specified performance requirements for solid polymer, joint adhesive, sealants, and heat reflective tape. Both the manufacturer of materials and the fabricator shall submit a detailed description of operations and processes in place that support efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency, emissions of ozone depleting chemicals, management of water and operational waste, indoor environmental quality, and other production techniques supporting sustainable design and products.

SD-04 Samples

Material; G

A minimum 4 by 4 inch sample of each color and pattern for approval. Samples shall indicate full range of color and pattern variation. Approved samples shall be retained as a standard for this work.

Counter and Vanity Tops; G

A minimum 1 foot wide by 6 inch deep, full size sample for each type of counter top shown on the project drawings. The sample shall include the edge profile and backsplash as detailed on the project drawings. Solid polymer material shall be of a pattern and color as indicated on the drawings. Sample shall include at least one seam. Approved sample shall be retained as standard for this work.

SD-06 Test Reports

Solid polymer material

Test report results from an independent testing laboratory attesting that the submitted solid polymer material meets or exceeds each of the specified performance requirements.

SD-07 Certificates

Fabrications Qualifications

Solid polymer manufacturer's certification attesting to fabricator qualification approval.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Clean-up

A minimum of six copies of maintenance data indicating manufacturer's care, repair and cleaning instructions. Maintenance video shall be provided, if available. Maintenance kit for matte finishes shall be submitted.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Qualifications

To ensure warranty coverage, solid polymer fabricators shall be certified to fabricate by the solid polymer material manufacturer being utilized. Mark all fabrications with the fabricator's certification label affixed in an inconspicuous location. Fabricators shall have a minimum of 5 years of experience working with solid polymer materials.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Do not deliver materials to project site until areas are ready for installation. Deliver components and materials to the site undamaged, in containers clearly marked and labeled with manufacturer's name. Materials shall be stored indoors and adequate precautions taken to prevent damage to finished surfaces. Provide protective coverings to prevent physical damage or staining following installation, for duration of project.

1.6 WARRANTY

Provide manufacturer's warranty of ten years against defects in materials, excluding damages caused by physical or chemical abuse or excessive heat. Warranty shall provide for material and labor for replacement or repair of defective material for a period of ten years after component installation.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIAL

Provide solid polymer material that is a homogeneous filled solid polymer; not coated, laminated or of a composite construction; meeting IAPMO Z124.3 and IAPMO Z124.6 requirements. Material shall have minimum physical and performance properties specified. Superficial damage to a depth of 0.01 inch shall be repairable by sanding or polishing. Material thickness shall be as indicated on the drawings. In no case shall material be less than 1/4 inch in thickness.

2.1.1 Cast, 100 Percent Acrylic Polymer Solid Surfacing Material

Cast, 100 percent acrylic solid polymer material shall be composed of acrylic polymer, mineral fillers, and pigments and shall meet the following minimum performance requirements:

PROPERTY	REQUIREMENT (min. or max.)	TEST PROCEDURE
Tensile Strength	5800 psi (min.)	ASTM D 638
Hardness	55-Barcol Impressor (min.)	ASTM D 2583
Thermal Expansion	.000023 in/in/F (max.)	ASTM D 696
Boiling water Surface Resistance	No Change	NEMA LD 3-3.05
High Temperature Resistance	No Change	NEMA LD 3-3.06
Impact Resistance (Ball drop)		NEMA LD 3-303
1/4" sheet	36", 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
1/2" sheet	140", 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
3/4" sheet	200", 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
Mold & Mildew Growth	No growth	ASTM G 21

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL PROPERTY REQUIREMENT TEST PROCEDURE (min. or max.) Bacteria Growth No Growth ASTM G 21 Liquid Absorption (Weight in 24 hrs.) 0.1% max. ASTM D 570 Flammability ASTM E 84 Flame Spread 25 max. Smoke Developed 30 max Sanitation "Food Contact" approval NSF 51

2.1.2 Acrylic-modified Polymer Solid Surfacing Material

Cast, solid polymer material shall be composed of a formulation containing acrylic and polyester polymers, mineral fillers, and pigments. Acrylic polymer content shall be not less than 5 percent and not more than 10 percent in order to meet the following minimum performance requirements:

812562

PROPERTY	REQUIREMENT (min. or max.)	TEST PROCEDURE
Tensile Strength	4100 psi (min.)	ASTM D 638
Hardness	50-Barcol Impressor (min.)	ASTM D 2583
Thermal Expansion	.000023 in/in/F (max.)	ASTM D 696
Boiling water Surface Resistance	No Change	NEMA LD 3-3.05
High Temperature Resistance	No Change	NEMA LD 3-3.06
Impact Resistance (Ball drop)		NEMA LD 3-303
1/4" sheet	36", 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
1/2" sheet	140", 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
3/4" sheet	200", 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
Mold & Mildew Growth	No growth	ASTM G 21
Bacteria Growth	No Growth	ASTM G 21
Liquid Absorption (Weight in 24 hrs.)	0.6% max.	ASTM D 570
<pre>High Temperature Resistance Impact Resistance (Ball drop) 1/4" sheet 1/2" sheet 3/4" sheet Mold & Mildew Growth Bacteria Growth Liquid Absorption (Weight in 24 hrs.)</pre>	No change 36", 1/2 lb ball, no failure 140", 1/2 lb ball, no failure 200", 1/2 lb ball, no failure No growth No Growth 0.6% max.	NEMA LD 3-3. NEMA LD 3-3 ASTM G 21 ASTM G 21 ASTM D 570

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PROPERTY	REQUIREMENT	TEST	PROCEDURE
	(min. or max.)		

Flammability

Flame	Spread	25 max.
Smoke	Developed	100 max

Sanitation "Food Contact" approval NSF 51

2.1.3 Material Patterns and Colors

Patterns and colors for all solid polymer components and fabrications shall be those indicated on the project drawings. Pattern and color shall occur, and shall be consistent in appearance, throughout the entire depth (thickness) of the solid polymer material.

2.1.4 Surface Finish

Exposed finished surfaces and edges shall receive a uniform appearance. Exposed surface finish shall be matte; gloss rating of 5-20.

2.2 ACCESSORY PRODUCTS

Accessory products, as specified below, shall be manufactured by the solid polymer manufacturer or shall be products approved by the solid polymer manufacturer for use with the solid polymer materials being specified.

2.2.1 Seam Adhesive

Seam adhesive shall be a two-part adhesive kit to create permanent, inconspicuous, non-porous, hard seams and joints by chemical bond between solid polymer materials and components to create a monolithic appearance of the fabrication. Adhesive shall be approved by the solid polymer manufacturer. Adhesive shall be color-matched to the surfaces being bonded where solid-colored, solid polymer materials are being bonded together. The seam adhesive shall be clear or color matched where particulate patterned, solid polymer materials are being bonded together.

2.2.2 Panel Adhesive

Panel adhesive shall be neoprene based panel adhesive meeting TCA Hdbk, Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) listed. Use this adhesive to bond solid polymer components to adjacent and underlying substrates.

2.2.3 Silicone Sealant

Sealant shall be a mildew-resistant, FDA and OSHA Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) listed silicone sealant or caulk in a clear formulation. The silicone sealant shall be approved for use by the solid polymer manufacturer. Use sealant to seal all expansion joints between solid polymer components and all joints between solid polymer components and other adjacent surfaces such as walls, floors, ceiling, and plumbing fixtures.

2.2.4 Conductive Tape

Conductive tape shall be manufacturer's standard foil tape, 4 mils thick, applied around the edges of cut outs containing hot or cold appliances.

ASTM E 84

Insulating tape shall be manufacturer's standard product for use with drop-in food wells used in commercial food service applications to insulate solid polymer surfaces from hot or cold appliances.

2.2.6 Heat Reflective Tape

Heat reflective tape as recommended by the solid polymer manufacturer for use with cutouts for heat sources.

2.2.7 Mounting Hardware

Provide mounting hardware, including sink/bowl clips, inserts and fasteners for attachment of undermount sinks and lavatories.

2.3 FABRICATIONS

Components shall be factory or shop fabricated to sizes and shapes indicated, to the greatest extent practical, in accordance with approved Shop Drawings and manufacturer's requirements. Provide factory cutouts for sinks, lavatories, and plumbing fixtures where indicated on the drawings. Contours and radii shall be routed to template, with edges smooth. Defective and inaccurate work will be rejected.

2.3.1 Joints and Seams

Form joints and seams between solid polymer components using manufacturer's approved seam adhesive. Joints shall be inconspicuous in appearance and without voids to create a monolithic appearance.

2.3.2 Edge Finishing

Rout and finish component edges to a smooth, uniform appearance and finish. Edge shapes and treatments, including any inserts, shall be as detailed on the drawings. Rout all cutouts, then sand all edges smooth. Repair or reject defective or inaccurate work.

2.3.3 Counter and Vanity Top Splashes

Fabricate backsplashes and end splashes from 1/2 inch thick solid surfacing material to be 4 inches high. Backsplashes and end splashes shall be provided for all counter tops and vanity tops. Backsplashes shall be shop fabricated and be permanently attached.

2.3.3.1 Permanently Attached Backsplash

Permanently attached backsplashes shall be attached with seam adhesive and to form a radiused coved transition from countertop to backsplash.

2.3.3.2 End Splashes

End splashes shall be provided loose for installation at the jobsite after horizontal surfaces to which they are to be attached have been installed.

2.3.4 Window Stools

Fabricate window stools from thick solid surfacing, solid polymer material.

Dimensions, edge shape, and other details shall be as indicated on the drawings.

2.3.5 Counter and Vanity Tops

Fabricate all solid surfacing, solid polymer counter top and vanity top components from 3mm thick material. Edge details, dimensions, locations, and quantities shall be as indicated on the Drawings. Counter tops shall be complete with 4 inch high permanently attached with coved transition backsplash and loose endsplashes. Attach 2 inch wide reinforcing strip of polymer material under each horizontal counter top seam.

2.3.5.1 Break Room Counter Top With Sink

a. Stainless Steel Sink. Countertops with sinks shall include cutouts to template as furnished by the sink manufacturer. Manufacturer's standard sink mounting hardware for stainless steel installation shall be provided. Seam between sink and counter top shall be sealed with silicone sealant. Sink, faucet, and plumbing requirements shall be in accordance with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

2.3.5.2 Vanity Tops With Bowls

b. Solid polymer bowls shall be a solid polymer manufacturer's standard, pre-molded product specifically designed for attachment to solid polymer counter tops.

2.3.5.3 Cafeteria Counter Tops

2.3.6 Solid Polymer Sinks

Solid polymer sinks shall be a standard product of the solid polymer manufacturer, designed specifically to be installed in solid polymer countertops. Sinks shall be of the same polymer composition as the adjoining counter top. Sink design shall support a seam adhesive undermount installation method. Sinks shall be a single bowl configuration. Sink dimensions shall be as indicated on the drawings.

2.3.7 Solid Polymer Vanity Bowls

Solid polymer vanity bowls shall be a standard product of the solid polymer manufacturer, designed specifically to be installed in solid polymer vanity tops. Bowls shall be of the same polymer composition as the adjoining counter top. Bowl design shall support a seam adhesive undermount installation method. Bowl dimensions shall be as indicated on the drawings.
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PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Components

Install all components and fabricated units plumb, level, and rigid. Make field joints between solid polymer components using solid polymer manufacturer's approved seam adhesives, to provide a monolithic appearance with joints inconspicuous in the finished work. Attach metal or vitreous china sinks and lavatory bowls to counter tops using solid polymer manufacturer's recommended clear silicone sealant and mounting hardware. Solid polymer sinks and bowls shall be installed using a color-matched seam adhesive. Plumbing connections to sinks and lavatories shall be made in accordance with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

3.1.2 Silicone Sealant

Use a clear, silicone sealant or caulk to seal all expansion joints between solid polymer components and all joints between solid polymer components and other adjacent surfaces such as walls, floors, ceiling, and plumbing fixtures. Sealant bead shall be smooth and uniform in appearance and shall be the minimum size necessary to bridge any gaps between the solid surfacing material and the adjacent surface. Bead shall be continuous and run the entire length of the joint being sealed.

3.1.3 Plumbing

Make plumbing connections to sinks and lavatories in accordance with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

3.2 CLEAN-UP

Components shall be cleaned after installation and covered to protect against damage during completion of the remaining project items. Components damaged after installation by other trades will be repaired or replaced at the General Contractor's cost. Component supplier will provide a repair/replace cost estimate to the General Contractor who shall approve estimate before repairs are made. Submit maintenance data as specified in the Submittals paragraph, under SD-10.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 14 00

FLUID-APPLIED WATERPROOFING 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 578	(2009e1) Standard Specification for Rigid, Cellular Polystyrene Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 836	(2006) High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use With Separate Wearing Course
ASTM D 1056	(2007) Standard Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials - Sponge or Expanded Rubber
ASTM D 1751	(2004; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
ASTM D 1752	(2004a; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data Fluid-applied membrane Membrane primer Elastomeric sheet Flexible foam-backed elastomeric sheet Solvent Moisture meter

Bond breaker

Submit material description and physical properties, application details, and recommendations regarding shelf life, application procedures, and precautions on flammability and toxicity.

1.3 PREWATERPROOFING CONFERENCE

Prior to starting application of waterproofing system, arrange and attend a prewaterproofing conference to ensure a clear understanding of drawings and specifications. Give the Contracting Officer 7 days advance written notice of the time and place of meeting. Ensure that the mechanical and electrical subcontractor, flashing and sheetmetal subcontractor, and other trades that may perform other types of work on or over the membrane after installation, attend this conference.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver waterproofing materials in manufacturer's original, unopened containers, with labels intact and legible. Containers of materials covered by a referenced specification number shall bear the specification number, type, and class of the contents. Deliver materials in sufficient quantity to continue work without interruption. Store and protect materials in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and use within their indicated shelf life. When hazardous materials are involved, adhere to special precautions of the manufacturer, unless precautions conflict with local, state, and federal regulations. Promptly remove from the site materials or incomplete work adversely affected by exposure to moisture or freezing. Store materials on pallets and cover from top to bottom with canvas tarpaulins.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Apply materials when ambient temperature is 40 degrees F or above for a period of 24 hours prior to the application and when there is no ice, frost, surface moisture, or visible dampness on the substrate surface. Apply materials when air temperature is expected to remain above 40 degrees F during the cure period recommended by the manufacturer. Moisture test for substrate is specified under paragraph entitled "Moisture Test." Work may be performed within heated enclosures, provided the surface temperature of the substrate is maintained at a minimum of 40 degrees F for 24 hours prior to the application of the waterproofing, and remains above that temperature during the cure period recommended by the manufacturer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FLUID-APPLIED MEMBRANE

ASTM C 836.

2.2 MEMBRANE PRIMER

As recommended by the fluid-applied membrane manufacturer unless specifically prohibited by the manufacturer of the fluid-applied membrane.

2.3 SEALANT

As specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

2.4 SEALANT PRIMER

As specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

2.5 BACKING MATERIAL

Premolded, closed-cell, polyethylene, or polyurethane foam rod having a diameter 25 percent larger than joint width before being compressed into joint. Provide bond breaker of polyethylene film or other suitable material between backing material and sealant.

2.6 JOINT FILLER

As specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE, ASTM D 1751 or ASTM D 1752.

2.7 BOND BREAKER

As recommended by the fluid-applied membrane manufacturer. Bond breaker shall not interfere with the curing process or other performance properties of the fluid-applied membrane.

2.8 ELASTOMERIC SHEET

Preformed; as recommended by the fluid-applied membrane manufacturer. Bond strength between the fluid-applied membrane and the preformed elastomeric sheet shall be a minimum of one psi when tested in accordance with ASTM C 836.

2.9 ELASTOMERIC SHEET ADHESIVE

As recommended by the elastomeric sheet manufacturer.

2.10 FLEXIBLE FOAM-BACKED ELASTOMERIC SHEET

Flexible foam-backed elastomeric sheet for protection over preformed elastomeric sheet at expansion joints shall be 1/2 inch thick, minimum, closed cell foam conforming to ASTM D 1056, Type 2, Class B, Grades 2 or 3, factory-bonded to 1/16 inch thick, minimum, preformed elastomeric sheet.

2.11 INSULATION

Polystyrene foam conforming to ASTM C 578, Class IV, thickness as indicated .

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Coordinate work with that of other trades to ensure that components to be incorporated into the waterproofing system are available when needed. Inspect and approve surfaces immediately before application of waterproofing materials. Remove laitance, loose aggregate, sharp projections, grease, oil, dirt, curing compounds, and other contaminants which could adversely affect the complete bonding of the fluid-applied membrane to the concrete surface.

3.1.1 Flashings

Make penetrations through sleeves in concrete slab watertight before application of waterproofing. After flashing is completed, cover elastomeric sheet with fluid-applied waterproofing during waterproofing application.

3.1.1.1 Drains

Make drain flanges flush with surface of structural slab. Apply a full elastomeric sheet around the drain, with edges fully adhered to drain flange and to structural slab. Do not adhere elastomeric sheet over joint between drain and concrete slab. Do not plug drainage or weep holes. Cover elastomeric sheet with fluid-applied waterproofing during waterproofing application. Lap elastomeric sheet a minimum of 4 inches onto concrete slab.

3.1.1.2 Walls and Vertical Surfaces

Flash wall intersections which are not of monolithic pour or constructed with reinforced concrete joints with an elastomeric sheet adhered to both vertical wall surfaces and concrete slab. Flash intersections which are monolithically poured or constructed with reinforced concrete joints with either an elastomeric sheet or a vertical grade of fluid-applied waterproofing adhered to vertical wall surfaces and concrete slab. Leave sheet unadhered for a distance of one inch from the corner on both vertical and horizontal surfaces.

3.1.2 Cracks and Joints

Prepare visible cracks and joints in substrate to receive fluid-applied waterproofing membrane by placing a bond breaker and an elastomeric slip sheet between membrane and substrate. Cracks that show movement shall receive a 2 inch bond breaker followed by an elastomeric sheet adhered to the deck. Nonmoving cracks shall be double coated with fluid-applied waterproofing.

3.1.3 Priming

Prime surfaces to receive fluid-applied waterproofing membrane. Apply primer as required by membrane manufacturer's printed instructions.

3.2 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Protect waterproofing materials during transport and application. Do not dilute primers and other materials, unless specifically recommended by materials manufacturer. Keep containers closed except when removing contents. Do not mix remains of unlike materials. Thoroughly remove residual materials before using application equipment for mixing and transporting materials. Do not permit equipment on the project site that has residue of materials used on previous projects. Use cleaners only for cleaning, not for thinning primers or membrane materials. Ensure that workers and others who walk on cured membrane wear clean, soft-soled shoes to avoid damaging the waterproofing materials.

3.3 APPLICATION

Over primed surfaces, provide a uniform, wet, monolithic coating of fluid-applied membrane, 60 mils thick, plus or minus 5 mils by following manufacturer's printed instructions. Apply material by trowel, squeegee, roller, brush, spray apparatus, or other method recommended by membrane manufacturer. Check wet film thickness as specified in paragraph entitled "Film Thickness" and adjust application rate as necessary to provide a uniform coating of the thickness specified. Where possible, mark off surface to be coated in equal units to facilitate proper coverage. At expansion joints, control joints, prepared cracks, flashing, and terminations, carry membrane over preformed elastomeric sheet in a uniform 60 mil thick, plus or minus 5 mils, wet thickness to provide a monolithic coating. If membrane cures before next application, wipe previously applied membrane with a solvent to remove dirt and dust that could inhibit adhesion of overlapping membrane coat. Use solvent recommended by the membrane manufacturer, as approved.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Moisture Test

Prior to application of fluid-applied waterproofing, measure moisture content of substrate with a moisture meter in the presence of the Contracting Officer. An acceptable device is the Delmhorst Moisture Meter, Model BD7/2E/CS, Type 21 E. Similar meters by other manufacturers, which are suitable for the purpose, may be used as approved by the Contracting Officer. Do not begin application until meter reading indicates "dry" range.

3.4.2 Film Thickness

Measure wet film thickness every 100 square feetduring application by placing flat metal plates on the substrate or using a mil-thickness gage especially manufactured for the purpose.

3.4.3 Flood Test

After application and curing is complete, plug drains and fill waterproofed area with water to a depth of 2 inches. A minimum 48 hour cure time, or longer cure time if recommended by the membrane manufacturer, shall be required prior to flood testing. Allow water to stand 24 hours. Test watertightness by measuring water level at beginning and end of the 24 hour period. If water level falls, drain water, allow installation to dry, and inspect. Make repairs or replace as required and repeat the test. Work P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

shall not proceed before approval of repairs or replacement.

3.5 INFORMATION CARD

Furnish a typewritten card containing information listed in the attached Form 1, framed in a watertight frame under clear glass or plastic for each waterproofing installation. Furnish framed card and duplicate card.

FORM 1

FLUID-APPLIED WATERPROOFING SYSTEM COMPONENTS

- 1. Contract Number
- 2. Date Work Completed
- 3. Project Specification Designation
- 4. Substrate Material
- 5. Slope of Substrate
- 6. Drains Type/Manufacturer

7. Waterproofing

- a. Membrane
- b. Sealant
- c. Elastomeric Sheet
- d. Materials Manufacturer(s)
- 10. Insulation
 - a. Type
 - b. Thickness
 - c. Manufacturer's Name
- 14. Statement of Compliance or Exception

Contractor's Signature	Date	Signed
Inspector's Signature	Date	Signed

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 21 13

BOARD AND BLOCK INSULATION 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM	C 1289	(2008) Standard Specification for Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation Board
ASTM	C 272	(2001; R 2007) Water Absorption of Core Materials for Structural Sandwich Constructions
ASTM	C 553	(2008) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Commercial and Industrial Applications
ASTM	C 930	(2005) Potential Health and Safety Concerns Associated with Thermal Insulation Materials and Accessories
ASTM	D 3833/D 3833M	(1996; R 2006) Water Vapor Transmission of Pressure-Sensitive Tapes
ASTM	E 136	(2009) Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C
ASTM	E 154	(2008a) Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth Under Concrete Slabs, on Walls, or as Ground Cover
ASTM	E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM	E 96/E 96M	(2005) Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials
	NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
NFPA	211	(2006) Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances

NFPA 70 (2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910.134 Respiratory Protection

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Block or board insulation; G

Vapor retarder

Pressure sensitive tape

Protection board or coating

Accessories

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Block or Board Insulation

Adhesive

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.3.1 Delivery

Deliver materials to the site in original sealed wrapping bearing manufacturer's name and brand designation, specification number, type, grade, R-value, and class. Store and handle to protect from damage. Do not allow insulation materials to become wet, soiled, crushed, or covered with ice or snow. Comply with manufacturer's recommendations for handling, storing, and protecting of materials before and during installation.

1.3.2 Storage

Inspect materials delivered to the site for damage; unload and store out of weather in manufacturer's original packaging. Store only in dry locations, not subject to open flames or sparks, and easily accessible for inspection and handling.

1.4 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1.4.1 Respirators

Provide installers with dust/mist respirators, training in their use, and protective clothing, all approved by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)/Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134.

1.4.2 Other Safety Considerations

Consider safety concerns and measures as outlined in ASTM C 930. PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BLOCK OR BOARD INSULATION

Provide only thermal insulating materials recommended by manufacturer for type of application indicated. Provide board or block thermal insulation conforming to the following standards and the physical properties listed below:

e. Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Insulation: ASTM C 1289

1. Type I Aluminum Foil on both major surfaces. Class 2 - Glass fiber reinforced core.

2.1.1 Thermal Resistance

As indicated.

- 2.1.2 Fire Protection Requirement
 - a. Flame spread index of 75 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.
 - b. Smoke developed index of 150 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2.1.3 Other Material Properties

Provide thermal insulating materials with the following properties:

- c. Water Vapor Permeance: Not more than 1.1 Perms or less when measured according to ASTM E 96/E 96M, desiccant method, in the thickness required to provide the specified thermal resistance, including facings, if any.
- d. Water Absorption: Not more than 2 percent by total immersion, by volume, when measured according to ASTM C 272.
- e. Water Adsorption: Not more than 1 percent by volume when measured in accordance with paragraph 14 of ASTM C 553.
- 2.1.4 Recycled Materials

Provide thermal insulation containing recycled materials to the extent practicable, provided that the material meets all other requirements of this section. The minimum required recycled material contents (by weight, not volume) are:

Polyisocyanurate/Polyurethane: 9 percent

2.1.5 Prohibited Materials

Do not provide materials containing more than one percent of asbestos.

2.2 VAPOR RETARDER AND WATERPROOFING

2.2.1 Waterproofing for Masonry Cavity Walls

Bituminous material is specified in Section 07 14 00 BITUMINOUS DAMPPROOFING.

- 2.2.2 Vapor Retarder under Floor Slab
 - a. Water vapor permeance: 0.2 Perm or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 96/E 96M.
 - b. Puncture resistance: Maximum load no less than 40 pounds when tested according to ASTM E 154.
- 2.3 PRESSURE SENSITIVE TAPE

As recommended by manufacturer of vapor retarder and having a water vapor permeance rating of one perm or less when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3833/D 3833M.

2.4 PROTECTION BOARD OR COATING

As recommended by insulation manufacturer.

- 2.5 ACCESSORIES
- 2.5.1 Adhesive

As recommended by insulation manufacturer.

2.5.2 Mechanical Fasteners

Corrosion resistant fasteners as recommended by the insulation manufacturer.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Before installing insulation, ensure that all areas that will be in contact with the insulation are dry and free of projections which could cause voids, compressed insulation, or punctured vapor retarders. If installing perimeter or under slab insulation, check that the fill is flat, smooth, dry, and well tamped. If moisture or other conditions are found that do not allow the proper installation of the insulation, do not proceed but notify the Contracting Officer of such conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

3.2.1 Blocking Around Heat Producing Devices

Unless using insulation board that passes ASTM E 136 in addition to the requirements in Part 2, install non-combustible blocking around heat producing devices to provide the following clearances:

 Recessed lighting fixtures, including wiring compartments, ballasts, and other heat producing devices, unless certified for installation surrounded by insulation: 3 inches from outside face of fixtures and devices or as required by NFPA 70and, if insulation is to be placed above fixture or device, 24 inches above fixture.

c. Vents and vent connectors used for venting products of combustion, flues, and chimneys other than masonry chimneys: minimum clearances as required by NFPA 211.

3.3 INSTALLATION

3.3.1 Insulation Board

Install and handle insulation in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. Keep material dry and free of extraneous materials. Observe safe work practices.

3.3.2 Electrical Wiring

Do not install insulation in a manner that would sandwich electrical wiring between two layers of insulation.

3.3.3 Cold Climate Requirement

Place insulation to the outside of pipes.

3.3.4 Continuity of Insulation

Butt tightly against adjoining boards, studs, rafters, joists, sill plates, headers and obstructions. Provide continuity and integrity of insulation at corners, wall to ceiling joint, roof, and floor. Avoid creating any thermal bridges or voids.

3.4 INSTALLATION ON WALLS

3.4.1 Installation on Masonry Walls

Apply board directly to masonry with adhesive or fasteners as recommended by the insulation manufacturer. Fit between obstructions without impaling board on ties or anchors. Apply in parallel courses with joints breaking midway over course below. Put ends in moderate contact with adjoining insulation without forcing. Cut and shape as required to fit around wall penetrations, projections or openings to accommodate conduit or other services. Seal around cut-outs with sealant. Install board in wall cavities so that it leaves at least a nominal one inch free air space outside of the insulation to allow for cavity drainage.

3.4.2 Mechanical Attachment on Concrete and Masonry Walls

Cut insulation to cover walls. Apply adhesive to wall and set clip or other mechanical fastener in adhesive as recommended by manufacturer. After curing of adhesive, install insulation over fasteners, bend split prongs flush with insulation. Butt all edges of insulation and seal with tape.

3.5 PERIMETER INSULATION

3.5.1 Manufacturer's Instructions

Install, attach, tape edges, provide vapor retarder and other requirements such as protection against vermin, insects, damage during construction as recommended in manufacturer's instructions.

3.5.2 Insulation on Vertical Surfaces

Install thermal insulation as indicated. Fasten insulation with adhesive or mechanical fasteners.

3.5.3 Protection of Insulation

Protect insulation on vertical surfaces from damage during construction and back filling by application of protection board or coating. Do not leave installed vertical insulation unprotected overnight. Install protection over entire exposed exterior insulation board.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 22 00

ROOF AND DECK INSULATION 11/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 1177/C 1177M	(2008) Standard Specification for Glass Mat Gypsum Substrate for Use as Sheathing
ASTM C 1289	(2008) Standard Specification for Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation Board
ASTM D 226/D 226M	(2009) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
FM GLOBAL (FM)	
FM 4470	(1986; R 1992) Class I Roof Covers
FM P7825	(2005) Approval Guide
FM P7825c	(2005) Approval Guide Building Materials
FM P9513	<pre>(2002) Specialist Data Book Set for Roofing Contractors; contains 1-22 (2001), 1-28 (2002), 1-29 (2002), 1-28R/1-29R (1998), 1-30 (2000), 1-31 (2000), 1-32 (2000), 1-33 (2000), 1-34 (2001), 1-49 (2000), 1-52 (2000), 1-54 (2001)</pre>

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL Bld Mat Dir (2009) Building Materials Directory

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Wood nailers

Show location and spacing of wood nailers that are required for securing insulation . Show a complete description of the procedures for the installation of each phase of the system indicating the type of materials, thicknesses, identity codes, sequence of laying insulation, location of ridges and valleys, special methods for cutting and fitting of insulation, and special precautions. The drawings shall be based on field measurements.

SD-03 Product Data

Fasteners; G

Insulation; G

Include minimum thickness of insulation for steel decks and fastener pattern for insulation on steel decks.

SD-06 Test Reports

Flame spread and smoke developed ratings

Submit in accordance with ASTM E 84.

SD-07 Certificates

Installer qualifications

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Nails and fasteners

Roof insulation, including field of roof and perimeter attachment requirements.

1.3 MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATE

Submit certificate from the insulation manufacturer attesting that the installer has the proper qualifications for installing tapered roof insulation systems.

Certificate attesting that the polyisocyanurate insulation contains recovered material and showing estimated percent of recovered material.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Insulation on Steel Decks

Roof insulation shall have a flame spread rating not greater than 75 and a smoke developed rating not greater than 150, exclusive of covering, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. Insulation bearing the UL label and listed in the UL Bld Mat Dir as meeting the flame spread and smoke developed ratings will be accepted in lieu of copies of test reports. Compliance with flame spread and smoke developed ratings will not be required when insulation has been tested as part of a roof construction assembly of the type used for this project and the construction is listed as fire-classified in the UL Bld Mat Dir or listed as Class I roof deck construction in the FM P7825. Insulation tested as part of a roof construction assembly shall bear UL or FM labels attesting to the ratings specified herein.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.5.1 Delivery

Deliver materials to site in manufacturer's unopened and undamaged standard commercial containers bearing the following legible information:

- a. Name of manufacturer;
- b. Brand designation;
- c. Specification number, type, and class, as applicable, where materials are covered by a referenced specification; and

Deliver materials in sufficient quantity to allow continuity of the work.

1.5.2 Storage and Handling

Store and handle materials in a manner to protect from damage, exposure to open flame or other ignition sources, and from wetting, condensation or moisture absorption. Store in an enclosed building or trailer that provides a dry, adequately ventilated environment. Replace damaged material with new material.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Do not install roof insulation during inclement weather or when air temperature is below 40 degrees F and interior humidity is 45 percent or greater, or when there is visible ice, frost, or moisture on the roof deck.

1.7 PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

1.7.1 Special Protection

Provide special protection approved by the insulation manufacturer, or avoid heavy traffic on completed work when ambient temperature is above 80 degrees F.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 INSULATION

2.1.1 Insulation Types

Roof insulation shall be an assembly of the following materials and compatible with attachment methods for the specified insulation and roof membrane:

b. Polyisocyanurate Board: ASTM C 1289 Type II, fibrous felt or glass mat membrane both sides, except minimum compressive strength shall be 20 pounds per square inch (psi).

2.1.2 Recovered Materials

Provide thermal insulation materials containing recycled materials to the extent practical. The required minimum recycled material content for the listed materials are:

Polyisocyanurate 9 percent recovered material

2.1.3 Insulation Thickness

As necessary to provide a thermal resistance (R value) of 30 or more . Thickness shall be based on the "R" value for aged insulation. Insulation over steel decks shall satisfy both specified R value and minimum thickness for width of rib opening recommended in insulation manufacturer's published literature.

2.2 PROTECTION BOARD

For use as a fire barrier (overlayment), or protection board for mechanically fastened roof insulation.

2.2.1 Glass Mat Gypsum Roof Board

ASTM C 1177/C 1177M, 0 Flame Spread and 0 Smoke Developed when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, 500 psi, Class A, non-combustible, 1/2 inch thick, 4 by 8 feet board size.

- 2.3 MOISTURE CONTROL
- 2.3.1 Organic Roofing

ASTM D 226/D 226M, Type I.

2.4 FASTENERS

Flush-driven through flat round or hexagonal steel or plastic plates. Steel plates shall be zinc-coated, flat round not less than 1 3/8 inch diameter or hexagonal not less than 28 gage. Plastic plates shall be high-density, molded thermoplastic with smooth top surface, reinforcing ribs and not less than 3 inches in diameter. Fastener head shall recess fully into the plastic plate after it is driven. Plates shall be formed to prevent dishing. Do not use bell-or cup-shaped plates. Fasteners shall conform to insulation manufacturer's recommendations except that holding power, when driven, shall be not less than 120 pounds each in steel deck. Fasteners for steel decks shall conform to FM P7825c for Class I roof deck construction, and shall be spaced to withstand an uplift pressure of 90 pounds per square foot.

2.4.1 Fasteners for Steel Decks

Approved hardened penetrating fasteners or screws conforming to FM 4470 and listed in FM P7825c for Class I roof deck construction. Quantity and placement to withstand a minimum uplift pressure of 90 psf conforming to FM P7825.

2.5 WOOD NAILERS

Pressure-preservative-treated as specified in Section 06 10 00 ROUGH CARPENTRY.

- PART 3 EXECUTION
- 3.1 EXAMINATION AND PREPARATION
- 3.1.1 Surface Inspection

Surfaces shall be clean, smooth, and dry. Check roof deck surfaces, including surfaces sloped to roof drains and outlets, for defects before starting work.

The Contracting Officer will inspect and approve the surfaces immediately before starting installation. Prior to installing insulation, perform the following:

- b. Examine steel decks to ensure that panels are properly secured to structural members and to each other and that surfaces of top flanges are flat or slightly convex.
- 3.1.2 Surface Preparation

Correct defects and inaccuracies in roof deck surface to eliminate poor drainage and hollow or low spots and perform the following:

- a. Install wood nailers the same thickness as insulation at eaves, edges, curbs, walls, and roof openings for securing cant strips, gravel stops, gutters, and flashing flanges. On decks with slopes of one inch per foot or more, install wood nailers perpendicular to slope for securing insulation. Space nailers in accordance with approved shop drawings.
- d. Cover steel decks with a layer of insulation board of sufficient thickness to span the width of a deck rib opening, and conforming to fire safety requirements. Secure with piercing or

self-drilling, self-tapping fasteners of quantity and placement conforming to FM P7825. Insulation joints parallel to ribs of deck shall occur on solid bearing surfaces only, not over open ribs.

3.2 INSULATION INSTALLATION

Apply insulation in two layers with staggered joints when total required thickness of insulation exceeds 1/2 inch. Lay insulation so that continuous longitudinal joints are perpendicular to direction of roofing, as specified in Section 07 41 20, and end joints of each course are staggered with those of adjoining courses. When using multiple layers of insulation, joints of each succeeding layer shall be parallel and offset in both directions with respect to layer below. Keep insulation 1/2 inch clear of vertical surfaces penetrating and projecting from roof surface.

3.2.1 Installation Using Only Mechanical Fasteners

Secure total thickness of insulation with penetrating type fasteners.

- 3.2.2 Special Precautions for Installation of Foam Insulation
- 3.2.2.1 Polyisocyanurate Insulation

Where polyisocyanurate foam board insulation is provided, install 1/2 inch glass mat gypsum roof board over top surface of foam board insulation. Stagger joints of insulation with respect to foam board insulation below.

- 3.3 PROTECTION
- 3.3.1 Protection of Applied Insulation

Completely cover each day's installation of insulation with the finished roofing specified in 07 41 20 on same day. Do not permit phased construction. Protect open spaces between insulation and parapets or other walls and spaces at curbs, scuttles, and expansion joints, until permanent roofing and flashing are applied. Do not permit storing, walking, wheeling, or trucking directly on insulation or on roofed surfaces. Provide smooth, clean board or plank walkways, runways, and platforms near supports, as necessary, to distribute weight to conform to indicated live load limits of roof construction . Exposed edges of the insulation shall be protected by cutoffs at the end of each work day or whenever precipitation is imminent. Fill all profile voids in cut-offs to prevent entrapping of moisture into the area below the membrane. Cutoffs shall be removed when work is resumed.

3.3.2 Damaged Work and Materials

Restore work and materials that become damaged during construction to original condition or replace with new materials.

3.4 INSPECTION

The Contractor shall establish and maintain an inspection procedure to assure compliance of the installed roof insulation with the contract requirements. Any work found not to be in compliance with the contract shall be promptly removed and replaced or corrected in an approved manner. Quality control shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Observation of environmental conditions; number and skill level of insulation workers; start and end time of work.
- b. Verification of certification, listing or label compliance with FM P9513.
- c. Verification of proper storage and handling of insulation before, during, and after installation.
- e. Inspection of mechanical fasteners; type, number, length, and spacing.
- Coordination with other materials, cants, sleepers, and nailing strips.
- g. Inspection of insulation joint orientation and laps between layers, joint width and bearing of edges of insulation on deck.
- h. Installation of cutoffs and proper joining of work on subsequent days.
- i. Continuation of complete roofing system installation to cover insulation installed same day.
 - -- End of Section --

SECTION 07 41 20

METAL ROOFING 05/04(Revised 02/10)

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (ASCE)

ASCE 7 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A	755/A 755M	(2004a) Steel Sheet, Metallic Coated by the Hot-Dip Process and Prepainted by the Coil-Coating Process for Exterior Exposed Building Products
ASTM A	792/A 792M	Steel Sheet, 55% Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM D	1308	(Effect of Household Chemicals on Clear and Pigmented Organic Finishes
ASTM D	1654	Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments

ASTM	D	1970	Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection
ASTM	D	2244	Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates
ASTM	D	2247	Testing Water Resistance of Coatings in 100% Relative Humidity
ASTM	D	2794	Resistance of Organic Coatings to the Effects of Rapid Deformation (Impact)
ASTM	D	3359	Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test
ASTM	D	4214	Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films
ASTM	D	4587	Standard Practice for Fluorescent UV-Condensation Exposures of Paint and Related Coatings
ASTM	D	522	Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings
ASTM	D	523	Specular Gloss
ASTM	D	5894	Cyclic Salt Fog/UV Exposure of Painted Metal, (Alternating Exposures in a Fog/Dry Cabinet and a UV/Condensation Cabinet)
ASTM	D	610	Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces
ASTM	D	714	Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints
ASTM	D	968	Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by Falling Abrasive
ASTM	Ε	1592	Structural Performance of Sheet Metal Roof and Siding Systems by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference
ASTM	G	154	Operating Fluorescent Light Apparatus for UV Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials
METAL BUILDING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (MBMA)			
MBMA	RS	SDM	Metal Roofing Systems Design Manual
NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA)			

NRCA 0405 Roofing and Waterproofing Manual

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF METAL ROOF SYSTEM

Factory color finished, galvalume metal panel roof system with concealed clip attachment through to deck substrate. Roof panel profile shall be standing seam and with stiffening, striated pattern in the flat of the panel as shown on drawings.

1.2.1 Design Requirements

1.2.2 Wind Uplift Resistance

The required uplift resistance of the roof assembly shall be calculated in accordance with ASCE 7 and the current edition of the International Building Code. Metal roof panel assembly shall resist the calculated loads incorporating appropriate safety factors and including increased loads in perimeter and corner areas as indicated on the drawings.

The metalroof assembly shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1592 to resist the specified loads. Non-tested assemblies shall not be installed, except as approved by the Contracting Officer..

1.2.2.1 Roof System Performance Requirements

The installed roof assembly shall be watertight, conform to the roof slope, and resist the uplift pressures specified. The Contractor shall furnish a commercially available roofing system which satisfies all specified requirements.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES: SD-02 Shop Drawings

Metal Roofing; G

Drawings consisting of catalog cuts, panel configuration, system assembly, attachment details, flashing details, erection drawings, and other data as necessary to clearly describe layouts, construction details, fasteners, and erection. Drawings shall be approved by the metal roofing manufacturer prior to submission.

SD-03 Product Data

Roof panels; G

FACTORY COLOR FINISH; G

Accessories;G

Fasteners;G

UNDERLAYMENTS;G

Gaskets and Insulating Compounds;G

Local/Regional Materials

Recycled Content

Heat Island Effect-Roof-

SD-04 Samples

Roof Panels

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

Factory-applied Color Finish Charts; G

Provide standard and custom color charts for roof panel and accessory color selection.

Accessories

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

Fasteners

Two samples of each type to be used with statement regarding intended use.

Gaskets and Insulating Compounds

Sealant; Gles of each type to be used and descriptive data.

SD-05 Design Data

Wind Uplift Resistance; G

Engineering calculations comparing wind uplift calculations with tested wind resistance. Calculations shall be prepared, signed, and sealed by a registered structural engineer.

SD-06 Test Reports

Roof assembly; G

Factory Color Finish Performance Requirements;G

SD-07 Certificates

Roof Panels; G

Certificates from the roof panel manufacturer attesting that the panels and accessories conform to the specified requirements and are suitable for the installation environment at the indicated design slope.

Coil stock compatibility; G

Provide certification of coil compatibility with roll forming machinery to be used in the field.

Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen Underlayment;G

Certify underlayment compatibility with service conditions of the roof installation.

Qualification of Manufacturer; G

Certify that the manufacturer of the roof membrane meets requirements specified under paragraph entitled "Qualification of Manufacturer."

Qualification of Applicator; G

Certify that the applicator meets requirements specified under paragraph entitled "Qualification of Applicator."

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

INSULATION

INSTALLATION

Roof panel installation manual; G

Submit manufacturer's printed installation manual and instructions.

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports; G Copy of manufacturer's field inspection reports, submitted SD-11 Closeout Submittals.ch site visit.

Warranties;G

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Qualification of Manufacturer

Metal roof panel manufacturer shall have been in the business of manufacturing metal roof panels for a period of not less than 5 years.

1.4.1.1 Manufacturer's Technical Representative

The manufacturer's technical representative shall be thoroughly familiar with the products to be installed, installation requirements and practices, and with any special considerations in the geographical area where construction will take place. The representative shall be available to perform field inspections and attend meetings as specified.

1.4.2 Qualification of Applicator

Metal roof system applicator shall be approved, authorized, or licensed in writing by the roof panel manufacturer and shall have a minimum of five years experience as an approved, authorized, or licensed applicator with that manufacturer and be approved at a level capable of providing the specified warranty. The applicator shall supply the names, locations and client contact information of 5 projects of similar size and scope that the applicator has constructed using the manufacturer's roofing products submitted for this project within the previous five years.

1.4.3 Preroofing Conference

After approval of submittals and before performing roofing system installation work, hold a preroofing conference to review the following:

- Drawings and specifications and submittals related to the roof work;
- b. Roof system components installation;
- c. Procedure for the roof manufacturer's technical representative's onsite inspection and acceptance of the roofing substrates, the name of the manufacturer's technical representatives, the frequency of the onsite visits, distribution of copies of the inspection reports from the manufacturer's technical representative;
- d. Contractor's plan for coordination of the work of the various trades involved in providing the roofing system and other components secured to the roofing; and
- e. Quality control plan for the roof system installation;
- f. Safety requirements.

Preroofing conference scheduling shall be coordinated with the Contracting Officer. The conference shall be attended by the Contractor, the

Contracting Officer's designated personnel, personnel directly responsible for the installation of metal roof system, flashing and sheet metal work, mechanical and electrical work, other trades interfacing with the roof work, and representative of the metal roofing manufacturer. Before beginning roofing work, provide a copy of meeting notes and action items to all attending parties. Note action items requiring resolution prior to start of roof work.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver, store, and handle panel materials, bulk roofing products, accessories, and other manufactured items in a manner to prevent damage and deformation, as recommended by the manufacturer, and as specified.

1.5.1 Delivery

Deliver materials to the site in undamaged condition. Provide adequate packaging to protect materials during shipment. Crated materials shall not be uncrated until ready for use, except for inspection. Immediately upon arrival of materials at jobsite, inspect materials for damage, deformation, dampness, and staining. Remove affected materials from the site. Remove moisture from wet materials not otherwise affected, restack and protect from further moisture exposure.

1.5.2 Storage

Stack materials stored on site on platforms or pallets, and cover with tarpaulins or other weathertight covering which prevents trapping of water or condensation under the covering. Store roof panels so that water which may have accumulated during transit or storage will drain off. Do not store panels in contact with materials that might cause staining. Secure coverings and stored items to protect from wind displacement.

1.5.3 Handling

Handle materials in a manner to avoid damage. Select and operate material handling equipment so as not to damage materials or applied roofing.

1.6 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.6 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Metal roofing materials may be locally available.

- 1.6.2 Recycled Content See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for recycled material requirements. Metal roofing materials may contain recycled material content.
- 1.6.2 Heat Island Effect-Roof-See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for SRI compliance path options and material requirements.
- 1.7 WARRANTIES

Provide metal roof system material and workmanship warranties meeting specified requirements. Revision or amendment to manufacturer's standard

warranty shall be provided as required to comply with the specified requirements.

1.7.1 Metal Roof Panel Manufacturer Warranty

Furnish the metal roof panel manufacturer's 20-year no dollar limit roof system materials and installation workmanship warranty, including flashing, insulation, components, trim, and accessories necessary for a watertight roof system construction. The warranty shall run directly to the Government and commence at time of Government's acceptance of the roof work. The warranty shall state that:

> a. If within the warranty period the metal roof system, as installed for its intended use in the normal climatic and environmental conditions of the facility, becomes non-watertight, shows evidence of moisture intrusion within the assembly, displaces, corrodes, perforates, separates at the seams, or shows evidence of excessive weathering due to defective materials or installation workmanship, the repair or replacement of the defective and damaged materials of the metal roof system and correction of defective workmanship shall be the responsibility of the metal roof panel manufacturer. All costs associated with the repair or replacement work shall be the responsibility of the metal roof panel manufacturer.

> b. When the manufacturer or his approved applicator fail to perform the repairs within 72 hours of notification, emergency temporary repairs performed by others shall not void the warranty.

1.7.2 Manufacturer's Finish Warranty

Provide a manufacturer's 20 year exterior material finish warranty warranting that the factory color finish, under normal atmospheric conditions at the site, will not crack, peel, or delaminate; chalk in excess of a numerical rating of 8 when measured in accordance with ASTM D 4214; or fade or change colors in excess of 5 NBS units as measured in accordance with ASTM D 2244.

1.7.3 Metal Roof System Installer Warranty

The roof system installer shall warrant for a period of not less than two (2) years that the roof system, as installed, is free from defects in installation workmanship, to include the roof panel installation, flashing, underlayment, sheathing board, insulation, accessories, attachments, and sheet metal installation integral to a complete watertight roof system assembly. The warranty shall run directly to the Government. Correction of defective workmanship and replacement of damaged or affected materials shall be the responsibility of the metal roof system installer. All costs associated with the repair or replacement work shall be the responsibility of the installer. Repair or replacement work that becomes necessary within the warranty period shall be approved, as required, and accomplished in a manner so as to restore the integrity of the roof system assembly and validity of the metal roof system manufacturer warranty for the remainder of the manufacturer warranty period.

1.8 CONFORMANCE AND COMPATIBILITY

The entire metal roofing and flashing system shall be in accordance with specified and indicated requirements, including wind resistance requirements. Work not specifically addressed and any deviation from specified requirements shall be in general accordance with recommendations of the MBMA RSDM, NRCA 0405, the metal panel manufacturer's published recommendations and details, and compatible with surrounding components and construction. Any deviation from specified or indicated requirements shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval prior to installation.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ROOF PANELS

Roof panels shall be steel with a factory-applied color finish. Panel attachment shall be with concealed clips. Panel profile shall be standing seamas shown on drawings. Roof panels shall provide nominal 450 mm (18 inches) of coverage in place. Minimum height of seams at overlap of adjacent roof sheets shall be (2 inches) and as required by the roof panel manufacturer's standard for the indicated roof slope. Individual panels shall be of continuous length sufficient to cover the entire length of any unbroken roof slope with no joints or seams, except where indicated or approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Panels shall be formed without warping, waviness, or ripples that are not a part of the panel profile and shall be free of damage to the finish coating system. Provisions shall be made for thermal expansion and contraction consistent with the type of system to be used. All sheets shall be either square-cut or miter-cut.

2.1.1 Steel Panels

Aluminum-zinc alloy coated steel conforming to ASTM A 792/A 792M, AZ 55 coating. Prepainted steel sheet shall also comply with ASTM A 755/A 755M. Roof panel material shall be minimum 0.60 mm (24 gage) thick prior to coating application, and as required to meet wind uplift requirements. Panels shall be within 95 percent of the nominal thickness. Panels that have become wet during shipment and have started to oxidize shall be rejected.

2.1.2 Texture

Smooth with stiffening striated pattern parallel to panel length.

2.2 ROOF PANEL FACTORY COLOR FINISH

Provide factory-applied, thermally cured coating system on roof panel surfaces. Provide exterior coat of primer and 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride resin color finish coat on the exposed side. Prime coat shall be not less than 0.005 mm (0.2 mil). Color finish coat shall be not less than 0.02 mm (0.8 mil). Total color coating system thickness shall be not less P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

than 0.025 mm (1 mil) and with any additional primer and finish coat thickness required to meet the color finish performance requirements specified. Provide manufacturer's standard factory-applied clear coat system over color finish coat. Underside coating shall consist of roof panel manufacturer recommended protective backer coat suitable for the application conditions, not less than 0.008 mm (0.3 mil) thick unless approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Finish coat color shall be as selected by Contracting Officer from manufacturer standard and custom color charts. The exterior color finish shall meet the performance requirements specified.

2.2.1 Factory Color Finish Performance Requirements

2.2.1.1 Cyclic Salt Fog/UV Test

A sample of the sheets shall withstand a cyclic corrosion test for a minimum of 2014 hours in accordance with ASTM D 5894, including the scribe requirement in the test. Immediately upon removal of the panel from the test, the coating shall receive a rating of not less than 8, no blistering, as determined by ASTM D 714; no rusting, as determined by ASTM D 610; and a rating of 6, less than 1.5 mm (1/16 inch) creepage from scribe as determined by ASTM D 1654.

2.2.1.2 Formability Test

When subjected to testing in accordance with ASTM D 522 Method B, 3 mm (1/8 inch) diameter mandrel, the coating film shall show no evidence of fracturing to the naked eye.

2.2.1.3 Accelerated Weathering, Chalking Resistance and Color Change

Coating sample shall withstand weathering test of 5000 hours , in accordance with ASTM D 4587 and ASTM G 154, Type D, without cracking, peeling, blistering, loss of adhesion of the protective coating, or corrosion of the base metal. Protective coating with an adhesion rating of less than 4B when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3359, Test Method B, shall be considered as an area indicating loss of adhesion. Following the accelerated weathering test, the coating shall have a chalk rating not less than No. 8 in accordance with ASTM D 4214 test procedures, and the color change shall not exceed 5 CIE or Hunter Lab color difference (delta E) units in accordance with ASTM D 2244. For sheets required to have a low gloss finish, the chalk rating shall be not less than No. 6 and the color difference shall be not greater than 7 units.

2.2.1.4 Humidity Test

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

2.2.1.5 Impact Resistance

Factory-painted sheet shall withstand direct and reverse impact in accordance with ASTM D 2794 13 mm (0.50 inch) diameter hemispherical head indenter, equal to 1.5 times the metal thickness in mils, expressed in inch-pounds, with no cracking.

2.2.1.6 Abrasion Resistance Test

When subjected to the falling sand test in accordance with ASTM D 968, Method A, the coating system shall withstand a minimum of 100 liters of sand before the appearance of the base metal. The term "appearance of base metal" refers to the metallic coating on steel or the aluminum base metal.

2.2.1.7 Specular Gloss

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

2.2.1.8 SRI Index

Finished roof surfaces shall have a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) equal to or greater than 78 for roof slopes equal to or less than 2:12. Text

2.2.1.9 Pollution Resistance

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

2.3 ACCESSORIES

Accessories shall be compatible with the metal roof panels. Sheet metal flashing, trim, metal closure strips, caps, and similar metal accessories shall be not less than the minimum thicknesses specified for roof panels. Exposed metal accessories shall be finished to match the panels furnished. Molded foam rib, ridge and other closure strips shall be closed-cell or solid-cell synthetic rubber or neoprene premolded to match configuration of the panels and shall not absorb or retain water.

2.3.1 Pre-manufactured Accessories

Pre-manufactured accessories shall be manufacturer's standard for intended purpose, comply with applicable specification section, compatible with the metal roof system and approved for use by the metal roof panel manufacturer. Curbs shall be constructed to match roof slope.

2.4 FASTENERS

Fasteners for roof panels shall be corrosion resistant coated steel, aluminum, stainless steel, or nylon capped steel, compatible with the sheet panel or flashing material and of type and size recommended by the manufacturer to meet the performance requirements. Fasteners for accessories shall be the manufacturer's standard. Exposed fasteners shall have integral metal washer head and compressible sealing EPDM washer. Sealing washer shall be approximately 2.4 mm (3/32 inch) thick. Exposed portion of fasteners shall match color of attached material.

2.4.1 Screws

Not smaller than 6 mm (No. 14) diameter self-tapping type and not less than 4 mm (No. 12) diameter self-drilling type.

2.4.2 Rivets

Closed-end type where watertight connections are required.

2.5 UNDERLAYMENTS

2.5.1 Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen Underlayment

Self-adhering modified bitumen membrane underlayment material in compliance with ASTM D 1970, and suitable for use as underlayment for metal roofing. Membrane resistant to cyclical elevated temperatures for extended period of time shall be used in high heat service conditions. Membrane shall have integral non-tacking, non-abrasive, top surface of polyethylene film or other surface material to serve as separator between bituminous material and metal products to be applied above.

2.6 SEALANT

Sealant shall be an elastomeric type containing no oil or asphalt, as recommended by the roof panel manufacturer. Silicone based sealants are prohibited, unless approved otherwise by the roof panel manufacturer and the Contracting Officer. Exposed sealant shall be colored to match adjacent components and shall cure to a rubberlike consistency. Concealed sealant shall be non-hardening type.

2.7 GASKETS AND INSULATING COMPOUNDS

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

2.8 INSULATION

Insulation, sheathing material, and attachment shall be compatible with metal roof system application specified, as approved by the roof panel manufacturer, and as further specified in Section 07 22 00.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

Examine surfaces to receive metal roof panel and flashing installation. Ensure surfaces are suitable, dry and fee of defects and projections which might affect the installation.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Installation shall meet specified requirements and be in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and approved shop drawings. Correct defects or errors in materials and installation. Do not install damaged materials. Dissimilar materials which are not compatible when contacting each other shall be insulated by means of gaskets or insulating compounds. Exposed surfaces and edges shall be kept clean and free from sealant, metal cuttings, hazardous burrs, and other foreign material. Stained, discolored, or damaged materials shall be removed from the site.

3.2.1 Underlayment

Install underlayment parallel to roof slope and in a watershedding fashion. Install self-adhering underlayment in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Provide a minimum 1 meter (36 inch) wide sheet of self-adhering modified bitumen membrane underlayment at all penetrations, eaves, rakes, hips, ridges, valleys, slope transitions, and side wall and head wall transitions. Turn underlayment up minimum 4 inches at vertical transitions, except as otherwise indicated. Underlayment shall be concealed by finished flashing and cladding construction. Ensure underlayment is attached with 25 mm (1 inch) cap nails in a manner to hold in place until metal roof panels are installed. The underlayment shall ensure that any water that penetrates below the metal roofing panels will drain outside of the building envelope.

3.2.2 Roofing

Apply roofing panels with longitudinal configurations in the direction of the roof slope. Provide roofing panels in unbroken lengths from peak to low point with no transverse joints except at junction of ventilators, curbs, skylights, chimneys, and similar openings, unless otherwise indicated or approved by the Contracting Officer. Where panel end laps are required, form and install to shed water and seal in a watertight manner as recommended by the panel manufacturer's installation instructions. Attach roof panels in the manner, type and frequency required by the roof panel manufacturer and to resist required wind uplift pressures. Bearing plates are required under attachment clips when roof panels are attached over rigid board insulation. Close panel ribs or side laps as required by the manufacturer to meet specified requirements. Lay side laps away from prevailing wind. Side and end lap distances, joint sealing, and fastening and spacing of fasteners shall be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Flash seal roof at ridge, eaves, rakes, and at projections through roof. All sheet metal laps, including but not limited to panel side laps, end laps, flashing laps and junctures at accessories and penetrations flashings, shall be sealed watertight within the lap area. Closure strips, flashing, and sealing material shall be provided as indicated and where otherwise necessary to provide complete weathertight construction.

3.2.2.1 Field Forming of Roof Panels

Roll forming equipment shall be maintained in proper working order and operated by a factory trained technician. Field formed panels shall meet all specified requirements. Where UL 580 classified materials are required, rollformer equipment certification shall be provided. In cold weather conditions, warming of the steel coils to be field formed shall be performed as necessary just prior to the rolling operations.

3.2.3 Flashings

Provide all flashings, related closures, and accessories necessary for a complete, watertight installation. Minimize exposed fastening of flashings. On sloped planes, form flashing lap joints to shed water and provide sealant within the lap area. Laps joints shall have minimum 100 mm (4 inch) overlap except where greater overlap is indicated, or otherwise required by the roof panel manufacturer. For butt joints of flashings, provide joint splice and cover plates supplemented by waterproof sealants

and sealant tapes to form a watertight joint condition. Ensure firm underlying support for joints greater than 200 mm (8 inches) wide and where otherwise indicated or required by the roof panel manufacturer. Installation shall allow for expansion and contraction of flashing without impacting watertight integrity.

3.3 PROTECTION OF APPLIED ROOFING

Do not permit storing, walking, wheeling, and trucking directly on applied roofing materials. Provide temporary walkways, runways, and platforms of smooth clean boards or planks as necessary to avoid damage to applied roofing materials, and to distribute weight to conform to indicated live load limits of roof construction.

3.4 CLEAN UP AND FINISH TOUCH-UP

Clean exposed sheet metal work at completion of installation. Remove metal shavings, filings, nails, bolts, and wires from roofs. Remove grease and oil films, excess sealants, handling marks, contamination from steel wool, fittings and drilling debris and scrub the work clean. Exposed metal surfaces shall be free of dents, creases, waves, scratch marks, solder or weld marks, and damage to the finish coating. Touch up scratches in panel finish with manufacturer supplied touch-up paint system to match panel finish.

3.5 CORRECTION OF DEFICIENCIES

Where any form of deficiency is found, additional measures shall be taken as deemed necessary by the Contracting Officer to determine the extent of the deficiency and corrective actions shall be as directed by the Contracting Officer.

3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.6.1 Construction Monitoring

During progress of the roof work, Contractor shall make visual inspections as necessary to ensure compliance with specified requirements. Additionally, verify the following:

Materials comply with the specified requirements.

All materials are properly stored, handled and protected from damage. Damaged materials are removed from the site.

Substrates are in acceptable condition, in compliance with specification, prior to application of insulation, sheathing, underlayment, roof panel, and flashing materials.

Nailers and blocking are provided where and as needed.

Insulation panels are of type required and installed as required.

Sheathing panels are of type required and installed as required.

Underlayment is installed as required and of type required.

Slip sheet, if required, is installed as roof panels are installed.

Panels are installed without buckles, ripples, or waves and in uniform alignment and modulus.

Side laps are formed, sealed, fastened or seam locked as required.

The proper number, type, and spacing of attachment clips and fasteners are installed.

Installer adheres to specified and detailed application parameters.

Associated flashings and sheet metal are installed in a timely manner in accord with the specified requirements.

3.6.2 Manufacturer's Inspection

Manufacturer's technical representative shall visit the site a minimum of four times during the installation for purposes of reviewing materials installation practices and adequacy of work in place. Inspections shall occur prior to installation of insulation panels for acceptance of steel deck substrate; during the first 20 squares of roof panel installation; at mid-point of the roof panel installation; and at substantial completion, at a minimum. Additional inspections shall not exceed one for each 100 squares of total roof area with the exception that follow-up inspections of previously noted deficiencies or application errors shall be performed as requested by the Contracting Officer. After each inspection, a report, signed by the manufacturer's technical representative shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer within 3 working days. The report shall note overall quality of work, deficiencies and any other concerns, and recommended corrective action.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 42 13

METAL WALL PANELS 01/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (AISI)

AISI SG03-3 (2002) Cold-Formed Steel Design Manual Set

AISI/COS/NASPEC (2001, Supplement 2004) North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (ASCE)

ASCE 7-05 (2006; Errata 2007) Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 1008/A 1008M (2009) Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardened

ASTM A 36/A 36M (2008) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A 653/A 653M (2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process

ASTM A 755/A 755M (2003; R 2008) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic Coated by the Hot-Dip Process and Prepainted by the Coil-Coating Process for Exterior Exposed Building Products

ASTM A 780/A 780M (2001; R 2006) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings

ASTM A 792/A 792M (2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, 55% Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process

ASTM C 920 (2008) Standard Specification for
Elastomeric Joint Sealants

ASTM D 522 (1993a; R 2008) Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings

METAL BUILDING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (MBMA)

MBMA MBSM (2002) Metal Building Systems Manual

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTURAL METAL MANUFACTURERS (NAAMM)

NAAMM AMP 500 (2006) Metal Finishes Manual

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)

SMACNA 1793 (2006) Architectural Sheet Metal Manual, Sixth Edition, Second Printing

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 580 (2006; Rev thru Jul 2009) Tests for Uplift Resistance of Roof Assemblies

UL Bld Mat Dir (2009) Building Materials Directory

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WALL PANEL SYSTEM

Factory color finished, galvalume, vertical metal wall panel system with concealed fastening attachment. Panel profile must be flush face recessed bead.

1.2.1 Metal Wall Panel General Performance

Comply with performance requirements, conforming to AISI/COS/NASPEC, without failure due to defective manufacture, fabrication, installation, or other defects in construction. Wall panels and accessory components must conform to the following standards:

ASTM A 1008/A 1008M ASTM A 36/A 36M ASTM A 653/A 653M ASTM A 755/A 755M for metallic coated steel sheet for exterior coil pre-painted applications. ASTM A 780/A 780M for repair of damage or uncoated areas of hot-dipped galvanized coating. ASTM D 522 for applied coatings UL Bld Mat Dir

1.2.2 Structural Performance

Wall systems and attachments are to resist the wind loads as determined by UL 580 and ASCE 7-05 in the geographic area where the construction will take place, in pounds per square foot. Submit five copies of wind load tests and seismic tests to the Contracting Officer.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When

used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Installation Drawings ; G

Installation shop drawings for wall panels, flashing, accessories, and anchorage systems must indicate completely dimensioned structural frame and erection layouts, openings in the wall, special framing details, and construction details at corners, building intersections and flashing, location and type of mastic and metal filler strips.

SD-03 Product Data

Wall Panels; G Factory Color Finish; G Accessories; G Fasteners; G Underlayments; G

SD-04 Samples

Wall Panels, 12 inches long by actual panel width; G

Submit manufacturer's color charts and chips, approximately 4 by 4 inches, showing full range of standard and custom colors, textures and patterns available for wall panels with factory applied finishes.

SD-05 Design Data

Submit wind load design analysis comparing wind load calculations with tested wind resistance. Calculations shall be prepared, signed and sealed by a registered structural engineer.; G

seismic tests

SD-06 Test Reports

Wall Panel Assembly; G wind load tests Factory Color Finish Performance Requirements; G

SD-07 Certificates

Submit certificates from the wall panel manufacturer attesting the wall panels and accessories conform to specified requirements, referenced standards and are suitable for the installation environment.

Coil stock compatibility; G

Provide certification of coil compatibility with roll forming machinery to be used in the field.

Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen Underlayment;G

Certify underlayment compatibility with service conditions of the wall panel installation.

Qualification of Manufacturer; G

Certify that the manufacturer of the wall panels meets requirements specified under paragraph entitled "Qualification of Manufacturer."

Qualification of Applicator; G

Certify that the applicator meets requirements specified under paragraph entitled "Qualification of Applicator."

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Installation of Wall panels; G

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Submit five (5) bound copies of the Manufacturer's Field Reports, submitted within 48 hours of each site visit.; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Warranty; G Maintenance Instructions; G

20 year "No Dollar Limit" warranty for labor and material

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Pre-Installation Conference

Upon notification of submittal receipt and approval by the Contracting Officer; and prior to the commencement of the work, the Contractor must attend a pre-installation conference to review the following:

a. Drawings, Specifications and Submittals related to the wall system;.

i. Construction schedule, availability of materials, Installer's personnel, equipment and facilities required to progress with the work without delay.

j. Methods and procedures related to installation of wall panels, including manufacturer's written instructions. Explicitly identify in writing, differences between manufacturer's instructions and the specified requirements.

- o. Quality control plan for the installation of metal wall panels;.
- p. Safety requirements.
- 1.4.2 Manufacturer's Technical Representative

The representative must have authorization from manufacturer to approve field changes and be thoroughly familiar with the products and installations in the geographical area where construction will take place.

1.4.3 Qualification of Manufacturer

Certify that metal wall panel system manufacturer has a minimum of five (5) years experience in manufacturing metal wall system and accessory products.

Provide certified engineering calculations, using the products submitted, for Wind load requirements in accordance with ASCE 7-05.

1.4.4 Certified Qualification of Installation Contractor

The installation contractor shall be approved, authorized, or licensed in writing by the metal wall panel manufacturer and shall have a minimum of five years experience as an approved, authorized, or licensed applicator with that manufacturer and be approved at a level capable of providing the specified warranty. The applicator shall supply the names, locations and client contact information of 5 projects of similar size and scope that the applicator has constructed using the manufacturer's metal panel products submitted for this project within the previous five years. Subcontracting by Certified Contractor for the metal wall panel work is not permitted.

1.4.5 Single Source

Obtain each type of metal wall panels, clips, closure materials and other accessories from the standard products of the single source from a single manufacturer to operate as a complete system for the intended use.

1.5 DELIVERY, HANDLING, AND STORAGE

Deliver and protect package components, sheets, metal wall panels, and other manufactured items to prevent damage or deformation during transportation and handling.

Unload, store, and erect metal wall panels in a manner to prevent bending, warping, twisting, and surface damage.

Stack and store metal wall panels horizontally on platforms or pallets, covered with suitable weather-tight and ventilated covering to ensure dryness, with positive slope for drainage of water. Do not store metal wall panels in contact with other materials that might cause staining, denting, or other surface damage.

Retain strippable protective covering on metal wall panel until actual installation.

1.6 WARRANTY

Warranty must conform to the Sample Warranty as reviewed and approved by the Contracting Officer at the Pre-Installation Conference.

1.6.1 20 Year 'No Dollar Limit Warranty for Labor and Material

Furnish manufacturer's no-dollar-limit warranty for the metal wall panel system. The warranty period is to be no less than twenty (20) years from the date of Government acceptance of the work. The warranty is to be issued directly to the Government. The warranty is to provide that if within the warranty period the metal wall panel system shows evidence of corrosion, perforation, rupture or excess weathering due to deterioration of the wall panel system resulting from defective materials and correction of the defective workmanship is to be the responsibility of the metal wall panel system manufacturer. Repairs that become necessary because of defective materials and workmanship while metal wall panel system is under warranty are to be performed within 24 hours after notification, unless additional time is approved by the Contracting Officer. Failure to perform repairs within 24 hours of notification will constitute grounds for having emergency repairs performed by others and not void the warranty.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FABRICATION

Fabricate and finish metal wall panels and accessories at the factory to greatest extent possible, by manufacturer's standard procedures and processes and as necessary to fulfill indicated performance requirements. Comply with indicated profiles and with dimensional and structural requirements.

Provide panel profile, including major ribs and intermediate stiffening ribs, if any, for full length of panel. Fabricate metal wall panel side laps with factory-installed captive gaskets or separator strips that

provide a tight seal and prevent metal-to-metal contact, in a manner that will seal weather-tight and minimize noise from movements within panel assembly.

2.1.1 Sheet Metal Accessories

Fabricate flashing and trim to comply with recommendations in SMACNA 1793 that apply to the design, dimensions, metal, and other characteristics of item indicated:

a. Form exposed sheet metal accessories that are without excessive oil canning, buckling, and tool marks and that are true to line and levels indicated, with exposed edges folded back to form hems.

b. End Seams: fabricate nonmoving end seams with flat-lock seams. Form seams and seal with epoxy seam sealer. Rivet joints for additional strength.

c. Sealed Joints: form non-expansion but movable joints in metal to accommodate elastomeric sealant to comply with SMACNA 1793.

d. Conceal fasteners and expansion provisions where possible. Exposed fasteners are not allowed on faces of accessories exposed to view.

e. Fabricate cleats and attachment devices of size and metal thickness recommended by SMACNA 1793 or by metal wall panel manufacturer for application, but not less than thickness of metal being secured.

- 2.2 PANEL MATERIALS
- 2.2.1 Steel Sheet

Roll-form steel wall panels to the specified profile, with, 24 gauge and depth as indicated. Material must be plumb and true, and within the tolerances listed:

a. Galvanized Steel Sheet conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M and AISI SG03-3.

b. Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-coated Steel Sheet conforming to ASTM A 792/A 792M and AISI SG03-3.

c. Individual panels must be continuous length to cover the entire length of any unbroken wall area with no joints or seams and formed without warping, waviness, or ripples that are not part of the panel profile and free of damage to the finish coating system.

d. Provide panels with thermal expansion and contraction consistent with the type of system specified.

i. Profile and coverage to be a minimum height and width from manufacturer's standard for the indicated wall area.

ix. Smooth, flat Surface Texture.

2.2.2 Factory Color Finish

Comply with NAAMM AMP 500 for recommendations for applying and designating finishes. Noticeable variations in same piece are not acceptable.

Variations in appearance of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

All panels are to receive a factory-applied Kynar 500/Hylar 5000 finish consisting of a baked-on top-coat with a manufacturer's recommended prime coat conforming to the following:

2.2.2.1 Metal Preparation

Carefully prepare all metal surface for painting on a continuous process coil coating line by alkali cleaning, hot water rinsing, application of chemical conversion coating, cold water rinsing, sealing with acid rinse, and thorough drying.

2.2.2.2 Prime Coating

Apply a base coat of epoxy paint, specifically formulated to interact with the top-coat, to the prepared surfaces by roll coating to a dry film thickness of 0.20 + 0.05 mils. Prime coat must be oven cured prior to application of finish coat.

2.2.2.3 Exterior Finish Coating

Roll coat the finish coating over the primer by roll coating to dry film thickness of 0.80 + 5 mils (3.80 + 0.50 mils for Vinyl Plastisol) for a total dry film thickness of 1.00 + 0.10 mils (4.00 + 0.10 mils for Vinyl Plastisol). Oven-cure finish coat.

2.2.2.4 Interior Finish Coating

Apply a wash-coat on the reverse side over the primer by roll coating to a dry film thickness of 0.30 + 0.05 mils for a total dry film thickness of 0.50 + 0.10 mils. Oven-cured the wash coat.

2.2.2.5 Color

Provide exterior finish color as as specified.

2.3 MISCELLANEOUS METAL FRAMING

Cold-formed metallic-coated steel sheet conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M.

2.3.1 Fasteners for Miscellaneous Metal Framing

Type, material, corrosion resistance, size and sufficient length to penetrate the supporting member a minimum of 1 inch with other properties required to fasten miscellaneous metal framing members to supporting members and substrates in accordance with the wall panel manufacturer's and ASCE 7-05 requirements.

- 2.4 FASTENERS
- 2.4.1 General
- 2.4.1.1 Exposed Fasteners

Provide corrosion resistant fasteners for wall panels, made of coated steel, aluminum, , or nylon capped steel compatible with the sheet panel or

flashing and of a type and size recommended by the manufacturer to meet the performance requirements and design loads.

Fasteners for accessories must be the manufacturer's standard. Provide an integral metal washer matching the color of attached material with compressible sealing EPDM gasket approximately 3/32 inch thick.

2.4.1.2 Screws

Screws to be corrosion resistant coated steel, aluminum and/or stainless steel being the type and size recommended by the manufacturer to meet the performance requirements.

2.4.1.3 Rivets

Rivets to be closed-end type, corrosion resistant coated steel, aluminum or stainless steel where watertight connections are required.

2.4.1.4 Attachment Clips

Fabricate clips from steel hot-dipped galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 653/A 653M, Z275 G 90 or Series 300 stainless steel. Size, shape, thickness and capacity as required meeting the insulation thickness and design load criteria specified.

2.5 ACCESSORIES

2.5.1 General

All accessories must be compatible with the metal wall panels. Sheet metal flashing, trim, metal closure strips, caps and similar metal accessories must not be less than the minimum thickness specified for the wall panels. Exposed metal accessories/finishes to match the panels furnished, except as otherwise indicated. Molded foam rib, ridge and other closure strips must be non-absorbent closed-cell or solid-cell synthetic rubber or pre-molded neoprene to match configuration of the panels.

2.5.2 Metal Closure Strips

Provide factory fabricated steel closure strips to be the same gauge, color, finish and profile of the specified wall panel.

2.5.3 Joint Sealants

2.5.3.1 Sealants and Caulking

Provide approved gun type sealants for use in hand- or air-pressure calking guns at temperatures above 40 degrees F 4 degrees C (or frost-free application at temperatures above 10 degrees F minus 12 degrees C) with minimum solid content of 85 percent of the total volume. Sealants must dry with a tough, durable surface skin which permit remaining soft and pliable underneath, providing a weather-tight joint. No migratory staining is permitted on painted or unpainted metal, stone, glass, vinyl, or wood.

Prime all joints receiving sealants with a compatible one-component or two-component primer as recommended by the wall panel manufacturer.

2.5.3.2 Field-Applied

Sealant for field-applied caulking must be an approved gun grade, non-sag one component polysulfide or two-component polyurethane with an initial maximum Shore A durometer hardness of 25, and conforming to ASTM C 920, Type II. Color to match panel colors.

2.5.3.3 Pressure Sensitive Tape

Provide pressure sensitive tape sealant, 100% solid with a release paper backing; permanently elastic, non-sagging, non-toxic and non-staining as approved by the wall panel manufacturer.

2.6 SHEET METAL FLASHING AND TRIM

2.6.1 Fabrication

Shop fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim where practicable to comply with recommendations in SMACNA 1793 that apply to design, dimensions, metal, and other characteristics of item indicated. Obtain field measurements for accurate fit before shop fabrication.

Fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim without excessive oil canning, buckling, and tool marks and true to line and levels indicated, with exposed edges folded back to form hems.

2.7 REPAIR OF FINISH PROTECTION

Repair paint for color finish enameled wall panel must be compatible paint of the same formula and color as the specified finish furnished by the wall panel manufacturer. Provide quarts of repair paint matching the specified wall panels.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, metal wall panel supports, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.

Examine primary and secondary wall framing to verify that rafters, purlins, angles, channels, and other structural panel support members and anchorages have been installed within alignment tolerances required by metal wall panel manufacturer, UL, ASTM, ASCE 7-05 and as required for the geographical area where construction will take place.

Examine solid wall sheathing to verify that sheathing joints are supported by framing or blocking and that installation is within flatness tolerances required by metal wall panel manufacturer.

Examine roughing-in for components and systems penetrating metal wall panels to verify actual locations of penetrations relative to seam locations of metal wall panels before metal wall panel installation.

Submit to the Contracting Officer a written report, endorsed by Installer, listing conditions detrimental to performance of the Work. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

Clean substrates of substances harmful to insulation, including removing projections capable of interfering with insulation attachment. Miscellaneous framing installation, including sub-purlins, girts, angles, furring, and other miscellaneous wall panel support members and anchorage must be according to metal wall panel manufacturer's written instructions.

3.3 WALL PANEL INSTALLATION

Provide full length metal wall panels, from sill to eave as indicated, unless otherwise indicated or restricted by shipping limitations. Anchor metal wall panels and other components of the Work securely in place, with provisions for thermal and structural movement in accordance with MBMA MBSM.

Sheets must be erected true and plumb and in exact alignment with the horizontal and vertical edges of the building, securely anchored, and with the indicated eave, and sill.

Work is to allow for thermal movement of the wall panel, movement of the building structure, and to provide permanent freedom from noise due to wind pressure.

Field cutting metal wall panels by torch is not permitted.

3.3.1 Steel Wall Panels

Use stainless-steel fasteners for exterior surfaces and galvanized steel fasteners for interior surfaces.

3.3.2 Metal Protection

Where dissimilar metals will contact each other or corrosive substrates, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with bituminous coating, by applying rubberized-asphalt underlayment to each contact surface, or by other permanent separation as recommended by metal wall panel manufacturer.

3.3.3 Joint Sealers

Install gaskets, joint fillers, and sealants where indicated and where required for weatherproof performance of metal wall panel assemblies. Provide types of gaskets, fillers, and sealants indicated or, if not indicated, types recommended by metal wall panel manufacturer.

3.4 FASTENER INSTALLATION

Anchor metal wall panels and other components of the Work securely in place, using manufacturer's approved fasteners according to manufacturers' written instructions.

3.5 FLASHING, TRIM AND CLOSURE INSTALLATION

3.5.1 General Requirements

3.5.2 Metal Flashing

Install exposed metal flashing at building corners, sills and eaves, junctions between metal siding and walling. Exposed metal flashing must be the same material, color, and finish as the specified metal wall panel.

Fasten flashing at a minimum of 8 inches on center, except where flashing is held in place by the same screws that secure covering sheets.

Flashing is to be furnished in at least 8 foot lengths. Exposed flashing is to have 1 inch locked and blind-soldered end joints, and expansion joints at intervals of not more than 16 feet.

Exposed flashing and flashing subject to rain penetration to be bedded in the specified joint sealant.

Isolate flashing which is in contact with dissimilar metals by means of the specified asphalt mastic material to prevent electrolytic deterioration.

Form drips to the profile indicated, with the edge folded back 1/2 inch to form a reinforced drip edge.

3.5.3 Closures

Install metal closure strips at open ends of corrugated or ribbed pattern walls, and at intersection of wall and wall unless open ends are concealed with formed eave flashing; and in other required areas.

Install mastic closure strips at intersection of the wall with metal walling; top and bottom of metal siding; heads of wall openings; and in other required locations.

3.6 WORKMANSHIP

Fold back exposed edges neatly to form a 1/2 inch hem on the concealed side. Make sheet metal exposed to the weather watertight with provisions for expansion and contraction.

Make surfaces to receive sheet metal plumb and true, clean, even, smooth, dry, and free of defects and projections which might affect the application. For installation of items not shown in detail or not covered by specifications conform to the applicable requirements of SMACNA 1793. Provide sheet metal flashing in the angles formed where roof decks abut walls, curbs, ventilators, pipes, or other vertical surfaces and wherever indicated and necessary to make the work watertight.

3.7 ACCEPTANCE PROVISIONS

3.7.1 Erection Tolerances

Erect metal wall panels straight and true with plumb vertical lines correctly lapped and secured in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.

3.7.2 Leakage Tests

Finished application of metal wall panels are to be subject to inspection and test for leakage by request of the Contracting Officer, Architect/Engineer. Conduct inspection and tests at no cost to the Government.

Inspection and testing is to be made promptly after erection to permit correction of defects and the removal and replacement of defective materials.

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.8.1 Construction Monitoring

Make visual inspections as necessary to ensure compliance with specified requirements. Additionally, verify the following:

a. Materials comply with the specified requirements.

b. All materials are properly stored, handled and protected from damage. Damaged materials are removed from the site.

c. Framing and substrates are in acceptable condition, in compliance with specification, prior to application of wall panels.

d. Panels are installed without buckles, ripples, or waves and in uniform alignment and modulus.

e. Side laps are formed, sealed, fastened or seam locked as required.

f. The proper number, type, and spacing of attachment clips and fasteners are installed.

g. Installer adheres to specified and detailed application parameters.

h. Associated flashing and sheet metal are installed in a timely manner in accord with the specified requirements.

Provide five bound copies of Manufacturer's Field Reports to the Contracting Officer two weeks prior to project close-out.

3.9 CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

Clean all exposed sheet metal work at completion of installation. Remove metal shavings, filings, nails, bolts, and wires from work area. Remove grease and oil films, excess sealants, handling marks, contamination from steel wool, fittings and drilling debris and scrub the work clean. Exposed metal surfaces must be free of dents, creases, waves, scratch marks, solder or weld marks, and damage to the finish coating.

Collect and place scrap/waste materials in containers. Promptly dispose of demolished materials. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site; transport demolished materials from government property and legally dispose of them.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 84 00

FIRESTOPPING 10/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E 119	(2009) Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials		
ASTM E 1399	(1997; R 2005) Cyclic Movement and Measuring the Minimum and Maximum Joint Widths of Architectural Joint Systems		
ASTM E 1966	(2007) Fire-Resistive Joint Systems		
ASTM E 814	(2009) Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops		
ASTM E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials		
FM GLOBAL (FM)			
FM AS 4991	(2001) Approval of Firestop Contractors		
FM P7825a	(2005) Approval Guide Fire Protection		
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)			
UL 1479	(2003; Rev thru Dec 2008) Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops		
UL 2079	(2004; Mar 2006) Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems		
UL 723	(2008) Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials		
UL Fire Resistance	(2009) Fire Resistance Directory		

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Furnish and install tested and listed firestopping systems, combination of materials, or devices to form an effective barrier against the spread of flame, smoke and gases, and maintain the integrity of fire resistance rated walls assemblies, including through-penetrations and construction joints and gaps. Through-penetrations include the annular space around pipes, tubes, conduit, wires, cables and vents. Construction joints include those used to accommodate expansion, contraction, wind, or seismic movement; firestopping material shall not interfere with the required movement of the joint. Gaps requiring firestopping include gaps between the top of the fire-rated walls and the roof deck above.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Firestopping Materials.

Detail drawings including manufacturer's descriptive data, typical details conforming to UL Fire Resistance or other details certified by another nationally recognized testing laboratory, installation instructions or UL listing details for a firestopping assembly in lieu of fire-test data or report. For those firestop applications for which no UL tested system is available through a manufacturer, a manufacturer's engineering judgement, derived from similar UL system designs or other tests, shall be submitted for review and approval prior to installation. Submittal shall indicate the firestopping material to be provided for each type of application. When more than a total of 5 penetrations and/or construction joints are to receive firestopping, provide drawings that indicate location, "F" and "T" ratings, and type of application.

SD-07 Certificates

Firestopping Materials.

Certificates attesting that firestopping material complies with the specified requirements. In lieu of certificates, drawings showing UL classified materials as part of a tested assembly may be provided. Drawings showing evidence of testing by an alternate nationally recognized independent laboratory may be substituted.

Installer Qualifications.

Documentation of training and experience.

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Inspection.

Manufacturer's representative certification stating that firestopping work has been inspected and found to be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations and the specified requirements.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Engage an experienced Installer who is:

a. FM Research approved in accordance with FM AS 4991, or

b. Certified, licensed, or otherwise qualified by the firestopping manufacturer as having the necessary staff, training, and a minimum of 3 years experience in the installation of manufacturer's products in accordance with specified requirements. A manufacturer's willingness to sell its firestopping products to the Contractor or to an installer engaged by the Contractor does not in itself confer installer qualifications on the buyer. The Installer shall have been trained by a direct representative of the manufacturer (not distributor or agent) in the proper selection and installation procedures.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials in the original unopened packages or containers showing name of the manufacturer and the brand name. Store materials off the ground, protected from damage and exposure to elements. Remove damaged or deteriorated materials from the site.

1.6 SEQUENCING

Coordinate the specified work with other trades. Apply firestopping materials, at penetrations of pipes and ducts, prior to insulating, unless insulation meets requirements specified for firestopping. Apply firestopping materials. at building joints and construction gaps, prior to completion of enclosing walls or assemblies. Cast-in-place firestop devices shall be located and installed in place before concrete placement. Pipe, conduit or cable bundles shall be installed through cast-in-place device after concrete placement but before area is concealed or made inaccessible.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FIRESTOPPING MATERIALS

Provide firestopping materials consisting of commercially manufactured, asbestos-free, noncombustible products FM P7825a approved, or UL listed, for use with applicable construction and penetrating items, complying with the following minimum requirements:

2.1.1 Fire Hazard Classification

Material shall have a flame spread of 25 or less, and a smoke developed rating of 50 or less, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723. Material shall be an approved firestopping material as listed in UL Fire Resistance or by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

2.1.2 Toxicity

Material shall be nontoxic to humans at all stages of application or during fire conditions.

2.1.3 Fire Resistance Rating

Firestop systems shall be UL Fire Resistance listed or FM P7825a approved with "F" rating at least equal to fire-rating of fire wall in which penetrated openings are to be protected, except that "F" rating may be 3 hours in through-penetrations of 4 hour fire rated walls . Firestop systems shall also have "T" rating where required.

2.1.3.1 Through-Penetrations

Firestopping materials for through-penetrations, as described in paragraph SYSTEM DESCRIPTION, shall provide "F" and "T" fire resistance ratings in accordance with ASTM E 814 or UL 1479. Fire resistance ratings shall be as follows:

a. Penetrations of Fire Resistance Rated Walls and Partitions: F Rating = Rating of wall or partition being penetrated.

b. Penetrations of Fire Resistance Rated Roof-Ceiling Assemblies: F & T Ratings = Rating of ceiling assembly being penetrated.

2.1.3.2 Construction Joints and Gaps

Fire resistance ratings of construction joints, as described in paragraph SYSTEM DESCRIPTION, shall be the same as the construction in which they occur. Construction joints and gaps shall be provided with firestopping materials and systems that have been tested in accordance with ASTM E 119, ASTM E 1966 or UL 2079 to meet the required fire resistance rating. Systems installed at construction joints shall meet the cycling requirements of ASTM E 1399 or UL 2079.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Areas to receive firestopping shall be free of dirt, grease, oil, or loose materials which may affect the fitting or fire resistance of the firestopping system. For cast-in-place firestop devices, formwork or metal deck to receive device prior to concrete placement shall be sound and capable of supporting device. Prepare surfaces as recommended by the manufacturer.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Completely fill void spaces with firestopping material regardless of geometric configuration, subject to tolerance established by the manufacturer. Install firestopping in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions. Provide tested and listed firestop systems in the following locations, except in floor slabs on grade:

a. Penetrations of duct, conduit, tubing, cable and pipe through fire-resistance rated walls assemblies.

d. Gaps at perimeter of fire-resistance rated walls and partitions, such as between the top of the walls and the bottom of roof decks.

e. Construction joints in floors and fire rated walls and partitions.

f. Other locations where required to maintain fire resistance rating of the construction.

3.2.1 Insulated Pipes and Ducts

Thermal insulation shall be cut and removed where pipes or ducts pass through firestopping, unless insulation meets requirements specified for firestopping. Replace thermal insulation with a material having equal thermal insulating and firestopping characteristics.

3.2.2 Fire Dampers

Install and firestop fire dampers in accordance with Section 23 00 00 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEM.

3.2.3 Data and Communication Cabling

Cabling for data and communication applications shall be sealed with re-enterable firestopping products that do not cure over time. Firestopping shall be modular devices, containing built-in self-sealing intumescent inserts. Firestopping devices shall allow for cable moves, adds or changes without the need to remove or replace any firestop materials.

3.3 INSPECTION

For Navy projects, install one of each type of penetration and have it inspected and accepted by the Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Fire Protection Engineer prior to the installation of the remainder of the penetrations. At this inspection, the manufacturer's technical representative of the firestopping material shall be present. For all projects, the remainder of the firestopped areas shall not be covered or enclosed until inspection is complete and approved by the manufacturer's technical representative. The manufacturer's representative shall inspect the applications initially to ensure adequate preparations (clean surfaces suitable for application, etc.) and periodically during the work to assure that the completed work has been accomplished according to the manufacturer's written instructions and the specified requirements. Submit written reports indicating locations of and types of penetrations and types of firestopping used at each location; type shall be recorded by UL listed printed numbers.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 92 00

JOINT SEALANTS 01/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 1311	(2002) Standard Specification for Solvent Release Agents
ASTM C 734	(2006) Low-Temperature Flexibility of Latex Sealants After Artificial Weathering
ASTM C 834	(2005) Latex Sealants
ASTM C 919	(2008) Use of Sealants in Acoustical Applications
ASTM C 920	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM D 217	(2002; R 2008) Cone Penetration of Lubricating Grease
ASTM D 2452	(2003; R 2009) Standard Test Method for Extrudability of Oil- and Resin-Base Caulking Compounds
ASTM D 2453	(2003; R 2009) Standard Test Method for Shrinkage and Tenacity of Oil- and Resin-Base Caulking Compounds
ASTM E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Sealants

Primers

Bond breakers

Backstops

Manufacturer's descriptive data including storage requirements, shelf life, curing time, instructions for mixing and application, and primer data (if required). Provide a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet for each solvent, primer or sealant material.

SD-07 Certificates

Sealant

Certificates of compliance stating that the materials conform to the specified requirements.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Apply sealant when the ambient temperature is between 40 and 90 degrees F.

1.4 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver materials to the job site in unopened manufacturers' external shipping containers, with brand names, date of manufacture, color, and material designation clearly marked thereon. Label elastomeric sealant containers to identify type, class, grade, and use. Carefully handle and store materials to prevent inclusion of foreign materials or subjection to sustained temperatures exceeding 90 degrees F or less than 0 degrees F.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Compatibility with Substrate

Verify that each of the sealants are compatible for use with joint substrates.

1.5.2 Joint Tolerance

Provide joint tolerances in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

Project personnel is responsible for installing sealants in mock-up , using materials and techniques approved for use on the project.

1.6 SPECIAL WARRANTY

Guarantee sealant joint against failure of sealant and against water penetration through each sealed joint for 10 years.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SEALANTS

Provide sealant that has been tested and found suitable for the substrates to which it will be applied.

2.1.1 Interior Sealant

Provide ASTM C 834 ASTM C 920, Type S or M, Grade NS, Class 12.5, Use NT. Location(s) and color(s) of sealant for the following:

	LOCATION	COI	LOR
a.	Small voids between walls or partitions and adjacent lockers, casework, shelving, door frames, built-in or surface-mounted equipment and fixtures, and similar items.	As	selected
b.	Perimeter of frames at doors, windows, and access panels which adjoin exposed interior concrete and masonry surfaces.	As	selected
c.	Joints of interior masonry walls and partitions which adjoin columns, pilasters, concrete walls, and exterior walls unless otherwise detailed.	As	selected
d.	Joints between edge members for acoustical tile and adjoining vertical surfaces.	As	selected
e.	Interior locations, not otherwise indicated or specified, where small voids exist between materials specified to be painted.	As	selected
f.	Joints between bathtubs and ceramic tile; joints between shower receptors and ceramic tile; joints formed where nonplaner tile surfaces meet.	As	selected

- g. Joints formed between tile floors and tile As selected base cove; joints between tile and dissimilar materials; joints occurring where substrates change.
- h. Behind escutcheon plates at valve pipe As selected penetrations and showerheads in showers.

2.1.2 Exterior Sealant

For joints in vertical surfaces, provide ASTM C 920, Type S or M, Grade NS, Class 25, Use NT. For joints in horizontal surfaces, provide ASTM C 920, Type S or M, Grade P, Class 25, Use T. Provide location(s) and color(s) of sealant as follows:

LOCATION COLOR

- Joints and recesses formed where frames Match adjacent and subsills of windows, doors, louvers, and vents adjoin masonry, concrete, or metal frames. Use sealant at both exterior and interior surfaces of exterior wall penetrations.
- c. Masonry joints where shelf angles occur. As selected
- e. Expansion and control joints. As selected
- f. Interior face of expansion joints in As selected exterior concrete or masonry walls where metal expansion joint covers are not required.
- g. Voids where items pass through exterior As selected walls.
- Metal reglets, where flashing is inserted As selected into masonry joints, and where flashing is penetrated by coping dowels.
- i. Metal-to-metal joints where sealant is As selected indicated or specified.
- j. Joints between ends of gravel stops, fascias, As selected copings, and adjacent walls.

2.1.3 Floor Joint Sealant

ASTM C 920, Type S or M, Grade P, Class 25, Use T. Provide location(s) and color(s) of sealant as follows:

	LOCATION	COLOR
a.	Seats of metal thresholds for	As selected
	exterior doors.	
b.	Control and expansion joints in floors, slabs, ceramic tile, and walkways.	As selected

2.1.4 Acoustical Sealant

Rubber or polymer-based acoustical sealant conforming to ASTM C 919 must have a flame spread of 25 or less and a smoke developed rating of 50 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. Acoustical sealant must have a consistency of 250 to 310 when tested in accordance with ASTM D 217, and must remain flexible and adhesive after 500 hours of accelerated weathering as specified in ASTM C 734, and must be non-staining.

2.1.5 Preformed Sealant

Provide preformed sealant of polybutylene or isoprene-butylene based pressure sensitive weather resistant tape or bead sealant capable of sealing out moisture, air and dust when installed as recommended by the manufacturer. At temperatures from minus 30 to plus 160 degrees F, the sealant must be non-bleeding and no loss of adhesion.

2.1.5.1 Tape

Tape sealant: Provide cross-section dimensions of 1/4" to 3/8".

2.1.5.2 Bead

Bead sealant: Provide cross-section dimensions of 1/4" to 3/8".

2.1.5.3 Foam Strip

Provide 1/4" foam strip of polyurethane foam; with cross-section dimensions of 1/4" x 1/2". Provide foam strip capable of sealing out moisture, air, and dust when installed and compressed as recommended by the manufacturer. Service temperature must beminus 40 to plus 275 degrees F. Furnish untreated strips with adhesive to hold them in place. Do not allow adhesive to stain or bleed into adjacent finishes. Saturate treated strips with butylene waterproofing or impregnated with asphalt.

2.2 PRIMERS

Provide a nonstaining, quick-drying type and consistency recommended by the sealant manufacturer for the particular application.

2.3 BOND BREAKERS

Provide the type and consistency recommended by the sealant manufacturer to prevent adhesion of the sealant to backing or to bottom of the joint.

2.4 BACKSTOPS

Provide glass fiber roving or neoprene, butyl, polyurethane, or polyethylene foams free from oil or other staining elements as recommended by sealant manufacturer. Provide 25 to 33 percent oversized backing for closed cell and 40 to 50 percent oversized backing for open cell material, unless otherwise indicated. Make backstop material compatible with sealant. Do not use oakum and other types of absorptive materials as backstops.

2.4.1 Butyl Rubber Based

Provide Butyl Rubber Based Sealants of single component, solvent release, color as selected , conforming to ASTM C 1311.

2.5 CAULKING(interior Use Only)

Conform to ASTM D 2452 and ASTM D 2453, Type , for Oil- and resin-based caulking.

2.6 CLEANING SOLVENTS

Provide type(s) recommended by the sealant manufacturer .

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION

Clean surfaces from dirt frost, moisture, grease, oil, wax, lacquer, paint, or other foreign matter that would tend to destroy or impair adhesion. Remove oil and grease with solvent. Surfaces must be wiped dry with clean cloths. When resealing an existing joint, remove existing caulk or sealant prior to applying new sealant. For surface types not listed below, contact sealant manufacturer for specific recommendations.

3.1.1 Steel Surfaces

Remove loose mill scale by sandblasting or, if sandblasting is impractical or would damage finish work, scraping and wire brushing. Remove protective coatings by sandblasting or using a residue-free solvent.

3.1.2 Concrete and Masonry Surfaces

Where surfaces have been treated with curing compounds, oil, or other such materials, remove materials by sandblasting or wire brushing. Remove laitance, efflorescence and loose mortar from the joint cavity.

3.2 SEALANT PREPARATION

Do not add liquids, solvents, or powders to the sealant. Mix multicomponent elastomeric sealants in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.3 APPLICATION

- 3.3.1 Joint Width-To-Depth Ratios
 - a. Acceptable Ratios:

JOINT WIDTH		JOINT DEPTH				
		Minimum	Maximum			
	For metal, glass, or other nonporous surfaces:					
	1/4 inch (minimum) over 1/4 inch	1/4 inch 1/2 of width	1/4 inch Equal to width			
	For wood, concrete, masonry, stone, or :					
	1/4 inch (minimum)	1/4 inch	1/4 inch			

JOINT WIDTH	JOINT DEPTH
Over 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch	Minimum Maximum 1/4 inch Equal to width
Over 1/2 inch to 2 inch Over 2 inch.	1/2 inch 5/8 inch (As recommended by sealant manufacturer)

b. Unacceptable Ratios: Where joints of acceptable width-to-depth ratios have not been provided, clean out joints to acceptable depths and grind or cut to acceptable widths without damage to the adjoining work. Grinding is not required on metal surfaces.

3.3.2 Masking Tape

Place masking tape on the finish surface on one or both sides of a joint cavity to protect adjacent finish surfaces from primer or sealant smears. Remove masking tape within 10 minutes after joint has been filled and tooled.

3.3.3 Backstops

Install backstops dry and free of tears or holes. Tightly pack the back or bottom of joint cavities with backstop material to provide a joint of the depth specified. Install backstops in the following locations:

- a. Where indicated.
- b. Where backstop is not indicated but joint cavities exceed the acceptable maximum depths specified in paragraph entitled, "Joint Width-to-Depth Ratios".
- 3.3.4 Primer

Immediately prior to application of the sealant, clean out loose particles from joints. Where recommended by sealant manufacturer, apply primer to joints in concrete masonry units, wood, and other porous surfaces in accordance with sealant manufacturer's instructions. Do not apply primer to exposed finish surfaces.

3.3.5 Bond Breaker

Provide bond breakers to the back or bottom of joint cavities, as recommended by the sealant manufacturer for each type of joint and sealant used, to prevent sealant from adhering to these surfaces. Carefully apply the bond breaker to avoid contamination of adjoining surfaces or breaking bond with surfaces other than those covered by the bond breaker.

3.3.6 Sealants

Provide a sealant compatible with the material(s) to which it is applied. Do not use a sealant that has exceeded shelf life or has jelled and can not be discharged in a continuous flow from the gun. Apply the sealant in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions with a gun having a nozzle that fits the joint width. Force sealant into joints to fill the joints solidly without air pockets. Tool sealant after application to ensure adhesion. Make sealant uniformly smooth and free of wrinkles. Upon completion of sealant application, roughen partially filled or unfilled joints, apply sealant, and tool smooth as specified. Apply sealer over the sealant when and as specified by the sealant manufacturer.

3.4 PROTECTION AND CLEANING

3.4.1 Protection

Protect areas adjacent to joints from sealant smears. Masking tape may be used for this purpose if removed 5 to 10 minutes after the joint is filled.

3.4.2 Final Cleaning

Upon completion of sealant application, remove remaining smears and stains and leave the work in a clean and neat condition.

- a. Masonry and Other Porous Surfaces: Immediately scrape off fresh sealant that has been smeared on masonry and rub clean with a solvent as recommended by the sealant manufacturer. Allow excess sealant to cure for 24 hour then remove by wire brushing or sanding.
- b. Metal and Other Non-Porous Surfaces: Remove excess sealant with a solvent-moistened cloth.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 08 11 13

STEEL DOORS AND FRAMES

08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2008;	Errata	2009)	Structural	Welding
	Code -	Steel			

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A	653/A 653M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A	.879/A 879M	(2006) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, zinc Coated by the Electrolytic Process for Applications Requiring Designation of the Coating Mass on Each Surface
ASTM A	924/A 924M	(2009) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM C	578	(2009e1) Standard Specification for Rigid, Cellular Polystyrene Thermal Insulation
ASTM C	591	(2008a) Standard Specification for Unfaced Preformed Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation
ASTM C	612	(2009) Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation
ASTM D	2863	(2009) Measuring the Minimum Oxygen Concentration to Support Candle-Like Combustion of Plastics (Oxygen Index)
ASTM E	1300	(2009a) Determining Load Resistance of Glass in Buildings

ASTM F 2248 (2003) Standard Practice for Specifying an Equivalent 3-Second Duration Design Loading for Blast Resistant Glazing Fabricated with Laminated Glass BUILDERS HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (BHMA)

ANSI/BHMA A156.115 (2006) Hardware Preparation in Steel Doors and Steel Frames

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

- NFPA 252(2007) Standard Methods of Fire Tests of
Door Assemblies
- NFPA 80 (2010) Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives

STEEL DOOR INSTITUTE (SDI/DOOR)

- SDI/DOOR 111 (2009) Recommended Selection and Usage Guide for Standard Steel Doors, Frames and Accessories
- SDI/DOOR 113 (2001; R 2006) Determining the Steady State Thermal Transmittance of Steel Door and Frame Assemblies
- SDI/DOOR A250.11 (2001) Recommended Erection Instructions for Steel Frames
- SDI/DOOR A250.4 (2001) Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria for Physical Endurance for Steel Doors, Frames, Frame Anchors and Hardware Reinforcings
- SDI/DOOR A250.6(2003) Hardware on Steel Doors
(Reinforcement Application)
- SDI/DOOR A250.8 (2003) Recommended Specification for Standard Steel Doors and Frames

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 10B (2008; Rev thru Apr 2009) Fire Tests of Door Assemblies

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Doors; G

Frames; G

Accessories

Weatherstripping

Show elevations, construction details, metal gages, hardware provisions, method of glazing, and installation details.

Schedule of doors; G

Schedule of frames; G

Submit door and frame locations.

SD-03 Product Data

Doors; G

Frames; G

Accessories

Weatherstripping

Submit manufacturer's descriptive literature for doors, frames, and accessories. Include data and details on door construction, panel (internal) reinforcement, insulation, and door edge construction. When "custom hollow metal doors" are provided in lieu of "standard steel doors," provide additional details and data sufficient for comparison to SDI/DOOR A250.8 requirements. SD-04 Samples

Factory-applied enamel finish; G

Where colors are not indicated, submit manufacturer's standard colors and patterns for selection.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver doors, frames, and accessories undamaged and with protective wrappings or packaging. Provide temporary steel spreaders securely fastened to the bottom of each welded frame. Store doors and frames on platforms under cover in clean, dry, ventilated, and accessible locations, with 1/4 inch airspace between doors. Remove damp or wet packaging immediately and wipe affected surfaces dry. Replace damaged materials with new.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD STEEL DOORS

SDI/DOOR A250.8, except as specified otherwise. Prepare doors to receive door hardware as specified in Section 08 71 00. Undercut where indicated. Exterior doors shall have top edge closed flush and sealed to prevent water intrusion. Doors shall be 1-3/4 inch thick, unless otherwise indicated. Provide exterior glazing in accordance with ASTM F 2248 and ASTM E 1300.

2.1.1 Classification - Level, Performance, Model
2.1.1.1 Heavy Duty Doors

SDI/DOOR A250.8, Level 2, physical performance Level B, Model 2, with core construction as required by the manufacturer for interior doors and , of size(s) and design(s) indicated. Where vertical stiffener cores are required, the space between the stiffeners shall be filled with mineral board insulation.

2.2 INSULATED STEEL DOOR SYSTEMS

Insulated steel doors shall have a core of polyurethane foam and an R factor of 10.0 or more (based on a k value of 0.16); face sheets, edges, and frames of galvanized steel not lighter than 23 gage, 16 gage, and 16 gage respectively; magnetic weatherstripping; nonremovable-pin hinges; thermal-break aluminum threshold; and vinyl door bottom. Doors and frames shall receive phosphate treatment, rust-inhibitive primer, and baked acrylic enamel finish. Doors shall have been tested in accordance with SDI/DOOR A250.4 and shall have met the requirements for Level C. Prepare doors to receive specified hardware.Doors shall be 1-3/4 inch thick.

2.3 ACCESSORIES

2.3.1 Louvers

2.3.1.1 Exterior Louvers

Louvers shall be inverted "Y" type with minimum of 50 percent net-free opening. Weld or tenon louver blades to continuous channel frame and weld assembly to door to form watertight assembly. Form louvers of hot-dip galvanized steel of same gage as door facings. Louvers shall have steel-framed insect screens secured to room side and readily removable. Provide aluminum wire cloth, 18 by 18 or 18 by 16 inch mesh, for insect screens . Net-free louver area to be before screening.

2.3.2 Astragals

For pairs of exterior steel doors which will not have aluminum astragals or removable mullions, as specified in Section 08 71 00 DOOR HARDWARE provide overlapping steel astragals with the doors. For interior pairs of fire rated doors, provide stainless steel astragals complying with NFPA 80 for fire rated assemblies .

2.3.3 Moldings

Provide moldings around glass of interior and exterior doors and louvers of interior doors. Provide nonremovable moldings on outside of exterior doors and on corridor side of interior doors. Other moldings may be stationary or removable. Secure inside moldings to stationary moldings, or provide snap-on moldings. Muntins shall interlock at intersections and shall be fitted and welded to stationary moldings.

2.4 INSULATION CORES

Insulated cores shall be of type specified, and provide an apparent U-factor of .48 in accordance with SDI/DOOR 113 and shall conform to:

- a. Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Foam: ASTM C 591, Type I or II, foamed-in-place or in board form, with oxygen index of not less than 22 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D 2863; or
- b. Rigid Polystyrene Foam Board: ASTM C 578, Type I or II; or
- c. Mineral board: ASTM C 612, Type I.

2.5 STANDARD STEEL FRAMES

SDI/DOOR A250.8, Level 3 , except as otherwise specified. Form frames to sizes and shapes indicated, with welded corners . Provide steel frames for doors, unless otherwise indicated.

2.5.1 Welded Frames

Continuously weld frame faces at corner joints. Mechanically interlock or continuously weld stops and rabbets. Grind welds smooth.

Weld frames in accordance with the recommended practice of the Structural Welding Code Sections 1 through 6, AWS D1.1/D1.1M and in accordance with the practice specified by the producer of the metal being welded.

2.5.2 Stops and Beads

Form stops and beads from 20 gage steel. Provide for glazed and other openings in standard steel frames. Secure beads to frames with oval-head, countersunk Phillips self-tapping sheet metal screws or concealed clips and fasteners. Space fasteners approximately 12 to 16 inch on center. Miter molded shapes at corners. Butt or miter square or rectangular beads at corners.

2.5.3 Terminated Stops

Where indicated, terminate interior door frame stops 6 inch above floor.

2.5.4 Cased Openings

Fabricate frames for cased openings of same material, gage, and assembly as specified for metal door frames, except omit door stops and preparation for hardware.

2.5.5 Anchors

Provide anchors to secure the frame to adjoining construction. Provide steel anchors, zinc-coated or painted with rust-inhibitive paint, not lighter than 18 gage.

2.5.5.1 Wall Anchors

Provide at least three anchors for each jamb. For frames which are more than 7.5 feet in height, provide one additional anchor for each jamb for each additional 2.5 feet or fraction thereof.

- a. Masonry: Provide anchors of corrugated or perforated steel straps or 3/16 inch diameter steel wire, adjustable or T-shaped;
- b. Stud partitions: Weld or otherwise securely fasten anchors to backs of frames. Design anchors to be fastened to closed steel studs with sheet metal screws, and to open steel studs by wiring or welding;
- c. Completed openings: Secure frames to previously placed concrete or masonry with expansion bolts in accordance with SDI/DOOR 111; and
- d. Solid plaster partitions: Secure anchors solidly to back of frames and tie into the lath. Provide adjustable top strut anchors on each side of frame for fastening to structural members or ceiling construction above. Size and type of strut anchors shall be as recommended by the frame manufacturer.

2.5.5.2 Floor Anchors

Provide floor anchors drilled for 3/8 inch anchor bolts at bottom of each jamb member. Where floor fill occurs, terminate bottom of frames at the indicated finished floor levels and support by adjustable extension clips resting on and anchored to the structural slabs.

2.6 FIRE DOORS AND FRAMES

NFPA 80 and this specification. The requirements of NFPA 80 and shall take precedence over details indicated or specified.

2.6.1 Labels

Fire doors and frames shall bear the label of Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Factory Mutual Engineering and Research (FM), or Warnock Hersey International (WHI) attesting to the rating required. Testing shall be in accordance with NFPA 252 or UL 10B. Labels shall be metal with raised letters, and shall bear the name or file number of the door and frame manufacturer. Labels shall be permanently affixed at the factory to frames and to the hinge edge of the door. Door labels shall not be painted.

2.6.2 Astragal on Fire Doors

On pairs of labeled fire doors, conform to NFPA 80 and UL requirements.

2.7 WEATHERSTRIPPING

As specified in Section 08 71 00 DOOR HARDWARE.

2.8 HARDWARE PREPARATION

Provide minimum hardware reinforcing gages as specified in SDI/DOOR A250.6. Drill and tap doors and frames to receive finish hardware. Prepare doors and frames for hardware in accordance with the applicable requirements of SDI/DOOR A250.8 and SDI/DOOR A250.6. For additional requirements refer to ANSI/BHMA A156.115. Drill and tap for surface-applied hardware at the project site. Build additional reinforcing for surface-applied hardware into the door at the factory. Locate hardware in accordance with the requirements of SDI/DOOR A250.8, as applicable. Punch door frames , with the exception of frames that will have weatherstripping gasketing, to receive a minimum of two rubber or vinyl door silencers on lock side of single doors and one silencer for each leaf at heads of double doors. Set lock strikes out to provide clearance for silencers.

2.9 FINISHES

2.9.1 Factory-Primed Finish

All surfaces of doors and frames shall be thoroughly cleaned, chemically treated and factory primed with a rust inhibiting coating as specified in SDI/DOOR A250.8.

2.9.2 Hot-Dip Zinc-Coated and Factory-Primed Finish

Fabricate scheduled doors and frames from hot dipped zinc coated steel, alloyed type, that complies with ASTM A 924/A 924Mand ASTM A 653/A 653M. The coating weight shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements for coatings having 0.4 ounces per square foot, total both sides, i.e., A40. Repair damaged zinc-coated surfaces by the application of zinc dust paint. Thoroughly clean and chemically treat to insure maximum paint adhesion. Factory prime as specified in SDI/DOOR A250.8.

2.9.3 Electrolytic Zinc-Coated Anchors and Accessories

Provide electrolytically deposited zinc-coated steel in accordance with ASTM A 879/A 879M, Commercial Quality, Coating Class A. Phosphate treat and factory prime zinc-coated surfaces as specified in SDI/DOOR A250.8.

2.10 FABRICATION AND WORKMANSHIP

Finished doors and frames shall be strong and rigid, neat in appearance, and free from defects, waves, scratches, cuts, dents, ridges, holes, warp, and buckle. Molded members shall be clean cut, straight, and true, with joints coped or mitered, well formed, and in true alignment. Dress exposed welded and soldered joints smooth. Design door frame sections for use with the wall construction indicated. Corner joints shall be well formed and in true alignment. Conceal fastenings where practicable. Design frames in exposed masonry walls or partitions to allow sufficient space between the inside back of trim and masonry to receive calking compound.

2.10.1 Grouted Frames

For frames to be installed in exterior walls and to be filled with mortar or grout, fill the stops with strips of rigid insulation to keep the grout out of the stops and to facilitate installation of stop-applied head and jamb seals.

2.11 PROVISIONS FOR GLAZING

Materials are specified in Section 08 81 00, GLAZING.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Frames

Set frames in accordance with SDI/DOOR A250.11. Plumb, align, and brace securely until permanent anchors are set. Anchor bottoms of frames with expansion bolts or powder-actuated fasteners. Build in or secure wall anchors to adjoining construction. Backfill exterior frames with mortar. Coat inside of frames with corrosion-inhibiting bituminous material. For frames in exterior walls, ensure that stops are filled with rigid insulation before grout is placed.
3.1.2 Doors

Hang doors in accordance with clearances specified in SDI/DOOR A250.8. After erection and glazing, clean and adjust hardware.

3.1.3 Fire Doors and Frames

Install fire doors and frames, including hardware, in accordance with NFPA 80.

3.2 PROTECTION

Protect doors and frames from damage. Repair damaged doors and frames prior to completion and acceptance of the project or replace with new, as directed. Wire brush rusted frames until rust is removed. Clean thoroughly. Apply an all-over coat of rust-inhibitive paint of the same type used for shop coat.

3.3 CLEANING

Upon completion, clean exposed surfaces of doors and frames thoroughly. Remove mastic smears and other unsightly marks.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 08 45 23

INSULATED TRANSLUCENT FIBERGLASS SANDWICH PANEL SYSTEM 02/10

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

Section includes the insulated translucent sandwich panel system as shown and specified. Work includes providing and installing:

- 1. Flat factory prefabricated structural insulated
- translucent sandwich panels
- 2. Aluminum installation system
- 3. Aluminum sill flashing

1.2 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AAMA)

AAMA 1503	(1998) Voluntary Test Method for Thermal
	Transmittance and Condensation Resistance
	of Windows, Doors and Glazed Wall Sections

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C	297/C 297M	(2004) Flatwise Tensile Strength of Sandwich Constructions
ASTM D	1002	(2001) Apparent Shear Strength of Single-Lap-Joint Adhesively Bonded Metal Specimens by Tension Loading (Metal-to-Metal)
ASTM D	1037	(1999) Evaluating Properties of Wood-Base Fiber and Particle Panel Materials
ASTM D	2244	(2002e1) Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates
ASTM D	4060	(2001) Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser
ASTM D	635	(2006) Standard Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Self-Supporting Plastics in a Horizontal Position
ASTM E	72	(2004) Conducting Strength Tests of Panels for Building Construction

NATIONAL FENESTRATION RATING COUNCIL (NFRC)

NFRC 100	(2004)	Proced	dure	for	Determining
	Fenest	ration	Prod	luct	U-Factors

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 723/ASTM E 84	(2008) Standard for Test for Surface
	Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
	Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

UL 972

(2002) Burglary Resisting Glazing Material

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

TRANSLUCENT WALL PANEL SYSTEM

Submit for TRANSLUCENT WALL PANEL SYSTEM, include construction details material descriptions, profiles and finishes of components. Drawings shall indicate in detail all system parts including elevations, full-size sections, framing, jointing, panels, types and thickness of metal, flashing and coping details, field connections, weep and drainage system, finishes, sealing methods, glazing, glass sizes and details, firestopping insulation materials, and erection details.

Installation Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

TRANSLUCENT WALL PANEL SYSTEM

Submit product test reports from a qualified independent testing agency indicating each type and class of panel system complies with the project performance requirements, based on comprehensive testing of current products. Previously completed test reports will be acceptable if for current manufacturer and indicative of products used on this project. Include descriptive literature, detailed specifications, and performance test data. Test data shall include the following:

Submit UL Card.'23/ASTM E 84

b. ASTM D 635
c. ASTM D 2244
d. ASTM D 4060
e. ASTM C 297/C 297M after aging by ASTM D 1037
f. ASTM D 1002
g. ASTM E 72
h. UL 972
i. NFRC 100

Warranty

SD-07 Certificates

NFRC System U-Factor Certificate Solar Heat Gain Co-effient Condenstation Ressistance Factor AAMA 1503 Class 1 Fire Approval (FM 4881) Installers Certificate

Submit Installer Certificate, signed by installer, certifying compliance with project qualification requirements.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Preventive Maintenance and Inspection

1.4 WARRANTY

Guarantee insulating glass units not to develop material obstruction of vision as a result of dust or film formation on the inner glass surface caused by failure of the seal, other than through glass breakage, within a period of 5 years from date of acceptance of work by the Government. Replace units failing to comply with the terms of this guarantee with new units without additional cost to the Government. The Contractor shall require the manufacturer to execute their warranties in writing directly to the Government.

1.5 QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE WALL PANEL SYSTEM INSTALLER

Submit a written description of the proposed wall panel system installer giving the name of the wall panel system manufacturer, qualifications of personnel, years of concurrent contracting experience, lists of projects similar in scope to the specified work, and other information as may be required by the Contracting Officer.

1.6 DRAWINGS

Installation Drawings shall include the following information for curtain wall assemblies.

Wall panel system locations in building, layout and elevations, dimensions, shapes and sizes of members, thickness of metals, types and locations of shop and field connections, details of anchorage to building construction, glazing provisions, and other pertinent construction and erection details.

Location and details of anchorage devices that are to be cast-in-place in concrete and masonry construction.

Panel dimensions, thicknesses and kinds of materials, edge details, details of installation in wall panel system framing, and other pertinent construction and erection details.

1.7 MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION

Preventive Maintenance and Inspection shall consist of the aluminum manufacturer's recommended cleaning materials and application methods, including detrimental effects to the aluminum finish when improperly applied.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Manufacturer's Qualifications

1. Material and products shall be manufactured by a company continuously and regularly employed in the manufacture of specified materials for a period of at least ten (10) consecutive years and which can show evidence of those materials being satisfactorily used on at least six (6) projects of similar size, scope and location. At least three (3) of the projects shall have been in successful use for ten (10) years or longer.

2. Panel system must be listed by the International Code Council -Evaluation Service (ICC-ES) which requires quality control inspections and fire, structural and water infiltration testing of sandwich panel systems by an approved agency.

3. Quality control inspections shall be conducted at least once each year and shall include manufacturing facilities, sandwich panel components and production sandwich panels for conformance with "Acceptance Criteria for Sandwich Panels" as regulated by the ICC-ES.

B. Installer's Qualifications: Installation shall be by an experienced installer, which has been in the business of installing specified panel systems for at least two (2) consecutive years and can show evidence of satisfactory completion of projects of similar size, scope and type.

C.Performance Requirements: The manufacturer shall be responsible for the configuration and fabrication of the complete panel system.

1. When requested, include structural analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

1.9 DELIVERY STORAGE AND HANDLING

A. Deliver panel system, components and materials in manufacturer's standard protective packaging.

B. Store panels on the long edge; several inches above the ground, blocked and under cover in accordance with manufacturer's storage and handling instructions.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 PANEL COMPONENTS
- 2.1.1 Face Sheets
- 2.1.1.1 Translucent faces

Manufactured from glass fiber reinforced thermoset resins, formulated specifically for architectural use. Thermoplastic (e.g. polycarbonate, acrylic) faces are not acceptable. Face sheets shall not deform, deflect or drip when subjected to fire or flame. Face sheets shall not delaminate when exposed to 200°F for 30 minutes per IBC or 300°F for 25 minutes.

2.1.1.2 Interior face sheets

Flamespread: Underwriters Laboratories (UL) listed, which requires periodic unannounced retesting, with flamespread rating no greater than 50 (20) and smoke developed no greater than 250 (200) when tested in accordance with UL 723/ASTM E 84.Burn extent byASTM D 635 shall be no greater than 1".

2.1.1.3 Exterior face sheets

Color stability: Full thickness of the exterior face sheet shall not change color more than 3.0 (5.0) CIE Units DELTA E by ASTM D 2244 after 5 (3) years outdoor South Florida weathering at 5 degrees facing south, determined by the average of at least three (3) white samples with and without a protective film or coating to ensure long-term color stability. Color stability shall be unaffected by abrasion or scratching.

Erosion Resistance: Exterior face shall have a permanent glass erosion barrier embedded beneath the surface to provide long-term resistance to reinforcing fiber exposure. Exterior face surface loss shall not exceed 0.7 Mils and 40 mgs when tested in accordance with ASTM D 4060 employing CS17 abrasive wheels at a head load of 500 grams for 1000 cycles.

Strength: Exterior face sheet shall be uniform in strength, impenetrable by hand held pencil and repel an impact equal to 70 (230) ft. lbs. without fracture or tear when impacted by a 3-1/4" diameter, 5 lb. free-falling ball per UL 972.

2.1.1.4 Appearance

Exterior face sheets: Smooth, 0.070" thick and crystal in color.

Interior face sheets: Smooth, 0.045" thick and white in color.

Face sheets shall not vary more than +/- 10% in thickness and be uniform in color.

2.1.2 Grid Core

Thermally broken (aluminum) I-beam grid core shall be of 6063-T6 or 6005-T5 alloy and temper with provisions for mechanical interlocking of muntin-mullion and perimeter. Width of I- beam shall be no less than 7/16". The I-beam grid shall be machined to tolerances of not greater than +/- .002".

I-beam Thermal break: Minimum 1", thermoset. Urethane poured and de-bridged is not acceptable.

2.1.3 Laminate Adhesive

Heat and pressure resin type adhesive engineered for structural sandwich panel use, with minimum 25-years field use. Adhesive shall pass testing requirements specified by the International Code Council "Acceptance Criteria for Sandwich Panel Adhesives."

Minimum tensile strength of 750 PSI when the panel assembly is tested by ASTM C 297 after two (2) exposures to six (6) cycles each of the aging conditions prescribed by ASTM D 1037.

Minimum shear strength of the panel adhesive by ASTM D 1002 after exposure to five (5) separate conditions:

- a. 50% Relative Humidity at 68° F: 540 PSI
- b. 182° F: 100 PSI
- c. Accelerated Aging by ASTM D 1037 at room temperature: 800 PSI
- d. Accelerated Aging by ASTM D 1037 at 182° F: 250 PSI

2.2 PANEL CONSTRUCTION

Provide sandwich panels of flat fiberglass reinforced translucent face sheets laminated to a grid core of mechanically interlocking thermally broken (aluminum) I-beams. The adhesive bonding line shall be straight, cover the entire width of the I-beam and have a neat sharp edge.

- 1. Thickness: 2-3/4"
- 2. Light transmission: 20.
- 3. Solar heat gain coefficient: 0.28.

4. Overall panel U-factor by NFRC certified laboratory: 2-3/4: thermally broken aluminum I-beam (0.53).

5. Complete insulated panel system shall have NFRC certified U-factor of 0.23.

6. Grid pattern: As indicated on the drawings..

Panels shall deflect no more than 1.9" at 30 psf in 10'-0" span without a supporting frame by ASTM E-72.

Panels shall show evidence of withstanding 1200°F fire for minimum one (1) hour without collapse or flame penetration.

Thermally broken panels:

1. Minimum Condensation Resistance Factor of 80 by AAMA 1503 measured on the bond line.

2. Minimum CRF of 90 at center of grid cell.

Panel system shall be a Factory Mutual (FM) tested and approved Class 1 wall system in accordance with FM 4881.

Panels shall demonstrate performance as specified in the DOD UFC 4-010-01.

2.3 BATTENS AND PERIMETER CLOSURE SYSTEM

Closure system: Extruded aluminum 6063-T6 and 6063-T5 alloy and temper clamp-tite screw type closure system.

1. Thermally broken perimeter system shall have a urethane bridge.

Sealing tape: Manufacturer's standard, pre-applied to closure system at the factory under controlled conditions.

Fasteners: Stainless steel screws for aluminum closures, excluding final fasteners to the building.

Finish: Exposed aluminum to be manufacturer's factory applied finish that meets the performance requirements of AAMA 2604. (Mill)

1. Color: To be selected from manufacturer's standard colors and custom colors).

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

Install walls and accessories in accordance with the approved drawings and as specified.

3.2 EXAMINATION

Examine substrates, supporting structure and installation conditions. Do not proceed with panel erection until unsatisfactory conditions have been Corrected.

3.3 PREPARATION

Metal Protection:

Where aluminum will contact dissimilar metals, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with primer or by applying sealant or tape recommended by manufacturer for this purpose.

Where aluminum will contact concrete or masonry, protect against corrosion by painting contact surfaces with bituminous paint or method recommended by manufacturer.

Where aluminum will contact pressure-treated wood; separate dissimilar materials by methods recommended by manufacturer.

3.4 INSTALLATION

Install the panel system in accordance with the manufacturer's installation recommendations and approved shop drawings.

Anchor component parts securely in place by permanent mechanical attachment system. Accommodate thermal and mechanical movements. Set perimeter framing in a full bed of sealant compound, or with joint fillers or gaskets to provide weather-tight construction. Install joint sealants at perimeter joints and within the panel system in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions.

3.5 CLEANING

Clean the panel system inside and outside, immediately after installation, according to manufacturer's written recommendations. -- End of Section --

SECTION 08 51 13

ALUMINUM WINDOWS 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AAMA)

AAMA 1503	(2009) Voluntary Test Method for Thermal Transmittance and Condensation Resistance of Windows, Doors and Glazed Wall Sections
AAMA 2604	(2005) Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels
AAMA 2605	(2005) Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels
AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440	(2008; Update 1 2008; Update 2 2008; Update 3 2009) North American Fenestration Standard/Specification for Windows, Doors, and Skylights
GREEN SEAL (GS)	
GS-36	(2000) Commercial Adhesives
NATIONAL FENESTRATION RA	ATING COUNCIL (NFRC)
NFRC 100	(2004) Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product U-Factors
NFRC 200	(2004) Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Solar Heat Gain Coefficient and Visible Transmittance at Normal Incidence
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY	MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)
SCAQMD Rule 1168	(1989; R 2005) Adhesive and Sealant Applications
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTE	ECTION AGENCY (EPA)

Energy Star (1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

1.2 CERTIFICATION

Each prime window unit must bear the AAMA Label warranting that the product complies with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440. Certified test reports attesting that the prime window units meet the requirements of AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440, including test size, will be acceptable in lieu of product labeling.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Windows; G

Fabrication Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Windows; G

Fasteners; G; (LEED)

Window performance; G

THERMAL-BARRIER WINDOWS; G

Submit documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

Accessories; G

Adhesives; (LEED)

Submit manufacturer's product data, indicating VOC content.

Thermal performance

Submit documentation for Energy Star qualifications.

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility

> and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Environmental Data

SD-04 Samples

Finish Sample

Window Sample

SD-05 Design Data

Structural calculations for deflection; G

Design Analysis; G

Submit design analysis with calculations showing that the design of each different size and type of aluminum window unit and its anchorage to the structure meets the minimum antiterrorism standards required by <u>UFC 4-010-01</u> "DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings" and paragraph "Minimum Antiterrorism Performance" below. Calculations verifying the structural performance of each window proposed for use, under the given loads, shall be prepared and signed by a registered Professional Engineer. The window components and anchorage devices to the structure, as determined by the design analysis, shall be reflected in the shop drawings.

SD-06 Test Reports

Minimum condensation resistance factor

Resistance to forced entry

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Windows, Data Package 1; G

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Shop Drawing Requirements

Provide drawings that indicate elevations of windows, full-size sections, thickness and gages of metal, fastenings, proposed method of anchoring, size and spacing of anchors, details of construction, method of glazing, details of operating hardware, material and method of attaching subframes, stools, casings, sills, trim, installation details, and other related items.

1.4.2 Sample Requirements

1.4.2.1 Finish Sample Requirements

Submit color chart of standard factory color coatings when factory-finish color coating is to be provided.

1.4.2.2 Window Sample Requirements

Submit one full-size corner of each window type proposed for use. Where screens or weatherstripping is required, fit sample with such items that are to be used.

1.4.3 Design Data Requirements

Submit calculations to substantiate compliance with deflection requirements and Minimum Antiterrorism Performance criteria. A registered Professional Engineer must provide calculations.

Submit design analysis with calculations showing that the design of each different size and type of aluminum window unit and its anchorage to the structure meets the requirements of paragraph "Minimum Antiterrorism Performance Criteria". Calculations verifying the structural performance of each window proposed for use, under the given loads, must be prepared and signed by a registered professional engineer. Reflect the window components and anchorage devices to the structure, as determined by the design analysis, in the shop drawings.

1.4.4 Test Report Requirements

Submit test reports for each type of window attesting that identical windows have been tested and meet the requirements specified herein for conformance to AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 including test size, and minimum condensation resistance factor (CRF) , and resistance to forced entry.

1.5 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver windows to project site in an undamaged condition. Use care in handling and hoisting windows during transportation and at the jobsite. Store windows and components out of contact with the ground, under a weathertight covering, so as to prevent bending, warping, or otherwise damaging the windows. Repair damaged windows to an "as new" condition as approved. If windows can not be repaired, provide a new unit.

1.6 PROTECTION

Protect finished surfaces during shipping and handling using the manufacturer's standard method. Do not apply coatings or lacquers to surfaces to which calking and glazing compounds must adhere.

1.7 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.7.1 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Window materials may be locally available.

1.8 FIELD MEASUREMENTS

Take field measurements prior to preparation of the drawings and fabrication.

1.9 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

1.9.1 Minimum Antiterrorism Performance Criteria

Windows must meet the minimum antiterrorism performance criteria as specified in the paragraphs below.

1.9.1.1 Glazing

Glazing must have laminated glass as specified in Section 08 81 00 GLAZING.

1.9.1.2 Aluminum Window Frames

Restrict aluminum framing members deflections of edges of glazing they support to L/160 under an equivalent 3-second duration loading as indicated on the drawings in pounds per square foot (psf), where L denotes the length of the glazing supported edge. (L is to be based on edge length of glazing in frame and not on the distance between anchors that fasten frame to the structure.)

The glazing frame bite for the window frames must be in accordance with UFC 4-010-01 and adequate to accept the width of structural silicone sealant or glazing tape as specified in paragraph "Provisions for Glazing" below.

1.9.1.3 Window Frame Anchors

Fasten window frames to the supporting structure with anchors designed to resist forces in accordance with UFC 4-101-01 and with a 3-second duration load as indicated on the drawings in pounds per square foot (psf) acting on the entire window unit.

1.9.2 Wind Loading Design Pressure

Design window components, including mullions, hardware, and anchors, to withstand a wind-loading design pressure as indicated on the drawings in pounds per square foot (psf).

1.9.3 Tests

Test windows proposed for use in accordance with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 for the particular type and quality window specified.

Perform tests by a nationally recognized independent testing laboratory equipped and capable of performing the required tests. Submit the results of the tests as certified laboratory reports required herein.

Minimum design load for a uniform-load structural test must be 50 psf.

1.10 DRAWINGS

Submit the Fabrication Drawings for aluminum window units showing complete window assembly including hardware, weatherstripping, and subframe assembly details.

Aluminum windows must meet the following performance requirements. Perform testing requirements by an independent testing laboratory or agency.

1.11.1 Structural Performance

Structural test pressures on window units must be for positive load (inward) and negative load (outward). After testing, there will be no glass breakage, permanent damage to fasteners, hardware parts, support arms or actuating mechanisms or any other damage which could cause window to be inoperable. There must be no permanent deformation of any main frame, sash or ventilator member in excess of the requirements established by AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 for the window types and classification specified in this section.

1.11.2 Minimum Antiterrorism Performance

Windows shall meet the minimum antiterrorism performance criteria of UFC 4-010-01, as specified in the paragraphs below. Conformance to the performance requirements shall be validated by one of the following methods.

1.11.2.1 Computational Design Analysis Method

Window frames, mullions, and sashes shall be designed to the criteria listed herein. Computational design analysis shall include calculations verifying the structural performance of each window proposed for use, under the given static equivalent loads.

Aluminum window framing members shall restrict deflections of edges of glazing they support to L/160 under an equivalent 3-second duration loading in pounds per square foot (psf) as indicated on the drawings, where L denotes the length of the glazing supported edge. (L is to be based on edge length of glazing in frame and not on the distance between anchors that fasten frame to the structure.)

The glazing frame bite for the window frames shall be adequate to accept the width of structural silicone sealant or glazing tape as specified in paragraph "Provisions for Glazing" below.

Window frames shall be anchored to the supporting structure with anchors designed to resist forces generated by a 3-second duration load in pounds per square foot (psf) as indicated on the drawings, acting on the entire window unit.

1.11.2.2 Alternate Dynamic Design Analysis Method

As an alternative to the static equivalent load design approach described above, window framing members, anchors, and glazing may be designed using a dynamic analysis to prove the window system will provide performance equivalent to or better than the hazard rating associated with the applicable level of protection for the project.1.11.3 Air Infiltration

Air infiltration must not exceed the amount established by AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 for each window type.

1.11.4 Water Penetration

Water penetration must not exceed the amount established by

AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 for each window type. 1.11.5 Thermal Performance

Thermal transmittance for thermally broken aluminum windows with insulating glass must not exceed a U-factor of 0.75 Btu/hr-ft²-F determined according to NFRC 100, and a solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) of 0.40 Btu/hr-ft²-F determined according to NFRC 200. Provide window units that comply with the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Star Window Program for the Southern Climate Zone.

1.11.6 Sound Attenuation

The window unit must have a minimum STC of 41 with the window glazed with two pieces of 1/4 inch thick laminated glass when tested in accordance with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 acoustical performance (optional).

1.12 QUALIFICATION

Window manufacturer must specialize in designing and manufacturing the type of aluminum windows specified in this section, and have a minimum of 5 years of documented successful experience. Manufacturer must have the facilities capable of meeting contract requirements, single-source responsibility and warranty.

1.13 MOCK-UPS

Before fabrication, full-size mock-up of one window unit complete with glass and AAMA certification label for structural purposes and NFRC Temporary and Permanent Label for certification of thermal performance ratting will be required for review of window construction and quality of hardware operation.

1.14 WARRANTY

Provide Manufacturer's standard performance guarantees or warranties that extend beyond a 1 year period.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 WINDOWS

Provide prime windows that comply with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 and the requirements specified herein. In addition to compliance with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440, window framing members for each individual light of glass must not deflect to the extent that deflection perpendicular to the glass light exceeds L/175 of the glass edge length when subjected to uniform loads at specified design pressures. Provide Structural calculations for deflection to substantiate compliance with deflection requirements. Provide windows of types, performance classes, performance grades, combinations, and sizes indicated or specified. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Window materials may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content. Design windows to accommodate hardware, glass, weatherstripping, screens, and accessories to be furnished. Each window must be a complete factory assembled unit with or without glass installed. Dimensions shown are minimum. Provide windows with insulating glass and thermal break necessary to achieve a minimum Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF) of 35 when tested in accordance with AAMA 1503. Glazed systems (including frames and glass) will be Energy Star labeled

products as appropriate to climate zone and as applicable to window type, with a whole-window Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) maximum of 0.40 determined according to NFRC 200 procedures. Glazed systems must have a U-factor maximum of 0.75 Btu per square foot times hr times degree F in accordance with NFRC 100.

2.1.1 Glass and Glazing

Materials are specified in Section 08 81 00 GLAZING.

2.1.2 Calking and Sealing

Are specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

2.2 FABRICATION

Fabrication of window units must comply with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440.

2.2.1 Provisions for Glazing

Design windows and rabbets suitable for glass thickness shown or specified. For minimum antiterrorism windows, attach glazing to its supporting frame using structural silicone sealant or adhesive glazing tape. The width of the structural silicone sealant bead must be at least equal to, but not larger than two times the thickness designation of the glass to which it adheres. The width of the adhesive glazing tape will be at least equal to two times, but not more than four times the thickness designation of the glass to which it adheres.Design sash for double glazing and for securing glass with glazing channels, or glazing compound.

2.2.2 Fasteners

Fabricated from 100 percent re-melted steel. Use fasteners as standard with the window manufacturer for windows, trim, and accessories. Self-tapping sheet-metal screws are not acceptable for material more than 1/16 inch thick.

2.2.3 Adhesives

Comply with applicable regulations regarding toxic and hazardous materials, GS-36, SCAQMD Rule 1168, and as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

2.2.4 Drips and Weep Holes

Provide continuous drips over heads of top ventilators. Where fixed windows adjoin ventilators, drips must be continuous across tops of fixed windows. Provide drips and weep holes as required to return water to the outside.

2.2.5 Accessories

Provide windows complete with necessary hardware, fastenings, clips, fins, anchors, glazing beads, and other appurtenances necessary for complete installation and proper operation. Furnish extruded aluminum subframe receptors and subsill with each window unit.

2.2.5.1 Fasteners

Provide concealed anchors of the type recommended by the window manufacturer for the specific type of construction. Anchors and fasteners must be compatible with the window and the adjoining construction. Provide a minimum of three anchors for each jamb located approximately 6 inches from each end and at midpoint.

2.2.5.2 Window Anchors

Anchoring devices for installing windows must be made of aluminum, cadmium-plated steel, stainless steel, or zinc-plated steel conforming to AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440.

2.2.6 Finishes

Exposed aluminum surfaces must be factory finished with an organic coating. Color to be as selected from manufacturers full and custom color selections. All windows will have the same finish.

2.2.6.1 Organic Coating

Clean and prime exposed aluminum surfaces. Provide a high-performance finish in accordance with AAMA 2604 or AAMA 2605 with total dry film thickness of not less than 1.2 mils.

2.3 THERMAL-BARRIER WINDOWS

Provide thermal-barrier windows, complete with accessories and fittings, where indicated.

Specify material and construction except as follows:

- a. Aluminum alloy must be 6063-T6.
- b. Frame construction, including operable sash, must be factory-assembled and factory-sealed inner and outer aluminum completely separated from metal-to-metal contact. Join assembly by a continuous, concealed, low conductance divider housed in an interlocking extrusion of the inner frame. Metal fasteners, straps, or anchors will not bridge the connection between the inner and outer frame.
- d. Sash must be completely separated from metal-to-metal contact by means of woven-pile weatherstripping, plastic, or elastomeric separation members.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SCHEDULE

Some metric measurements in this section are based on mathematical conversion of inch-pound measurements, and not on metric measurement commonly agreed to by the manufacturers or other parties. The inch-pound and metric measurements are as follows:

PRODUCTS	INCH-POUND	METRIC
Metal Casing	0.0625 inch	1.59 mm
Aluminum Tube (Diameter)	0.0625 inch 1 inch	1.59 mm 25 mm

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.2.1 Method of Installation

Install in accordance with the window manufacturer's printed instructions and details. Build in windows as the work progresses or install without forcing into prepared window openings. Set windows at proper elevation, location, and reveal; plumb, square, level, and in alignment; and brace, strut, and stay properly to prevent distortion and misalignment. Protect ventilators and operating parts against accumulation of dirt and building materials by keeping ventilators tightly closed and locked to frame. Bed screws or bolts in sill members, joints at mullions, contacts of windows with sills, built-in fins, and subframes in mastic sealant of a type recommended by the window manufacturer. Install and caulk windows in a manner that will prevent entrance of water and wind. Fasten insect screens securely in place.

3.2.2 Dissimilar Materials

Where aluminum surfaces are in contact with, or fastened to masonry, concrete, wood, or dissimilar metals, except stainless steel or zinc, protect the aluminum surface from dissimilar materials as recommended in the Appendix to AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440. Do not coat surfaces in contact with sealants after installation with any type of protective material.

3.2.3 Anchors and Fastenings

Make provision for securing units to each other, to masonry, and to other adjoining construction. Windows installed in masonry walls must have head and jamb members designed to recess into masonry wall not less than 7/16 inch.

3.2.4 Adjustments After Installation

After installation of windows and completion of glazing and field painting, adjust all ventilators and hardware to operate smoothly and to provide weathertight sealing when ventilators are closed and locked. Lubricate hardware and operating parts as necessary. Verify that products are properly installed, connected, and adjusted.

3.3 CLEANING

Clean interior and exterior surfaces of window units of mortar, plaster, paint spattering spots, and other foreign matter to present a neat appearance, to prevent fouling of weathering surfaces and weather-stripping, and to prevent interference with the operation of hardware. Replace all stained, discolored, or abraded windows that cannot be restored to their original condition with new windows.

3.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Separate corrugated cardboard and protective materials in accordance with the Waste Management Plan and place in designated areas for reuse or recycling. Place materials defined as hazardous or toxic waste in designated containers. Close and seal tightly all partly used sealant containers and store protected in well ventilated fire-safe area at moderate temperature. Place used sealant tubes and containers in areas designated for hazardous materials.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 08 71 00

DOOR HARDWARE 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E 283

(2004) Determining the Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen

BUILDERS HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (BHMA)

BHMA	A156.1	(2006)	Butts and Hinges
BHMA	A156.12	(2005)	Interconnected Locks & Latches
BHMA	A156.13	(2005)	Mortise Locks & Latches, Series 1000
BHMA	A156.15	(2006)	Closer Holder Release Devices
BHMA	A156.16	(2008)	Auxiliary Hardware
BHMA	A156.17	(2004)	Self Closing Hinges & Pivots
BHMA	A156.18	(2006)	Materials and Finishes
BHMA	A156.2	(2003) Latches	Bored and Preassembled Locks and s
BHMA	A156.21	(2006)	Thresholds
BHMA	A156.22	(2005)	Door Gasketing and Edge Seal Systems
BHMA	A156.3	(2008)	Exit Devices
BHMA	A156.4	(2008)	Door Controls - Closers
BHMA	A156.5	(2001) Product	Auxiliary Locks & Associated ts
BHMA	A156.6	(2005)	Architectural Door Trim
BHMA	A156.7	(2003)	Template Hinge Dimensions
BHMA	A156.8	(2005) Holders	Door Controls - Overhead Stops and s

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

- NFPA 101 (2008; Amendment 2009) Life Safety Code
- NFPA 80 (2010) Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives

STEEL DOOR INSTITUTE (SDI/DOOR)

SDI/DOOR A250.8 (2003) Recommended Specification for Standard Steel Doors and Frames

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 14C (2006; Rev thru Dec 2008) Swinging Hardware for Standard Tin-Clad Fire Doors Mounted Singly and in Pairs

UL Bld Mat Dir (2009) Building Materials Directory

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Hardware schedule; G

Keying system

SD-03 Product Data

Hardware items; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Installation

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Hardware Schedule items, Data Package 1; G

Submit data package in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Key Bitting

812562

1.3 HARDWARE SCHEDULE

Prepare and submit hardware schedule in the following format:

			Referen	ce	Mfr.		UL Mark		
			Publi-		Name	Кеу	(If fire	BHMA	
Hard-			cation		and	Con-	rated	Finish	
ware	Quan-		Туре		Catalog	trol	and	Designa-	
Item	tity	Size	No.	Finish	No.	Symbols	listed)	tion	

1.4 KEY BITTING CHART REQUIREMENTS

Submit key bitting charts to the Contracting Officer prior to completion of the work. Include:

- a. Complete listing of all keys (AA1, AA2, etc.).
- c. Tabulation showing which key fits which door.
- d. Copy of floor plan showing doors and door numbers.
- e. Listing of 20 percent more key cuts than are presently required in each master system.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Hardware Manufacturers and Modifications

Provide, as far as feasible, locks, hinges, and closers of one lock, hinge, or closer manufacturer's make. Modify hardware as necessary to provide features indicated or specified.

1.5.1 Key Shop Drawings Coordination Meeting

Prior to the submission of the key shop drawing, the Contracting Officer, Contractor, Door Hardware subcontractor, using Activity and Base Locksmith shall meet to discuss key requirements for the facility.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver hardware in original individual containers, complete with necessary appurtenances including fasteners and instructions. Mark each individual container with item number as shown in hardware schedule. Deliver permanent keys and removable cores to the Contracting Officer, directly. Deliver construction master keys with the locks.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 TEMPLATE HARDWARE

Provide hardware to be applied to metal or to prefinished doors manufactured to template. Promptly furnish template information or templates to door and frame manufacturers. Conform to BHMA A156.7 for template hinges. Coordinate hardware items to prevent interference with other hardware.

2.2 HARDWARE FOR FIRE DOORS AND EXIT DOORS

Provide all hardware necessary to meet the requirements of NFPA 80 for fire doors and NFPA 101 for exit doors, as well as to other requirements indicated, even if such hardware is not specifically mentioned under paragraph entitled "Hardware Schedule." Conform to UL 14C for swinging hardware for the tin-clad fire doors. Provide the label of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. for such hardware listed in UL Bld Mat Dir or labeled and listed by another testing laboratory acceptable to the Contracting Officer.

2.3 HARDWARE ITEMS

Clearly and permanently mark with the manufacturer's name or trademark, hinges, pivots, locks, latches, exit devices, bolts and closers where the identifying mark will be visible after the item is installed. For closers with covers, the name or trademark may be beneath the cover.

2.3.1 Hinges

BHMA A156.1, 4-1/2 by 4-1/2 inch unless otherwise indicated. Construct loose pin hinges for exterior doors and reverse-bevel interior doors so that pins will be nonremovable when door is closed. Other antifriction bearing hinges may be provided in lieu of ball-bearing hinges.

2.3.1.1 Protection Devices

Provide full height hand and finger protection device at the hinge-side area opening of doors and gates. Hinge-side protection device shall be provided on both sides of the doors and gates, covering hinges and space between door and frame when doors are in the open position. The installed device shall push hand and/or fingers out of the opening and away from a crushing hazard.

2.3.2 Pivots

BHMA A156.4.

2.3.3 Spring Hinges

BHMA A156.17.

2.3.4 Locks and Latches

2.3.4.1 Mortise Locks and Latches

BHMA A156.13, Series 1000, Operational Grade 1, Security Grade 2. Provide mortise locks with escutcheons not less than 7 by 2-1/4 inch with a bushing at least 1/4 inch long. Cut escutcheons to suit cylinders and provide trim items with straight, beveled, or smoothly rounded sides, corners, and edges. Install knobs and roses of mortise locks with screwless shanks and no exposed screws.

2.3.4.2 Bored Locks and Latches

BHMA A156.2, Series 4000, Grade 1.

2.3.4.3 Residential Bored Locks and Latches

BHMA A156.2, Series 4000, Grade 2. Install locks for exterior doors with threaded roses or concealed machine screws.

2.3.4.4 Interconnected Locks and Latches

BHMA A156.12. Provide F96 or F97, unless otherwise specified.

2.3.4.5 Auxiliary Locks

BHMA A156.5, Grade 1.

2.3.5 Exit Devices

BHMA A156.3, Grade 1. Provide adjustable strikes for rim type and vertical rod devices. Provide open back strikes for pairs of doors with mortise and vertical rod devices. Provide touch bars in lieu of conventional crossbars and arms.

2.3.6 Cylinders and Cores

Provide cylinders for new locks, including locks provided under other sections of this specification. Provide fully compatible cylinders with products of the Best Lock Corporation with interchangeable cores which are removable by a special control key. Factory set the cores with seven pin tumblers using the A4 system and F keyway. Submit a core code sheet with the cores. Provide master keyed cores in one system for this project. Provide construction interchangeable cores.

2.3.7 Keying System

Provide a grand master keying system Provide construction interchangeable cores. Provide key cabinet as specified.

2.3.8 Lock Trim

Cast, forged, or heavy wrought construction and commercial plain design.

2.3.8.1 Lever Handles

Provide lever handles in lieu of knobs . Conform to the minimum requirements of BHMA A156.13 for mortise locks of lever handles for exit devices. Provide lever handle locks with a breakaway feature (such as a weakened spindle or a shear key) to prevent irreparable damage to the lock when force in excess of that specified in BHMA A156.13 is applied to the lever handle. Provide lever handles return to within 1/2 inch of the door face.

2.3.9 Keys

Furnish one file key, one duplicate key, and one working key for each key change and grand master keying system. Furnish one additional working key for each lock of each keyed-alike group. Stamp each key with appropriate key control symbol and "U.S. property - Do not duplicate." Do not place room number on keys.

Furnish seven change keys for each interchangeable core, furnish two control keys, six masters keys, and six construction master keys. Stamp each key with appropriate key control symbol and "U.S. property - Do not duplicate." Do not place room numbers on keys.

2.3.10 Door Bolts

BHMA A156.16. Provide dustproof strikes for bottom bolts, except for doors having metal thresholds. Automatic latching flush bolts: BHMA A156.3, Type 25.

2.3.11 Closers

BHMA A156.4, Series C02000, Grade 1, with PT 4C. Provide with brackets, arms, mounting devices, fasteners, full size covers, except at storefront mounting, and other features necessary for the particular application. Size closers in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, or provide multi-size closers, Sizes 1 through 6, and list sizes in the Hardware Schedule. Provide manufacturer's 10 year warranty.

2.3.11.1 Identification Marking

Engrave each closer with manufacturer's name or trademark, date of manufacture, and manufacturer's size designation located to be visible after installation.

2.3.12 Overhead Holders

BHMA A156.8.

2.3.13 Closer Holder-Release Devices

BHMA A156.15.

2.3.14 Door Protection Plates

BHMA A156.6.

2.3.14.1 Sizes of Armor Mop and Kick Plates

2 inch less than door width for single doors; one inch less than door width for pairs of doors. Provide 10 inch kick plates for flush doors . Provide a minimum 36 inch armor plates for flush doors and completely cover lower panels of panel doors, except 16 inch high armor plates on fire doors. Provide 4 inch mop plates.

2.3.15 Door Stops and Silencers

BHMA A156.16. Silencers Type L03011. Provide three silencers for each single door, two for each pair.

2.3.16 Thresholds

BHMA A156.21. Use J35100, with silicone rubber insert in face of stop, for exterior doors opening out, unless specified otherwise.

2.3.17 Weather Stripping Gasketing

BHMA A156.22. Provide the type and function designation where specified in paragraph entitled "Hardware Schedule". Provide a set to include head and jamb seals, sweep strips, and, for pairs of doors, astragals. Air leakage of weather stripped doors not to exceed 1.25 cubic feet per minute of air per square foot of door area when tested in accordance with ASTM E 283. Provide weather stripping with one of the following:

2.3.17.1 Extruded Aluminum Retainers

Extruded aluminum retainers not less than 0.050 inch wall thickness with vinyl, neoprene, silicone rubber, or polyurethane inserts. Provide clear (natural) anodized aluminum.

2.3.18 Lightproofing and Soundproofing Gasketing

BHMA A156.22. Include adjustable doorstops at head and jambs and an automatic door bottom per set, both of extruded aluminum, clear (natural) anodized, surface applied, with vinyl fin seals between plunger and housing. Provide doorstops with solid neoprene tube, silicone rubber, or closed-cell sponge gasket. Furnish door bottoms with adjustable operating rod and silicone rubber or closed-cell sponge neoprene gasket. Doorstops mitered at corners. Provide the type and function designation where specified in paragraph entitled "Hardware Sets".

2.3.19 Rain Drips

Extruded aluminum, not less than 0.08 inch thick, clear anodized. Set drips in sealant and fasten with stainless steel screws.

2.3.19.1 Overhead Rain Drips

Approximately 1-1/2 inch high by 2-1/2 inch projection, with length equal to overall width of door frame. Align bottom with door frame rabbet.

2.3.20 Special Tools

Provide special tools, such as spanner and socket wrenches and dogging keys, required to service and adjust hardware items.

2.4 FASTENERS

Provide fasteners of proper type, quality, size, quantity, and finish with hardware. Provide stainless steel or nonferrous metal fasteners that are exposed to weather. Provide fasteners of type necessary to accomplish a permanent installation.

2.5 FINISHES

BHMA A156.18. Provide hardware in BHMA 630 finish (satin stainless steel), unless specified otherwise. Provide items not manufactured in stainless steel in BHMA 626 finish (satin chromium plated) over brass or bronze, except aluminum paint finish for surface door closers, and except BHMA 652 finish (satin chromium plated) for steel hinges. Provide hinges for exterior doors in stainless steel with BHMA 630 finish or chromium plated brass or bronze with BHMA 626 finish. Furnish exit devices in BHMA 626 finish in lieu of BHMA 630 finish except where BHMA 630 is specified under paragraph entitled "Hardware Sets". Match exposed parts of concealed closers to lock and door trim. Match hardware finish for aluminum doors to the doors.

2.6 KEY CABINET AND CONTROL SYSTEM

BHMA A156.5, Type E8331 (25 hooks) .

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Install hardware in accordance with manufacturers' printed installation instructions. Fasten hardware to wood surfaces with full-threaded wood screws or sheet metal screws. Provide machine screws set in expansion shields for fastening hardware to solid concrete and masonry surfaces. Provide toggle bolts where required for fastening to hollow core construction. Provide through bolts where necessary for satisfactory installation.

3.1.1 Weather Stripping Installation

Handle and install weather stripping to prevent damage. Provide full contact, weather-tight seals. Operate doors without binding.

3.1.1.1 Stop-Applied Weather Stripping

Fasten in place with color-matched sheet metal screws not more than 9 inch on center after doors and frames have been finish painted.

3.1.2 Lightproofing and Soundproofing Installation

Install as specified for stop-applied weather stripping.

3.1.3 Threshold Installation

Extend thresholds the full width of the opening and notch end for jamb stops. Set thresholds in a full bed of sealant and anchor to floor with cadmium-plated, countersunk, steel screws in expansion sleeves.

3.2 FIRE DOORS AND EXIT DOORS

Install hardware in accordance with NFPA 80 for fire doors, NFPA 101 for exit doors .

3.3 HARDWARE LOCATIONS

SDI/DOOR A250.8, unless indicated or specified otherwise.

- a. Kick and Armor Plates: Push side of single-acting doors. Both sides of double-acting doors.
- b. Mop Plates: Bottom flush with bottom of door.

3.4 KEY CABINET AND CONTROL SYSTEM

Locate where directed . Tag one set of file keys and one set of duplicate keys. Place other keys in appropriately marked envelopes, or tag each key. Furnish complete instructions for setup and use of key control system. On tags and envelopes, indicate door and room numbers or master or grand master key.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

After installation, protect hardware from paint, stains, blemishes, and other damage until acceptance of work. Submit notice of testing 15 days before scheduled, so that testing can be witnessed by the Contracting Officer. Adjust hinges, locks, latches, bolts, holders, closers, and other items to operate properly. Demonstrate that permanent keys operate respective locks, and give keys to the Contracting Officer. Correct, repair, and finish, as directed, errors in cutting and fitting and damage to adjoining work.

3.6 HARDWARE SETS

Manufacturer List

Code Name BE Best Access Systems BY By Others GE GE / Sentrol

Option List

Code Name UL Fire Exit Hardware HC Hurricane Code Device LD Less Dogging B4E Beveled 4 Edges CSK Counter Sinking of Plates SNB Sex Nuts and Bolts

Finish List

Code Description 626 Satin Chromium Plated 630 Satin Stainless Steel 652 Chromium Plated, Dull 689 Aluminum Painted GRE Grey

Hardware Sets

SET #1 - Entrance Anchor Hinge Sets A5551 5 x 4 1/2 NRP 630 2 Hinges A5111 5 x 4 1/2 NRP 630 2 Power Transfer EPT 2 Power Supply ELR Unit Rim Cylinder 1E-72 STD 626 BE Exit Device Type 8, Fct. 01 1 1 1 Elec Latch Retract RQE and Latch Switches x HC 630 1 Exit Device Type 8, Fct 03 x Grip Pull Elec Latch Retract RQE and Latch Switches x HC 630 1 Rim Cylinder 1E-72 STD 626 BE Dual Auto OperatorBy Section 08 71 13.01Base StopLO2021626 1 2 Cast Saddle Threshold J37100 (NGP 4413 or Equal) 1 Stop Strip NGP 8136 or Equal 1 Door Contacts 2757 628 GE 2 1 Card Reader Card Reader by Security Contractor. NOTE: Weatherseals by door manufacturer. NOTE: Coordinate Electric Hardware and Automatic Operators. SET #2 - Storage Hinges A5111 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 NRP 3 630 Exit Only Exit Device Type 1, Fct 1 x LD x HC Door Closer w/Stop Arm CO2021 HD ARM 689 1 630 1 Kick Plate J102 10" X 2" LDW B4E CSK 1 630 1 Saddle Threshold J32130 Weatherstrip R3E165 x Head & Jambs 1 1 Door Sweep R3C435 Drip Cap R3Y005 x 4" ODW 1 1 Door Contact 2757 628 GE SET #3 - Electrical Hinges A5112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 NRP 630 3 Exit Device Type 1, Fct 3 Grip Pull 1 LD x HC 630 Rim Cylinder 1E-72 STD 626 1 BE Door Closer w/Stop Arm CO2021 x PT4G x SNB 689 1 Saddle Threshold J32130 1 1 Weatherstrip R3E165 x Head & Jambs Door Sweep R3C435 1 Drip Cap R3Y005 x 4" ODW 1 1 Door Contact 2757 628 GΕ

SET #4 - Mech./Pump Hinges A5112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 NRP 630 6 Flush Bolt LO4081 626 2 Surface Bolt LO4161 630 2 Lockset F20 626 BE 1 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 BE 1 Door Closer w/Stop Arm CO2021 HD Arm 689 2 Dustproof Strike LO4021 630 2 Saddle Threshold J32130 1 Weatherstrip R3E165 x Head & Jambs 1 2 Door Sweep R3C435 Drip Cap R3Y005 x 4" ODW 1 2 Door Contacts 2757 628 GΕ

NOTE: Surface bolts mounted inside on inactive leaf. Astragal by door manufacturer.

SET #100 - Work 6 Hinges A8111 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 NRP 652 Exit Device Type 2, Fct 1 UL x SNB 630 1 Exit Device Type 2, Fct. 8 Lever Pull 1 UL x SNB 630 Rim Cylinder 1E-72 STD 626 1 BE Door Closer CO2021 HD ARM x SNB 689 2 2 Kick Plate J102 10" x 1" LDW B4E CSK 630 2 Magnetic Holder CO0011 630 Gasketing ROE154 x Head & Jambs 1 1 Set Astragal R3E734

NOTE: Coordinate Magnetic Holders with Fire Alarm System.

SET #101 - Office STC 45 3 Hinges A8111 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 1 Lockset F04 626 BE Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 BE 1 Wall Bumper LO2251 626 1 Gasketing ROE154 x Head & Jambs 1 Sound Proofing R3C165 x Head & Jambs 1 1 Auto Door Bottom R3B324

NOTE: Coordinate Door Seals Requirement with Door Supplier Package system may delete seals by this section.

SET #102 - Restrooms UL Hinges A8111 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 3 652 1 Passage Set F01 626 BE Door Closer CO2021 HD ARM x SNB 1 689 Door Closer CO2011 x SNB (INSWING) 689 1 Kick Plate J102 10" X 2" LDW B4E CSK 630 1 Mop Plate J103 4" x 1" LDW B4E CSK 630 1 Wall Bumper LO2251 1 626 Gasketing ROE154 x Head & Jambs 1

SET #103 - Laundry UL 3 Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 Lockset F05 626 1 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 1 BE Door Closer CO2011 x SNB 689 1 Overhead Stop CO5541 630 1
 Kick Plate
 J102
 10"
 X
 2"
 LDW
 B4E
 CSK
 630

 Mop Plate
 J103
 4"
 x
 1"
 LDW
 B4E
 CSK
 630
 1 1 1 Gasketing R0E154 x Head & Jambs SET #104 - Helmet UL 3 Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 1 Lockset F05 626 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 BE 1 Door Closer CO2011 x SNB 689 1 Overhead Stop CO5541 630 1 Kick Plate J102 10" X 2" LDW B4E CSK 630 1 1 Gasketing R0E154 x Head & Jambs SET #105 - Comm. UL 3 Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 Lockset F07 626 1 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD BE 1 626 Door Closer CO2011 SNB 689 1 Wall Bumper LO2251 626 1 Gasketing ROE154 x Head & Jambs 1 SET #106 - NMCI 3 Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 Lockset F07 626 1 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 BE 1 Door Closer CO2021 HD ARM x SNB 689 1 Floor Stop LO2141 626 1 3 Door Silencers LO3011 GRE SET #107 - Inventory 6 Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 Flush Bolt LO4261 626 2 Lockset F07 626 1 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 1 ΒE Door Closer CO2011 x SNB 689 Armor Plate J101 34" x 1" LDW B4E CSK 2 2 630 2 Wall Bumper LO2251 626 Dustproof Strike LO4021 630 1 1 Gasketing R0E154 x Head & Jambs SET #108 - Inventory Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 3 652 Lockset F07 626 1 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 1 BE Door Closer CO2011 x SNB 689 1 Kick Plate J102 10" X 2" LDW B4E CSK 630 1 Overhead Stop CO5541 630 1 Gasketing ROE154 x Head & Jambs 1

SET #109 - Janitor UL 3 Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 Lockset F07 626 1 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 BE 1 1 Door Closer CO2021 HD ARM x SNB 689 1 Kick Plate J102 10" X 2" LDW B4E CSK 630 1 Mop Plate J103 4" x 1" LDW B4E CSK 630 1 Wall Bumper LO2251 626 1 Gasketing ROE154 x Head & Jambs SET #110 - Electrical 3 Hinges A8112 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 652 1 Lockset F07 626 Mortise Cylinder 1E-74 STD 626 BE 1 Door Closer w/Stop Arm CO2021 x PT4G x SNB 689 1 1 Wall Bumper LO2251 626 1 Gasketing R0E154 x Head & Jambs

-- End of Section --

SECTION 08 71 13.01

AUTOMATIC DOOR EQUIPMENT FOR SWINGING DOORS 06/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AAMA)

AAMA	607.1	(2002)	Clear	Anodic	Finishes	for
		Archite	ectural	l Alumir	num	

AAMA 611 (1998) Voluntary Specification for Anodized Architectural Aluminum

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI	A156.18	(2003)) Materials and Finishes					
ANSI	A156.19	(2003) Doors	Power	Assist	and	Low	Energy	Power

ANSI/BHMA A156.19 (2007) Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

ISO 9001 (2008; CORR 2009) Quality Management Systems- Requirements

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED (2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Automatic Swinging Doors; G, A/E

SD-03 Product Data

Operators for Automatic Swinging Doors; G, A/E

Recycled Content; G(LEED)

Local Regional Material; G(LEED)

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operators for Automatic Swinging Doors; G

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Operators and Assembles

a. "Standards for Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors" by ANSI A156.19.

b. Listed under UL 325, Standard for Door, Drapery, Gate, Louver, and Window Operators and Systems.

1.3.2 Manufacturer Qualifications

a. Minimum 5 years successful experience in the fabrication of automatic door equipment of the type required for this project. Manufacturer shall be capable of providing field service representation during installation, approving acceptable installer and approving application method.

- b. Member of American Association of Automatic Door Manufacturers (AAADM).
- c. Equipment shall be manufactured in a facility certified by ISO 9001.
- 1.3.3 Installer Qualifications

Experienced to perform work of this section and specializing in the installation of work similar to that required for this project. Firm shall be trained, and authorized by product manufacturer.

1.4 JOB CONDITIONS

Coordinate fitting and installation of automatic door operators with manufacture, preparation and installation of doors to be operated. Coordinate installation and connection with work required under Electrical Specifications, Division 26.

1.5 COORDINATION

1.5.1 Hardware Manufacturers and Modifications

Provide, as far as feasible, locks, hinges, and closers of one lock, hinge, or closer manufacturer's make. Modify hardware as necessary to provide features indicated or specified.

1.5.1 Templates

Check Shop Drawings of other work to confirm that adequate provisions are made for locating and installing automatic door operators to comply with indicated requirements.

1.5.2 Electrical System Roughing-In

Coordinate layout and installation of automatic door operators with connections to, power supplies, remote activation devices, door latching
hardware, and security access control system. See Section 28 20 00.00 20 ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEM for controls not provided under this section.

1.5.3 System Integration

Integrate automatic door operators with other systems as required for a complete working installation.

a. Provide electrical interface control capability for operation of automatic door operators by secure activation system on doors with electric locking.

b. Where indicated to install both wall switches and secure activation system, automatic door operators shall be configured to operate; by secure activation system when secured; by wall switch when not secured.

c. Where required for proper operation, provide a time delay relay to signal automatic door operator to activate only after electric lock system is released.

d. Provide electrical interface to deactivate automatic door operators on activation of fire alarm system.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 OPERATORS FOR AUTOMATIC SWINGING DOORS
- 2.1.1 Low Energy Power Operators
 - a. Complete, self-contained factory assembled operator.
 - b. 115 VAC, 60 Hz.

c. Electrical Control System: Electrical control system shall include a microprocessor controller and position encoder. The encoder shall monitor revolutions of the operator shaft and send signals to microprocessor controller to define door position. Systems utilizing external magnets and magnetic switches are not acceptable.

d. Control Switch: Automatic door operators shall be equipped with a three position function switch to control the operation of the door. Control switch shall provide three modes of operation, Automatic, Off, and Hold-Open.

e. Power Switch: Automatic door operators shall be equipped with a two position On/Off switch to control power to the door.

- f. Opening speed: 3 to 5 seconds, adjustable.
- g. Closing speed: 3 to 5 seconds, adjustable.
- h. Time delay prior to closing: 0 to 30 seconds, adjustable.

i. Opening and closing force: Not to exceed 15 pounds measured 2 inches from lock stile.

j. Complete with specified actuators and controls.

- k. Conform to ANSI A156.19.
- 1. Handing: Non-handed.

m. Operation: Power opening, spring closing. Motor shall act as dynamic brake to control closing speed.

n. Capacity: Rated for use on swinging door leafs weighing up to 250 pounds. Provide dual operation units for pairs of doors.

2.2 ACTUATION DEVICES

- 2.2.1 Wall Switches
 - a. Momentary contact type.
 - b. Round design with minimum diameter of 4 1/2 inches.
 - c. Finish: ANSI ANSI A156.18 Code 630.
 - d. Mount center line of switch 44 inches above floor.
 - e. Locate as indicated or directed.
 - f. Provide wall switch with universal accessibility symbol.
 - g. Provide decals defining direction of door swing.
- 2.3 FINISH
- 2.3.1 General

Comply with NAAMM metal finishes manual for architectural and metal products for recommendations for applying and designing finishes. Finish designations prefixed by a comply with system established by aluminum association for designing finishes.

2.3.2 Class II, Clear Anodic Finish

AA-M10C22A31 mechanical finish: as fabricated; chemical finish: etched, medium matte; anodic coating: architectural Class II, clear coating 0.40 mils minimum complying with AAMA 611, and the following:

a. AAMA 607.1

b. Applicator must be fully compliant with all applicable environmental regulations and permits, including wastewater and heavy metal discharge.

2.4 RECYCLED CONTENT

Documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product specified in this section.

2.5 LOCAL/REGIONAL MATERIAL

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site for products specified in this section. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSPECTION

Examine conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, header support, and other conditions affecting performance of swinging automatic entrance doors. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.2.1 General

Do not install damaged components. Fit joints to produce hairline joints free of burrs and distortion. Rigidly secure non-movement joints.

3.2.2 Mounting

Install automatic door operators/headers plumb and true in alignment with established lines and grades. Anchor securely in place.

a. Install surface-mounted hardware using concealed fasteners to greatest extent possible.

b. Set headers, arms and linkages level and true to location with anchorage for permanent support.

3.2.3 Door Operators

Connect door operators to electrical power distribution system as specified in Division 26 Sections.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Testing Services: Factory Trained Installer shall test and inspect each swinging automatic entrance door to determine compliance of installed systems with applicable ANSI standards.

3.4 ADJUSTING

Adjust door operators, controls, and hardware for smooth and safe operation, for weather-tight closure, and complying with requirements in ANSI/BHMA A156.19 by AAADM Certified Technician.

3.5 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

Clean surfaces promptly after installation. Remove excess sealant compounds, dirt, and other substances. Repair damaged finish to match original finish.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 08 81 00

GLAZING 02/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z97.1	(2004)	Safety	Glazing	Materials	Used	in
	Buildi	ngs				

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 1036	(2006) Standard Specification for Flat Glass
ASTM C 1048	(2004) Standard Specification for Heat-Treated Flat Glass - Kind HS, Kind FT Coated and Uncoated Glass
ASTM C 1172	(2009) Standard Specification for Laminated Architectural Flat Glass
ASTM C 1184	(2005) Standard Specification for Structural Silicone Sealants
ASTM C 509	(2006) Elastomeric Cellular Preformed Gasket and Sealing Material
ASTM C 864	(2005) Dense Elastomeric Compression Seal Gaskets, Setting Blocks, and Spacers
ASTM C 920	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM D 2287	(1996; R 2001) Nonrigid Vinyl Chloride Polymer and Copolymer Molding and Extrusion Compounds
ASTM D 395	(2003; R 2008) Standard Test Methods for Rubber Property - Compression Set
ASTM E 119	(2009) Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
ASTM E 1300	(2009a) Determining Load Resistance of Glass in Buildings

GLASS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA (GANA)

GANA	Glazing Manual	(2004)	Glazing M	anual	
GANA	Sealant Manual	(1990)	Sealant M	anual	
GANA	Standards Manual	(2001) Standar	Tempering rds Manual	Division's	Engineering

INSULATING GLASS MANUFACTURERS ALLIANCE (IGMA)

IGMA	TB-3001	(1990)	Guidelir	les	for	Slop	ped (Glazing
IGMA	TM-3000	(1997)	Glazing	Gu	ideli	ines	for	Sealed
		Insulat	ting Glas	ss l	Jnits	5		

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

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Energy Star (1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy
Efficiency Labeling System
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U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

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

16 CFR 1201 Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Materials

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Installation

Drawings showing complete details of the proposed setting methods, mullion details, edge blocking, size of openings, frame details, materials, and types and thickness of glass.

SD-03 Product Data

Documentation for Energy Star qualifications.

Glazing Accessories

Manufacturer's descriptive product data, handling and storage recommendations, installation instructions, and cleaning instructions.

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Environmental Data

SD-04 Samples

Insulating Glass

Glazing Compound

Glazing Tape

Sealant

Two 8 x 10 inch samples of each of the following: tinted glass, patterned glass, heat-absorbing glass, and insulating glass units.

Three samples of each indicated material. Samples of plastic sheets shall be minimum 5 by 7 inches.

SD-07 Certificates

Insulating Glass

Certificates stating that the glass meets the specified requirements. Labels or manufacturers marking affixed to the glass will be accepted in lieu of certificates.

Glazing Accessories

Certificates from the manufacturer attesting that the units meet the luminous and solar radiant transmission requirements for heat absorbing glass.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Setting and sealing materials

Glass setting

Submit glass manufacturer's recommendations for setting and sealing materials and for installation of each type of glazing material specified.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Local/Regional Materials; LEED

LEED (tm) documentation relative to local/regional materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Glazing systems shall be fabricated and installed watertight and airtight to withstand thermal movement and wind loading without glass breakage, gasket failure, deterioration of glazing accessories, and defects in the work. Glazed panels shall comply with the safety standards, as indicated in accordance with ANSI Z97.1. Glazed panels shall comply with indicated wind/snow loading in accordance with ASTM E 1300.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver products to the site in unopened containers, labeled plainly with manufacturers' names and brands. Store glass and setting materials in safe, enclosed dry locations and do not unpack until needed for installation. Handle and install materials in a manner that will protect them from damage.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not start glazing work until the outdoor temperature is above40 degrees F and rising, unless procedures recommended by the glass manufacturer and approved by the Contracting Officer are made to warm the glass and rabbet surfaces. Provide ventilation to prevent condensation of moisture on glazing work during installation. Do not perform glazing work during damp or rainy weather.

1.6 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.6.1 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Glazing materials may be locally available.

1.7 WARRANTY

1.7.1 Warranty for Insulating Glass Units

Warranty insulating glass units against development of material obstruction to vision (such as dust, fogging, or film formation on the inner glass surfaces) caused by failure of the hermetic seal, other than through glass breakage, for a 10-year period following acceptance of the work. Provide new units for any units failing to comply with terms of this warranty within 45 working days after receipt of notice from the Government.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 GLASS

ASTM C 1036, unless specified otherwise. In doors and sidelights, provide safety glazing material conforming to 16 CFR 1201.

2.1.1 2.1.1 Clear Glass

For interior glazing (i.e., pass and observation windows), 1/4 inch thick glass should be used.

Type I, Class 1 (clear), Quality q4 (A). Provide for glazing openings not indicated or specified otherwise.

2.1.2 Annealed Glass

Annealed glass shall be Type I transparent flat type, Class 1 - .tinted Quality q3 - glazing select, 40 to 47 percent light transmittance, 0.264 percent shading coefficient, conforming to ASTM C 1036. Color shall be gray or bronze .2.1.3 Laminated Glass

ASTM C 1172, Kind LA fabricated from two nominal 1/8 inch pieces of Type I, Class 1, Quality q3, flat annealed transparent glass conforming to ASTM C 1036. Flat glass shall be laminated together with a minimum of 0.030 inch thick, clear polyvinyl butyral interlayer. The total thickness shall be nominally 1/4 inch.Color shall be gray or bronze. The total thickness shall be nominally 1 inch.

2.1.4 Mirrors

2.1.4.1 Glass Mirrors

Glass for mirrors shall be Type I transparent flat type, Class 1-clear, Glazing Quality q1 1/4 inch thick conforming to ASTM C 1036. Glass shall be coated on one surface with silver coating, copper protective coating, and mirror backing paint. Silver coating shall be highly adhesive pure silver coating of a thickness which shall provide reflectivity of 83 percent or more of incident light when viewed through 1/4 inch thick glass, and shall be free of pinholes or other defects. Copper protective coating shall be pure bright reflective copper, homogeneous without sludge, pinholes or other defects, and shall be of proper thickness to prevent "adhesion pull" by mirror backing paint. Mirror backing paint shall consist of two coats of special scratch and abrasion-resistant paint , and shall be baked in uniform thickness to provide a protection for silver and copper coatings which will permit normal cutting and edge fabrication.

2.1.5 Tempered Glass

ASTM C 1048, Kind FT (fully tempered), Condition A (uncoated), Type I, Class 1 (transparent), Quality q3, inch thick, 100 percent light transmittance, 0 percent shading coefficient conforming to ASTM C 1048 and GANA Standards Manual. Color shall be clear . .

2.1.6 Fire/Safety Rated Glass

Fire/safety rated glass shall be laminated Type I transparent flat type, Class 1-clear. Glass shall have a 60 minute rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119. Glass shall be permanently labeled with appropriate markings.

2.2 SETTING AND SEALING MATERIALS

Provide as specified in the GANA Glazing Manual, IGMA TM-3000, IGMA TB-3001, and manufacturer's recommendations, unless specified otherwise herein. Do not use metal sash putty, nonskinning compounds, nonresilient preformed sealers, or impregnated preformed gaskets. Materials exposed to view and unpainted shall be gray or neutral color.

2.2.1 Sealants

Provide elastomeric and structural sealants.

ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 12.5, Use G. Use for channel or stop glazing metal sash. Sealant shall be chemically compatible with setting blocks, edge blocks, and sealing tapes, with sealants used in manufacture of insulating glass units . Color of sealant shall be white.

2.2.1.2 Structural Sealant

ASTM C 1184, Type S.

2.2.2 Joint Backer

Joint backer shall have a diameter size at least 25 percent larger than joint width; type and material as recommended in writing by glass and sealant manufacturer.

2.2.3 Preformed Channels

Neoprene, vinyl, or rubber, as recommended by the glass manufacturer for the particular condition.

2.2.4 Sealing Tapes

Preformed, semisolid, PVC-based material of proper size and compressibility for the particular condition, complying with ASTM D 2287. Use only where glazing rabbet is designed for tape and tape is recommended by the glass or sealant manufacturer. Provide spacer shims for use with compressible tapes. Tapes shall be chemically compatible with the product being set.

2.2.5 Setting Blocks and Edge Blocks

Closed-cell neoprene setting blocks shall be dense extruded type conforming to ASTM C 509 and ASTM D 395, Method B, Shore A durometer between 70 and 90. Edge blocking shall be Shore A durometer of 50 (+ or - 5). Silicone setting blocks shall be required when blocks are in contact with silicone sealant. Profiles, lengths and locations shall be as required and recommended in writing by glass manufacturer. Block color shall be black.

2.2.6 Glazing Gaskets

Glazing gaskets shall be extruded with continuous integral locking projection designed to engage into metal glass holding members to provide a watertight seal during dynamic loading, building movements and thermal movements. Glazing gaskets for a single glazed opening shall be continuous one-piece units with factory-fabricated injection-molded corners free of flashing and burrs. Glazing gaskets shall be in lengths or units recommended by manufacturer to ensure against pull-back at corners. Glazing gasket profiles shall be as indicated on drawings.

2.2.6.1 2.4.8.1 Fixed Glazing Gaskets

Fixed glazing gaskets shall be closed-cell (sponge) smooth extruded compression gaskets of cured elastomeric virgin neoprene compounds conforming to ASTM C 509, Type 2, Option 1.

2.2.6.2 Wedge Glazing Gaskets

Wedge glazing gaskets shall be high-quality extrusions of cured elastomeric virgin neoprene compounds, ozone resistant, conforming to ASTM C 864, Option 1, Shore A durometer between 65 and 75.

2.2.6.3 Aluminum Framing Glazing Gaskets

Glazing gaskets for aluminum framing shall be permanent, elastic, non-shrinking, non-migrating, watertight and weathertight.

2.2.7 Accessories

Provide as required for a complete installation, including glazing points, clips, shims, angles, beads, and spacer strips. Provide noncorroding metal accessories. Provide primer-sealers and cleaners as recommended by the glass and sealant manufacturers.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Preparation, unless otherwise specified or approved, shall conform to applicable recommendations in the GANA Glazing Manual, GANA Sealant Manual, IGMA TB-3001, IGMA TM-3000, and manufacturer's recommendations. Determine the sizes to provide the required edge clearances by measuring the actual opening to receive the glass. Grind smooth in the shop glass edges that will be exposed in finish work. Leave labels in place until the installation is approved, except remove applied labels on heat-absorbing glass and on insulating glass units as soon as glass is installed. Securely fix movable items or keep in a closed and locked position until glazing compound has thoroughly set.

3.2 GLASS SETTING

Shop glaze or field glaze items to be glazed using glass of the quality and thickness specified or indicated. Glazing, unless otherwise specified or approved, shall conform to applicable recommendations in the GANA Glazing Manual, GANA Sealant Manual, IGMA TB-3001, IGMA TM-3000, and manufacturer's recommendations. Aluminum windows, wood doors, and wood windows may be glazed in conformance with one of the glazing methods described in the standards under which they are produced, except that face puttying with no bedding will not be permitted. Handle and install glazing materials in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Use beads or stops which are furnished with items to be glazed to secure the glass in place. Verify products are properly installed, connected, and adjusted.

3.2.1 Sheet Glass

Cut and set with the visible lines or waves horizontal.

3.2.2 Insulating Glass Units

Do not grind, nip, or cut edges or corners of units after the units have left the factory. Springing, forcing, or twisting of units during setting will not be permitted. Handle units so as not to strike frames or other objects. Installation shall conform to applicable recommendations of IGMA TB-3001 and IGMA TM-3000. P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

3.2.3 Installation of Laminated Glass

Sashes which are to receive laminated glass shall be weeped to the outside to allow water drainage into the channel.

3.3 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GLAZING CONTROL TOWER WINDOWS

3.3.1 Materials and Methods of Installation

Comply with the manufacturer's warranty and written instructions, except as indicated. Install units with the heat-absorbing glass to the exterior. Secure glass in place with bolts and spring clips. The minimum clearance between bolts and edge of glass unit shall be 3/16 inch. The glass shall be edged with 3/16 inch thick continuous neoprene, vinyl, or other approved material. Trim edging after installation. The channel shapes or strips shall be firmly held against the glass by the spring action of the extruded metal moldings. Resilient setting blocks, spacer strips, clips, bolts, washers, angles, applicable glazing compound, and resilient channels or cemented-on materials shall be as recommended in the written instructions of the glass manufacturer, as approved.

3.3.2 Tolerances and Clearances of Units

Design to prevent the transfer of stress in the setting frames to the glass. Springing, twisting, or forcing of units during setting will not be permitted.

3.4 CLEANING

Clean glass surfaces and remove labels, paint spots, putty, and other defacement as required to prevent staining. Glass shall be clean at the time the work is accepted.

3.5 PROTECTION

Glass work shall be protected immediately after installation. Glazed openings shall be identified with suitable warning tapes, cloth or paper flags, attached with non-staining adhesives. Reflective glass shall be protected with a protective material to eliminate any contamination of the reflective coating. Protective material shall be placed far enough away from the coated glass to allow air to circulate to reduce heat buildup and moisture accumulation on the glass. Upon removal, separate protective materials for reuse or recycling. Glass units which are broken, chipped, cracked, abraded, or otherwise damaged during construction activities shall be removed and replaced with new units.

3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Disposal and recycling of waste materials, including corrugated cardboard recycling, shall be in accordance with the Waste Management Plan. Close and seal tightly all partly used sealant containers and store protected in well-ventilated, fire-safe area at moderate temperature.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 08 91 00

METAL LOUVERS 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL (AMCA)

AMCA 500-D	(1998) Laboratory Methods of Testing Dampers for Rating
AMCA 511	(1999; R 2004) Certified Ratings Program for Air Control Devices

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AAMA)

AAMA 2604 (2005) Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels (2005) Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic

Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM B	209	(2007) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM B	221	(2008) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Wall louvers

SD-03 Product Data

Metal Wall Louvers

SD-04 Samples

Wall louvers; G

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND PROTECTION

Deliver materials to the site in an undamaged condition. Carefully store materials off the ground to provide proper ventilation, drainage, and protection against dampness. Louvers shall be free from nicks, scratches, and blemishes. Replace defective or damaged materials with new.

1.4 DETAIL DRAWINGS

Show all information necessary for fabrication and installation of wall louvers. Indicate materials, sizes, thicknesses, fastenings, and profiles.

1.5 COLOR SAMPLES

Colors of finishes for wall louvers and shall closely approximate colors indicated. Where color is not indicated, submit the manufacturer's standard colors to the Contracting Officer for selection.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 MATERIALS
- 2.1.1 Aluminum Sheet

ASTM B 209, alloy 3003 or 5005 with temper as required for forming.

2.1.2 Extruded Aluminum

ASTM B 221, alloy 6063-T5 or -T52.

2.2 METAL WALL LOUVERS

Weather resistant type, with bird screens and made to withstand a wind load of not less than that indicated on the drawings.. Wall louvers shall bear the AMCA certified ratings program seal for air performance and water penetration in accordance with AMCA 500-D and AMCA 511. The rating shall show a water penetration of 0.20 or less ounce per square foot of free area at a free velocity of 800 feet per minute.

2.2.1 Extruded Aluminum Louvers

Fabricated of extruded 6063-T5 or -T52 aluminum with a wall thickness of not less than 0.081 inch.

2.2.2 Screens and Frames

For aluminum louvers, provide 1/4 inch square mesh, 16 gage aluminum bird screening. Mount screens in removable, rewirable frames of same material and finish as the louvers.

2.3 FASTENERS AND ACCESSORIES

Provide stainless steel screws and fasteners for aluminum louvers and zinc-coated or stainless steel screws and fasteners for steel louvers. Provide other accessories as required for complete and proper installation.

2.4 FINISHES

2.4.1 Aluminum

Exposed aluminum surfaces shall be factory finished with an organic coating. Color shall be As selected from manufacturer's full and custom color range.. Louvers shall have the same finish.

2.4.1.1 Organic Coating

Clean and prime exposed aluminum surfaces. Provide a high-performance finish in accordance with AAMA 2604, AAMA 2605 with total dry film thickness of not less than 1.2 mil .

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 INSTALLATION
- 3.1.1 Wall Louvers

Install using stops or moldings, flanges, strap anchors, or jamb fasteners as appropriate for the wall construction and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

3.1.2 Screens and Frames

Attach frames to louvers with screws or bolts.

- 3.2 PROTECTION FROM CONTACT OF DISSIMILAR MATERIALS
- 3.2.1 Aluminum

Where aluminum contacts metal other than zinc, paint the dissimilar metal with a primer and two coats of aluminum paint.

3.2.2 Metal

Paint metal in contact with mortar, concrete, or other masonry materials with alkali-resistant coatings such as heavy-bodied bituminous paint.

3.2.3 Wood

Paint wood or other absorptive materials that may become repeatedly wet and in contact with metal with two coats of aluminum paint or a coat of heavy-bodied bituminous paint.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 22 00

SUPPORTS FOR GYPSUM BOARD SYSTEMS 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A	463/A 463M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated
ASTM A	653/A 653M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM C	645	(2009) Nonstructural Steel Framing Members
ASTM C	754	(2009) Installation of Steel Framing Members to Receive Screw-Attached Gypsum Panel Products
ASTM C	841	(2003e1; R 2008) Installation of Interior Lathing and Furring
ASTM C	847	(2009) Standard Specification for Metal Lath

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTURAL METAL MANUFACTURERS (NAAMM)

NAAMM ML/SFA 920 (1991) Metal Lathing and Furring

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL Fire Resistance (2009) Fire Resistance Directory

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Metal support systems; G

Submit for the erection of metal framing, furring, and ceiling suspension systems. Indicate materials, sizes, thicknesses, and fastenings.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to the job site and store in ventilated dry locations. Storage area shall permit easy access for inspection and handling. If materials are stored outdoors, stack materials off the ground, supported on a level platform, and fully protected from the weather. Handle materials carefully to prevent damage. Remove damaged items and provide new items.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 MATERIALS

Provide steel materials for metal support systems with galvanized coating ASTM A 653/A 653M, G-60; aluminum coating ASTM A 463/A 463M, T1-25; or a 55-percent aluminum-zinc coating.

- 2.1.1 Materials for Attachment of Lath
- 2.1.1.1 Suspended and Furred Ceiling Systems and Wall Furring

ASTM C 841, and ASTM C 847.

2.1.1.2 Non-loadbearing Wall Framing

NAAMM ML/SFA 920.

- 2.1.2 Materials for Attachment of Gypsum Wallboard
- 2.1.2.1 Suspended and Furred Ceiling Systems

ASTM C 645.

2.1.2.2 Nonload-Bearing Wall Framing and Furring

ASTM C 645, but not thinner than 0.0179 inch thickness, with 0.0329 inch minimum thickness supporting wall hung items such as cabinetwork, equipment and fixtures 0.0329 inch thickness. The ASTM certified third party testing statement for equivalent thicknesses shall not apply.

2.1.2.3 Furring Structural Steel Columns

ASTM C 645. Steel (furring) clips and support angles listed in UL Fire Resistance may be provided in lieu of steel studs for erection of gypsum wallboard around structural steel columns.

2.1.2.4 Z-Furring Channels with Wall Insulation

Not lighter than 26 gage galvanized steel, Z-shaped, with 1-1/4 inch and 3/4 inch flanges and depth as indicated on the drawings..

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Systems for Attachment of Gypsum Wallboard

3.1.1.1 Suspended and Furred Ceiling Systems

ASTM C 754, except provide framing members 16 inches o.c. unless indicated otherwise.

3.1.1.2 Non-loadbearing Wall Framing and Furring

ASTM C 754, except as indicated otherwise.

3.1.1.3 Furring Structural Steel Columns

Install studs or galvanized steel clips and support angles for erection of gypsum wallboard around structural steel columns in accordance with the UL Fire Resistance, design number(s) indicated .

3.1.1.4 Z-Furring Channels with Wall Insulation

Install Z-furring channels vertically spaced not more than 24 inches o.c. Locate Z-furring channels at interior and exterior corners in accordance with manufacturer's printed erection instructions. Fasten furring channels to masonry and concrete walls with powder-driven fasteners or hardened concrete steel nails through narrow flange of channel. Space fasteners not more than 24 inches o.c.

3.2 ERECTION TOLERANCES

Provide framing members which will be covered by finish materials such as wallboard, plaster, or ceramic tile set in a mortar setting bed, within the following limits:

a. Layout of walls and partitions: 1/4 inch from intended position;
b. Plates and runners: 1/4 inch in 8 feet from a straight line;
c. Studs: 1/4 inch in 8 feet out of plumb, not cumulative; and
d. Face of framing members: 1/4 inch in 8 feet from a true plane.
Provide framing members which will be covered by ceramic tile set in dry-set mortar, latex-portland cement mortar, or organic adhesive within the following limits:
a. Layout of walls and partitions: 1/4 inch from intended position;
b. Plates and runners: 1/8 inch in 8 feet from a straight line;
c. Studs: 1/8 inch in 8 feet out of plumb, not cumulative; and
d. Face of framing members: 1/8 inch in 8 feet from a true plane.
-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 29 00

GYPSUM BOARD 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 1002	(2007) Standard Specification for Steel Self-Piercing Tapping Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Wood Studs or Steel Studs
ASTM C 1047	(2009) Standard Specification for Accessories for Gypsum Wallboard and Gypsum Veneer Base
ASTM C 1177/C 1177M	(2008) Standard Specification for Glass Mat Gypsum Substrate for Use as Sheathing
ASTM C 1178/C 1178M	(2008) Standard Specification for Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Backing Panel
ASTM C 1396/C 1396M	(2009) Standard Specification for Gypsum Board
ASTM C 36/C 36M	(2003el) Gypsum Wallboard
ASTM C 475/C 475M	(2002; R 2007) Joint Compound and Joint Tape for Finishing Gypsum Board
ASTM C 840	(2008) Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board
ASTM C 954	(2007) Steel Drill Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Steel Studs from 0.033 in. (0.84 mm) to 0.112 in. (2.84 mm) in Thickness
ASTM D 1037	(2006a) Evaluating Properties of Wood-Base Fiber and Particle Panel Materials
ASTM D 1149	(2007) Standard Test Method for Rubber Deterioration - Surface Ozone Cracking in a Chamber
ASTM D 1970	(2001) Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARA NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY 812562
	Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection
ASTM D 2394	(2005e1) Simulated Service Testing of Wood and Wood-Base Finish Flooring
ASTM D 412	(2006ae1e2) Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers - Tension
ASTM D 5420	(2004) Impact Resistance of Flat, Rigid Plastic Specimen by Means of a Strike Impacted by a Falling Weight (Gardner Impact)
ASTM D 624	(2000; R 2007) Tear Strength of Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers
ASTM E 695	(2003; R 2009) Measuring Relative Resistance of Wall, Floor, and Roof Construction to Impact Loading
ASTM E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
GYPSUM ASSOCIATION (GA)	
GA 214	(2007) Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish
GA 216	(2007) Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board
GA 253	(2007) Application of Gypsum Sheathing
GA 600	(2006) Fire Resistance Design Manual
U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUN	NCIL (USGBC)
LEED	(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL Fire Resistance (2009) Fire Resistance Directory

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Tile Backing Board

Glass Mat Covered or Reinforced Gypsum Sheathing

Glass Mat Covered or Reinforced Gypsum Sheathing Sealant

Impact Resistant Gypsum Board (High Impact)

Accessories

Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen Underlayment

Submit for each type of gypsum board and for backing board units.

Gypsum Board; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

Adhesives; (LEED) Joint Treatment Materials

Submit manufacturer's product data, indicating VOC content.

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Environmental Data

- SD-04 Samples
- SD-07 Certificates

Asbestos Free Materials; G

Certify that gypsum board types, gypsum backing board types, cementitious backer units, and joint treating materials do not contain asbestos.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Material Safety Data Sheets

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Manufacturer maintenance instructions

Waste Management

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to local/regional materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Gypsum Board; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to recycled content credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Adhesives; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to low emitting materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.3.1 Delivery

Deliver materials in the original packages, containers, or bundles with each bearing the brand name, applicable standard designation, and name of manufacturer, or supplier.

1.3.2 Storage

Keep materials dry by storing inside a sheltered building. Where necessary to store gypsum board and cementitious backer units outside, store off the ground, properly supported on a level platform, and protected from direct exposure to rain, snow, sunlight, and other extreme weather conditions. Provide adequate ventilation to prevent condensation. Store per manufacturer's recommendations for allowable temperature and humidity range. Gypsum wallboard shall not be stored with materials which have high emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or other contaminants.. Do not store panels near materials that may offgas or emit harmful fumes, such as kerosene heaters, fresh paint, or adhesives.

1.3.3 Handling

Neatly stack gypsum board and cementitious backer units flat to prevent sagging or damage to the edges, ends, and surfaces.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

1.4.1 Temperature

Maintain a uniform temperature of not less than 50 degrees F in the structure for at least 48 hours prior to, during, and following the application of gypsum board, cementitious backer units, and joint treatment materials, or the bonding of adhesives.

1.4.2 Exposure to Weather

Protect gypsum board and cementitious backer unit products from direct exposure to rain, snow, sunlight, and other extreme weather conditions.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

1.4.3 Temporary Ventilation

Provide temporary ventilation for work of this section.

1.5 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.5.1 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Gypsum board materials may be locally available.

1.6 QUALIFICATIONS

Furnish type of gypsum board work specialized by the installer with a minimum of 5 years of documented successful experience.

1.7 SCHEDULING

The gypsum wall board shall be taped, spackled and primed before the installation of the highly-emitting materials.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Conform to specifications, standards and requirements specified. Provide gypsum board types, gypsum backing board types, cementitious backing units, and joint treating materials manufactured from asbestos free materials only. Submit Material Safety Data Sheets and manufacturer maintenance instructions for gypsum materials including adhesives.

2.1.1 Gypsum Board

ASTM C 36/C 36M and ASTM C 1396/C 1396M. Gypsum board shall contain a minimum of 5 percent post-consumer recycled content, or a minimum of 20 percent post-industrial recycled content. Paper facings shall contain 100 percent post-consumer recycled paper content. Gypsum cores shall contain a minimum of 95 percent post-industrial recycled gypsum content.See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Gypsum board may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content.

2.1.1.1 Type X (Special Fire-Resistant)

48 inch wide, 5/8 inch thick, tapered and featured edges.

2.1.2 Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Tile Backing Board

ASTM C 1178/C 1178M

2.1.3 Glass Mat Covered or Reinforced Gypsum Sheathing

Exceeds physical properties of ASTM C 1396/C 1396M and ASTM C 1177/C 1177M. Provide 1/2 inch, gypsum sheathing. Provide gypsum board of with a noncombustible water-resistant core, with glass mat surfaces embedded to the gypsum core or reinforcing embedded throughout the gypsum core. Warrant gypsum sheathing board for at least six months against delamination due to direct weather exposure. Provide continuous, asphalt impregnated, building felt to cover exterior face of sheathing. Seal all joints, seams, and penetrations with compatible sealant.

2.1.3.1 Glass Mat Covered or Reinforced Gypsum Sheathing Sealant

Provide sealant compatible with gypsum sheathing, rubber washers for masonry veneer anchors, and other associated cavity wall components such as anchors and through wall flashing. Provide sealants for gypsum sheathing board edge seams and veneer anchor penetrations recommended by the gypsum sheathing manufacturer and have the following performance requirements:

- a. ASTM D 412: Tensile Strength, 80 psi
- b. ASTM D 412: Ultimate Tensile Strength (maximum elongation), 170 psi
- c. ASTM D 624: Tear Strength, dieB, 27 ppi
- d. ASTM D 1149: Joint Movement Capability after 14 Days cure, plus or minus 50 percent.
- 2.1.4 Impact Resistant Gypsum Board (High Impact)

48 inch wide, 5/8 inch thick, tapered edges. Reinforced gypsum panel with imbedded fiber mesh or lexan backing testing in accordance with the following tests. Provide fasteners that meet manufacturer requirements and specifications stated within this section. Impact resistant gypsum board, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, have a flame spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke developed rating of 50 or less.

2.1.4.1 Structural Failure Test

ASTM E 695 or ASTM D 2394 for structural failure (drop penetration). ASTM E 695 using a 60 lb sand filled leather bag, resisting no less than 300 ft. lb. cumulative impact energy before failure or ASTM D 2394 using 5.5 inch hemispherical projectile resisting no less than 264 ft. lb. before failure. Provide test specimen stud spacing a minimum 16 inch on center.

2.1.4.2 Indentation Test

ASTM D 5420 or ASTM D 1037 for indentation resistance. ASTM D 5420 using a 32 oz weight with a 5/8 inch hemispherical impacting head dropped once 3 feet creating not more than 0.137 inch indentation or ASTM D 1037 using no less than 470 lb weight applied to the 0.438 inch diameter ball to create not more than a 0.0197 inch indentation depth.

2.1.5 Joint Treatment Materials

ASTM C 475/C 475M. Use all purpose joint and texturing compound containing inert fillers and natural binders, including lime compound. Pre-mixed compounds shall be free of antifreeze, vinyl adhesives, preservatives, biocides and other slow releasing compounds.

2.1.5.1 Embedding Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured for use in embedding tape at gypsum board joints and compatible with tape, substrate and fasteners.

2.1.5.2 Finishing or Topping Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured for use as a finishing compound.

2.1.5.3 All-Purpose Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured to serve as both a taping and a finishing compound and compatible with tape, substrate and fasteners.

2.1.5.4 Setting or Hardening Type Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured for use with fiber glass mesh tape.

2.1.5.5 Joint Tape

Use cross-laminated, tapered edge, reinforced paper, or fiber glass mesh tape recommended by the manufacturer.

- 2.1.6 Fasteners
- 2.1.6.1 Screws

ASTM C 1002, Type "G", Type "S" or Type "W" steel drill screws for fastening gypsum board to gypsum board, wood framing members and steel framing members less than 0.033 inch thick. ASTM C 954 steel drill screws for fastening gypsum board to steel framing members 0.033 to 0.112 inch thick. Provide cementitious backer unit screws with a polymer coating.

2.1.7 Adhesives

Do not use adhesive containing benzene, carbon tetrachloride, or trichloroethylene. Adhesive must meet the requirements of LEED low emitting materials credit.

2.1.7.1 Adhesive for Fastening Gypsum Board to Metal Framing

Not permitted.

2.1.7.2 Adhesive for Laminating

Not permitted.

2.1.8 Accessories

ASTM C 1047. Fabricate from corrosion protected steel or plastic designed for intended use. Accessories manufactured with paper flanges are not acceptable. Flanges shall be free of dirt, grease, and other materials that may adversely affect bond of joint treatment. Provide prefinished or job decorated materials.

- 2.7 Underlayments
- 2.1.9 Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen Underlayment

Provide self-adhering modified bitumen membrane underlayment material in compliance with ASTM D 1970, suitable for use as underlayment for metal roofing. Use membrane resistant to cyclical elevated temperatures for extended period of time in high heat service conditions. Provide membrane with integral non-tacking top surface of polyethylene film or other surface material to serve as separator between bituminous material and metal products to be applied above.

2.1.10 Water

Provide clean, fresh, and potable water.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

3.1.1 Framing and Furring

Verify that framing and furring are securely attached and of sizes and spacing to provide a suitable substrate to receive gypsum board and cementitious backer units. Verify that all blocking, headers and supports are in place to support plumbing fixtures and to receive soap dishes, grab bars, towel racks, and similar items. Do not proceed with work until framing and furring are acceptable for application of gypsum board and cementitious backer units.

3.2 APPLICATION OF GYPSUM BOARD

Apply gypsum board to framing and furring members in accordance with ASTM C 840 or GA 216 and the requirements specified. Apply gypsum board with separate panels in moderate contact; do not force in place. Stagger end joints of adjoining panels. Neatly fit abutting end and edge joints. Use gypsum board of maximum practical length; select panel sizes to minimize waste. Cut out gypsum board to make neat, close, and tight joints around openings. In vertical application of gypsum board, provide panels in lengths required to reach full height of vertical surfaces in one continuous piece. Lay out panels to minimize waste; reuse cutoffs whenever feasible. Surfaces of gypsum board and substrate members may not be bonded together with an adhesive, except where prohibited by fire rating(s). Treat edges of cutouts for plumbing pipes, screwheads, and joints with water-resistant compound as recommended by the gypsum board manufacturer. Minimize framing by floating corners with single studs and drywall clips. Install 5/8 inch gypsum or ceiling board over framing at 24 inches on center. Provide type of gypsum board for use in each system specified herein as indicated.

3.2.1 Semi-Solid Gypsum Board Partitions

Provide in accordance with ASTM C 840, System IV or GA 216 .

3.2.2 Application of Gypsum Board to Steel Framing and Furring

Apply in accordance with ASTM C 840, System VIII or GA 216.

3.2.3 Gypsum Board for Wall Tile or Tile Base Applied with Adhesive

In dry areas (areas other than tubs, shower enclosures, saunas, steam rooms, gang shower rooms), apply glass mat water-resistant gypsum tile backing board or water-resistant gypsum backing board in accordance with ASTM C 840, System X or GA 216.

3.2.4 Glass Mat Covered or Fiber Reinforced Gypsum Sheathing

Apply gypsum sheathing in accordance to gypsum association publications GA 253. Follow gypsum sheathing manufacturer's requirements of design details for joints and fasteners and be properly installed to protect the substrate from moisture intrusion. Do not leave exposed surfaces of the

gypsum sheathing beyond the manufacturer's recommendation without a weather barrier cladding. Provide continuous asphalt impregnated building felt over sheathing surface in single fashion with edges and ends lapped a minimum of 6 inch. Property flash the openings.

3.2.5 Floating Interior Angles

Minimize framing by floating corners with single studs and drywall clips. Locate the attachment fasteners adjacent to ceiling and wall intersections in accordance with ASTM C 840, System XII or GA 216, for single-ply and two-ply applications of gypsum board to steel framing.

3.2.6 Control Joints

Install expansion and contraction joints in ceilings and walls in accordance with ASTM C 840, System XIII or GA 216. Fill control joints between studs in fire-rated construction with firesafing insulation to match the fire-rating of construction.

3.2.7 Application of Impact Resistant Gypsum Board

Apply in accordance with applicable system of ASTM C 840 as specified or GA 216. Follow manufacturers written instructions on how to cut, drill and attach board.

3.3 FINISHING OF GYPSUM BOARD

Tape and finish gypsum board in accordance with ASTM C 840, GA 214 and GA 216. Finish plenum areas above ceilings to Level 1 in accordance with GA 214. Finish water resistant gypsum backing board, ASTM C 1396/C 1396M, to receive ceramic tile to Level 2 in accordance with GA 214. Finish walls and ceilings to receive a heavy-grade wall covering or heave textured finish before painting to Level 3 in accordance with GA 214. Finish walls and ceilings without critical lighting to receive flat paints, light textures, or wall coverings to Level 4 in accordance with GA 214. Finish all gypsum board walls, partitions and ceilings to Level 5 in accordance with GA 214. Provide joint, fastener depression, and corner treatment. Tool joints as smoothly as possible to minimize sanding and dust. Do not use fiber glass mesh tape with conventional drying type joint compounds; use setting or hardening type compounds only. Provide treatment for water-resistant gypsum board as recommended by the gypsum board manufacturer. Protect workers, building occupants, and HVAC systems from gypsum dust.

3.3.1 Uniform Surface

Wherever gypsum board is to receive eggshell, semigloss or gloss paint finish, or where severe, up or down lighting conditions occur, finish gypsum wall surface in accordance to GA 214 Level 5. In accordance with GA 214 Level 5, apply a thin skim coat of joint compound to the entire gypsum board surface, after the two-coat joint and fastener treatment is complete and dry.

3.4 SEALING

Seal openings around pipes, fixtures, and other items projecting through gypsum board and cementitious backer units as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS Apply material with exposed surface flush with gypsum board or cementitious backer units.

3.5 FIRE-RESISTANT ASSEMBLIES

Wherever fire-rated construction is indicated, provide materials and application methods, including types and spacing of fasteners, wall and ceiling framing in accordance with the specifications contained in UL Fire Resistance for the Design Number(s) indicated, or GA 600 for the File Number(s) indicated. Joints of fire-rated gypsum board enclosures shall be closed and sealed in accordance with UL test requirements or GA requirements. Seal penetrations through rated partitions and ceilings tight in accordance with tested systems.

3.6 PATCHING

Patch surface defects in gypsum board to a smooth, uniform appearance, ready to receive finishes.

3.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT

As specified in Waste Management Plan and as follows. Separate clean waste gypsum products from contaminants. Do not include wood, plastic, metal, asphalt-impregnated gypsum board, or any gypsum board coated with glass fiber, vinyl, decorative paper, or other finish. Place in designated area and protect from moisture and contamination. Coordinate with Section 32 05 33 LANDSCAPE ESTABLISHMENT to identify requirements for gypsum soil amendment and to prepare scrap gypsum board for use as soil amendment.

Identify manufacturer's policy for collection or return of remaining construction scrap, unused material, and packaging material. Institute demolition and construction recycling to take advantage of manufacturer's programs. When such a service is not available, seek local recyclers to reclaim the materials.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 30 00

CERAMIC TILE, QUARRY TILE, AND PAVER TILE 01/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM	C 1026	(1987; R 2002) Standard Test Method for Measuring the Resistance of Ceramic Tile to Freeze-Thaw Cycling
ASTM	C 1027	(1999; R 2004) Standard Test Method for Determining Visible Abrasion Resistance of Glazed Ceramic Tile
ASTM	C 1028	(2007) Standard Test Method for Determining the Static Coefficient of Friction of Ceramic Tile and Other Like Surfaces by the Horizontal Dynamometer Pull-Meter Method
ASTM	C 1178/C 1178M	(2008) Standard Specification for Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Backing Panel
ASTM	C 144	(2004) Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
ASTM	C 150/C 150M	(2009) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM	C 206	(2003) Standard Specification for Finishing Hydrated Lime
ASTM	C 207	(2006) Standard Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes
ASTM	C 33/C 33M	(2008) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM	C 373	(1988; R 2006) Water Absorption, Bulk Density, Apparent Porosity, and Apparent Specific Gravity of Fired Whiteware Products
ASTM	C 482	(2002; R 2009) Bond Strength of Ceramic Tile to Portland Cement
ASTM	C 501	(1984; R 2002) Relative Resistance to Wear of Unglazed Ceramic Tile by the Taber

Abraser

- ASTM C 648 (2004; R 2009) Breaking Strength of Ceramic Tile
- ASTM C 847 (2009) Standard Specification for Metal Lath
- ASTM D 2103 (2008) Standard Specification for Polyethylene Film and Sheeting
- ASTM D 226/D 226M (2009) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
- ASTM D 4068 (2009) Chlorinated Polyethylene Sheeting for Concealed Water-Containment Membrane

BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (Bay Area AQMD)

Bay Area AQMD Rule 8-51 (1992; R 2001) Adhesive and Sealant Products

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 99 (2005; Errata 2005) Health Care Facilities

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168 (1989; R 2005) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA (TCA)

TCA Hdbk (2007) Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED (2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

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

36 CFR 1191	Americans wit	h Disabiliti	Les .	Act (ADA)	
	Accessibility	Guidelines	for	Buildings	and
	Facilities				

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 General Requirements

Close space, in which tile is being set, to traffic and other work. Keep closed until tile is firmly set. Do not walk or work on newly tiled floors without using kneeling boards or equivalent protection of the tiled surface. Keep traffic off horizontal portland cement mortar installations for at least 72 hours. Keep all traffic off epoxy installed floors for at

least 40 hours after grouting, and heavy traffic off for at least 7 days, unless otherwise specifically authorized by manufacturer.

1.2.2 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Tile materials may be locally available.

1.2.3 Environmental Data

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings; G

Drawings showing ceramic tile pattern elevationsfloor plans.

SD-03 Product Data

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Tile; G Setting-Bed; G Mortar, Grout, and Adhesive; (LEED); G

Manufacturer's catalog data and preprinted installation and cleaning instructions. Indicate VOC content.

Tile; (LEED) Reinforcing Wire Fabric; (LEED)

Documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

SD-04 Samples

Tile; G Accessories; G

Grout; G

Samples of sufficient size to show color range, pattern, type and joints.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

SD-06 Test Reports

Testing; G

Copy of results for electrical resistance tests.

SD-07 Certificates

Tile; G Mortar, Grout, and Adhesive; G

Certificates indicating conformance with specified requirements. Furnish a master grade certificate for tile.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to local/regional materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Tile; (LEED)

Reinforcing Wire Fabric; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to recycled content credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Adhesives; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to low-emitting materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Dimension and draw detail drawings at a minimum scale of 1/4 inch = 1 foot. Include drawings of pattern at inside corners, outside corners, termination points and location of all equipment items such as thermostats, switch plates, mirrors and toilet accessories mounted on surface.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to the project site in manufacturer's original unopened containers with seals unbroken and labels and hallmarks intact. Protect materials from weather, and store them under cover in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not perform ceramic tile work unless the substrate and ambient temperature is at least 50 degrees F and rising. Maintain temperature above 50 degrees F while the work is being performed and for at least 7 days after completion of the work. When temporary heaters are used, ventilate the area to the outside to avoid carbon dioxide damage to new tilework.

1.7 WARRANTY

Provide manufacturer's standard performance guarantees or warranties that extend beyond a 1-year period.

1.8 EXTRA MATERIALS

Supply an extra two percent of each type tile used in clean and marked cartons.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 TILE

Conform to TCA Hdbk for standard grade tile. Provide grade sealed containers. Mark seals with the marks on the signed master grade certificate. Provide an impact resistant tile with a minimum floor breaking strength for wall tile of 90 pound and for floor tile of 250 pound in accordance with ASTM C 648. The manufacturer will provide a frost resistant rating for tile used in cold climate projects as determined by ASTM C 1026. Provide a 0.50 maximum percent water absorption in accordance with ASTM C 373. Provide a minimum coefficient of friction of 0.60 wet and 0.70 dry in accordance with ASTM C 1028. Identify floor tile as Class III-Medium Heavy Traffic, durability classification as rated by the manufacturer when tested in accordance with ASTM C 1027 for abrasion resistance as related to foot traffic. Coordinate the color as indicated.. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Tile may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content.

2.1.1 Mosaic Tile

Furnish and trim shall be unglazed porcelain unpolished with sharply formed face. Provide tile size 2 by 2 inch . Coordinate color from manufacturers full color and pattern selection..2.1.2 Porcelain Tile

Furnish an unglazed porcelain tile and trim with the color extending uniformly through the body of the tile. Provide a nominal size of as indicated by 5/16 inch thick. Criteria for tile to meet or exceed is as follows: Abrasive wear in accordance with ASTM C 501 and bonding strength in accordance with ASTM C 482. Comply with 36 CFR 1191 for coefficient of friction for interior tiled floors. Coordinate color from manufacturers full color and pattern selection.

2.2 SETTING-BED

Compose the setting-bed of the following materials:

2.2.1 Aggregate for Concrete Fill

Conform to ASTM C 33/C 33M for aggregate fill. Do not exceed one-half the thickness of concrete fill for maximum size of coarse aggregate.

2.2.2 Portland Cement

Conform to ASTM C 150/C 150M for cement, Type I, white for wall mortar and gray for other uses.

2.2.3 Sand

Conform to ASTM C 144 for sand.

2.2.4 Hydrated Lime

Conform to ASTM C 206 for hydrated lime, Type S or ASTM C 207, Type S.

2.2.5 Metal Lath

Conform to ASTM C 847 for flat expanded type metal lath, and weighing a minimum 2.5 pound/square yard.

2.3 WATER

Provide potable water.

2.4 MORTAR, GROUT, AND ADHESIVE

Interior adhesives, sealants, primers and sealants used as filler must meet the requirements of LEED low emitting materials credit. Conform to SCAQMD Rule 1168 and Bay Area AQMD Rule 8-51, and to the following for mortar, grout, adhesive, and sealant: 2.4.1 Latex-Portland Cement Mortar

TCA Hdbk. Zero-VOC content.

2.4.2 Epoxy Resin Grout

TCA Hdbk. As indicated.

2.4.3 Sealants

Comply with applicable regulations regarding toxic and hazardous materials and as specified. Two-component polyurethane sealant shall have a maximum VOC content of 45 grams/liter.

2.4.4 Glass Mat Gypsum Backer Panel

Provide glass mat water-resistant gypsum backer board, for use as tile substrate over wood subfloors, in accordance with ASTM C 1178/C 1178M. Provide 1/2 inch thick glass mat gypsum backer board.

2.5 MEMBRANE MATERIALS

Conform to ASTM D 226/D 226M, Type 1 for 15 pound waterproofing membrane, asphalt-saturated building felt. Conform to ASTM D 2103 ASTM D 4068 4 mil for polyethylene film.
PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATORY WORK AND WORKMANSHIP

Inspect surface to receive tile in conformance to the requirements of TCA Hdbk for surface conditions for the type setting bed specified and for workmanship. Provide variations of tiled surfaces that fall within maximum values shown below:

TYPE	WALLS	FLOORS
Dry-Set Mortar	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/8 inch in 10 ft.
Organic Adhesives	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/16 inch in 3 ft.
Latex Portland Cement Mortar	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/8 inch in 10 ft.
Ероху	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/8 inch in 10 ft.

3.2 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Do not start tile work until roughing in for mechanical and electrical work has been completed and tested, and built-in items requiring membrane waterproofing have been installed and tested. Do not start floor tile installation in spaces requiring wall tile until after wall tile has been installed. Apply tile in colors and patterns indicated in the area shown on the drawings. Install tile with the respective surfaces in true even planes to the elevations and grades shown. Provide special shapes as required for sills, jambs, recesses, offsets, external corners, and other conditions to provide a complete and neatly finished installation. Solidly back tile bases and coves with mortar.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF WALL TILE

Install wall tile in accordance with the TCA Hdbk, methods.

3.3.1 Workable or Cured Mortar Bed

Install tile over workable mortar bed or a cured mortar bed at the option of the Contractor. Install a 4 mil polyethylene membrane, metal lath, and scratch coat. Conform to TCA Hdbk for workable mortar bed, materials, and installation of tile. Conform to TCA Hdbk for cured mortar bed and materials.

3.3.2 Dry-Set Mortar and Latex-Portland Cement Mortar

Use Latex-Portland Cement to install tile in accordance with TCA Hdbk. Use Latex Portland Cement when installing porcelain ceramic tile.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF FLOOR TILE

Install floor tile in accordance with TCA Hdbk method TCA F111-07, F112-07, F113-07. Install shower receptors in accordance with TCA Hdbk method B414 B415.

3.4.1 Latex-Portland Cement

Use Latex-Portland cement mortar to install tile directly over properly cured, plane, clean concrete slabs in accordance with TCA Hdbk. Use Latex Portland cement when installing porcelain ceramic tile.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

3.4.2 Waterproofing

Shower pans are specified in Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

3.4.3 Concrete Fill

Provide a 3500 psi concrete fill mix to dry as consistency as practicable. Compose concrete fill by volume of 1 part Portland cement to 3 parts fine aggregate to 4 parts coarse aggregate, and mix with water to as dry a consistency as practicable. Spread, tamp, and screed concrete fill to a true plane, and pitch to drains or levels as shown. Thoroughly damp concrete fill before applying setting-bed material. Reinforce concrete fill with one layer of reinforcement, with the uncut edges lapped the width of one mesh and the cut ends and edges lapped a minimum 2 inch. Tie laps together with 18 gauge wire every 10 inch along the finished edges and every 6 inch along the cut ends and edges. Provide reinforcement with support and secure in the centers of concrete fills. Provide a continuous mesh; except where expansion joints occur, cut mesh and discontinue across such joints. Provide reinforced concrete fill under the setting-bed where the distance between the under-floor surface and the finished tiles floor surface is a minimum2 inch, and of the same thickness that the mortar setting-bed over the concrete fill with the thickness required in the specified TCA Hdbk method.

3.5 TESTING

Perform electrical resistance tests on conductive flooring, in the presence of the Contracting Officer, by a technician experienced in such work. Furnish a copy of the test results. Provide test procedures, testing apparatus, and test results in accordance with the provisions for Conductive Flooring in NFPA 99.

3.6 CLEANING AND PROTECTING

Upon completion, thoroughly clean tile surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's approved cleaning instructions. Do not use acid for cleaning glazed tile. Clean floor tile with resinous grout or with factory mixed grout in accordance with printed instructions of the grout manufacturer. After the grout has set, provide a protective coat of a noncorrosive soap or other approved method of protection for tile wall surfaces. Cover tiled floor areas with building paper before foot traffic is permitted over the finished tile floors. Provide board walkways on tiled floors that are to be continuously used as passageways by workmen. Replace damaged or defective tiles.

3.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Separate waste, including metal and cardboard, in accordance with the Waste Management Plan . Place materials defined as hazardous or toxic waste, including used sealant and adhesive tubes and containers, in designated containers and areas. Close and seal tightly partly used sealant and adhesive containers and store in protected, well-ventilated, fire-safe area at moderate temperature. Place materials defined as hazardous or toxic waste, including used sealant and adhesive tubes and containers, in designated containers and areas and dispose of properly. Set aside and protect half-tile and larger offcuts and remainders for reuse . Crush broken tile, offcuts smaller than a half tile, and excess mortar and grout for use as mosaic, sub-base, or fill. Identify manufacturer's policy for collection or return of unused material, and packaging material. Institute recycling to take advantage of manufacturer's programs. When such a service is not available, seek local recyclers to reclaim the materials.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 51 00

ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS 10/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 1008/A 1008M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardened
ASTM A 489	(2004e1) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Lifting Eyes
ASTM A 641/A 641M	(2009a) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire
ASTM A 653/A 653M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM B 633	(2007) Standard Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Zinc on Iron and Steel
ASTM C 423	(2008a) Sound Absorption and Sound Absorption Coefficients by the Reverberation Room Method
ASTM C 635/C 635M	(2007) Manufacture, Performance, and Testing of Metal Suspension Systems for Acoustical Tile and Lay-In Panel Ceilings

ASTM	C 636/C 630	36M	(2008) Standard Practice for Installation of Metal Ceiling Suspension Systems for Acoustical Tile and Lay-In Panels
ASTM	C 834		(2005) Latex Sealants
ASTM	E 1264		(2008) Acoustical Ceiling Products
ASTM	E 1414		(2006) Airborne Sound Attenuation Between Rooms Sharing a Common Ceiling Plenum
ASTM	E 1477		(1998a; R 2008) Luminous Reflectance Factor of Acoustical Materials by Use of Integrating-Sphere Reflectometers
ASTM	E 580/E 580	30M	(2009a) Application of Ceiling Suspension Systems for Acoustical Tile and Lay-In Panels in Areas Requiring Moderate Seismic Restraint
ASTM	E 795		(2005) Mounting Test Specimens During Sound Absorption Tests

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

UFC 3-310-04 (2007) Seismic Design for Buildings

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL Fire Resistance (2009) Fire Resistance Directory

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide sound controlling units mechanically mounted on a ceiling suspension system for acoustical treatment. The unit size, texture, finish, and color must be as specified. . The location and extent of acoustical treatment shall be as shown on the approved detail drawings. Coordinate with paragraph RECLAMATION PROCEDURES for reclamation of mineral fiber acoustical ceiling panels to be removed from the job site.

1.2.1 Ceiling Attenuation Class and Test

Provide a ceiling system with an attenuation class (CAC) of 35-39 for standard application and 40-44 for where speech privacy is required when determined in accordance with ASTM E 1414. Provide fixture attenuators over light fixtures and other ceiling penetrations, and provide acoustical blanket insulation adjacent to partitions, as required to achieve the specified CAC. Provide test ceiling continuous at the partition and assembled in the suspension system in the same manner that the ceiling will be installed on the project.

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1.2.2 Ceiling Sound Absorption

Determine the Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) in accordance with ASTM C 423 Test Method.

1.2.3 Light Reflectance

Determine light reflectance factor in accordance with ASTM E 1477 Test Method.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Approved Detail Drawings

Drawings showing suspension system, method of anchoring and fastening, details, and reflected ceiling plan.

SD-03 Product Data

Acoustical Ceiling Systems

a. Manufacturer's data indicating percentage of recycle material in acoustic ceiling tiles to verify affirmative procurement compliance.

b. Total weight and volume quantities of acoustic ceiling tiles with recycle material.

SD-04 Samples

Acoustic Ceiling Tiles

Two samples of each type of acoustical unit and each type of suspension grid tee section showing texture, finish, and color.

SD-06 Test Reports

Ceiling Attenuation Class and Test

Reports by an independent testing laboratory attesting that acoustical ceiling systems meet specified sound transmission requirements. Data attesting to conformance of the proposed system to Underwriters Laboratories requirements for the fire endurance rating listed in UL Fire Resistance may be submitted in lieu of test reports. SD-07 Certificates

Acoustic Ceiling Tiles

Certificate attesting that the mineral based acoustical units furnished for the project contain recycled material and showing an estimated percent of such material.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE. AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to the site in the manufacturer's original unopened containers with brand name and type clearly marked. Carefully handle and store materials in dry, watertight enclosures. Immediately before installation, store acoustical units for not less than 24 hours at the same temperature and relative humidity as the space where they will be installed in order to assure proper temperature and moisture acclimation.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Maintain a uniform temperature of not less than 60 degrees F nor more than 85 degrees F and a relative humidity of not more than 70 percent for 24 hours before, during, and 24 hours after installation of acoustical units.

1.6 SCHEDULING

Complete and dry interior finish work such as plastering, concrete and terrazzo work before ceiling installation. Complete mechanical, electrical, and other work above the ceiling line; install and start operating heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems in order to maintain temperature and humidity requirements.

1.7 WARRANTY

Provide manufacturer's standard 10/15 Year Ceiling and Suspension System performance guarantees or warranties. Include an agreement to repair or replace acoustical panels that fail within the warranty period in the standard performance guarantee or warranty. Failures include, but are not limited to, sagging and warping of panels; rusting and manufacturers defects of grid system.

1.8 EXTRA MATERIALS

Furnish spare tiles, from the same lot as those installed, of each color at the rate of 15 tiles for each 1000 tiles installed.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ACOUSTICAL UNITS

Comply with EPA requirements in accordance with Section 01 62 35 RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS. Conform acoustical units to ASTM E 1264, Class A, and the following requirements:

2.1.1 Affirmative Procurement

Mineral Wool, Cellulose, and Laminated Paperboard used in acoustic ceiling tiles are materials listed in the EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG) (<u>http://www.epa.gov/cpg/</u>). EPA's recommended Recovered Materials Content Levels for Mineral Wool, Cellulose, Structural Fiberboard and Laminated Paperboard are:

Product	Material	Percent of Post Consumer Materials	Percent of Total Recovered Materials
Laminate Paperboard	Post Consumer Pa	aper 100	100
Rock Wool	Slag	75	
Cellulose	Post Consumer Pa	aper 75	75

a. The recommended recovered materials content levels are based on the weight (not volume) of materials in the insulating core only.

b. For informational purposes, a list of known sources for acoustical ceiling tiles using recycled material is provided in the EPA/CPG Supplier database at http://www.ergweb2.com/cpg4review/user/cpg search.cfm.

c. Note that the Contractor is not limited to these sources. A product meeting CPG recycle requirements from other sources may be submitted for the Government's approval.

d. Submit recycled material content data for acoustic ceiling tiles indicating compliance with affirmative procurement.

e. Submit total weight and volume quantities of acoustic ceiling tiles with recycle material.

2.1.2 Humidity Resistant Composition Units

a. Type: Non-asbestos mineral or glass fibers bonded with ceramic, moisture resistant thermo-setting resin, or other moisture resistant material and having a factory applied white paint finish. Provide panels that do not sag or warp under conditions of heat, high humidity or chemical fumes.

b. Flame Spread: Class: A, 25 or less.

c. Pattern: Medium Textured, Fine Fissured.

d. Minimum NRC: Minimum .55 when tested on Mounting Type E-400 of ASTM E 795.e. Minimum Light Reflectance Coefficient: LR-1, 0.85 or greater.

- f. Nominal Size: 24 by 24 inch.
- g. Edge Detail: Square, lay-in.
- h. Minimum CAC: 33
- i. Finish: Medium factory-applied vinyl latex paint.
- j. Color: White

2.2 SUSPENSION SYSTEM

Provide indirect hung concealed H and T or Zee suspension system conforming to ASTM C 635/C 635M for intermediate-duty systems . Provide surfaces exposed to view of aluminum or steel with a factory-applied white baked-enamel finish . Provide wall molding having a flange of not less than 15/16 inch . Provide standard corners. Suspended ceiling framing system must have the capability to support the finished ceiling, light fixtures, air diffusers, and accessories, as shown. Provide a suspension system with a maximum deflection of 1/360 of the span length. Conform seismic details to the guidance in UFC 3-310-04 and ASTM E 580/E 580M .

2.3 HANGERS

Provide hangers and attachment capable of supporting a minimum 300 pound ultimate vertical load without failure of supporting material or attachment.

2.3.1 Wires

Conform wires to ASTM A 641/A 641M, Class 1, 0.11 inch in diameter.

2.3.2 Straps

Provide straps of 1 by 3/16 inch galvanized steel conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M, with a light commercial zinc coating or ASTM A 1008/A 1008Mwith an electrodeposited zinc coating conforming to ASTM B 633, Type RS.

2.3.3 Rods

Provide 3/16 inch diameter threaded steel rods, zinc or cadmium coated.

2.3.4 Eyebolts

Provide eyebolts of weldless, forged-carbon-steel, with a straight-shank in accordance with ASTM A 489. Eyebolt size must be a minimum 1/4 inch, zinc coated.

2.3.5 Masonry Anchorage Devices

Comply with ASTM C 636/C 636M for anchorage devices for eyebolts .

2.4 ADHESIVE

Use adhesive as recommended by tile manufacturer.

2.5 FINISHES

Use manufacturer's standard textures, patterns and finishes as specified for acoustical units and suspension system members. Treat ceiling suspension system components to inhibit corrosion.

2.6 ACOUSTICAL SEALANT

Conform acoustical sealant to ASTM C 834, nonstaining.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Examine surfaces to receive directly attached acoustical units for uneveness, irregularities, and dampness that would affect quality and execution of the work. Rid areas, where acoustical units will be cemented, of oils, form residue, or other materials that reduce bonding capabilities of the adhesive. Complete and dry interior finish work such as plastering, concrete, and terrazzo work before installation. Complete and approve mechanical, electrical, and other work above the ceiling line prior to the start of acoustical ceiling installation. Provide acoustical work complete with necessary fastenings, clips, and other accessories required for a complete installation. Do not expose mechanical fastenings in the finished work. Lay out hangers for each individual room or space. Provide hangers to support framing around beams, ducts, columns, grilles, and other penetrations through ceilings. Keep main runners and carrying channels clear of abutting walls and partitions. Provide at least two main runners for each ceiling span. Wherever required to bypass an object with the hanger wires, install a subsuspension system so that all hanger wires will

be plumb.

3.1.1 Suspension System

Install suspension system in accordance with ASTM C 636/C 636M and as specified herein. Do not suspend hanger wires or other loads from underside of steel decking.

3.1.1.1 Plumb Hangers

Install hangers plumb and not pressing against insulation covering ducts and pipes. Where lighting fixtures are supported from the suspended ceiling system, provide hangers at a minimum of four hangers per fixture and located not more than 6 inch from each corner of each fixture.

3.1.1.2 Splayed Hangers

Where hangers must be splayed (sloped or slanted) around obstructions, offset the resulting horizontal force by bracing, countersplaying, or other acceptable means.

3.1.2 Wall Molding

Provide wall molding where ceilings abut vertical surfaces. Miter corners where wall moldings intersect or install corner caps. Secure wall molding not more than 3 inch from ends of each length and not more than 16 inch on centers between end fastenings. Provide wall molding springs at each acoustical unit in semi-exposed or concealed systems.

3.1.3 Acoustical Units

Install acoustical units in accordance with the approved installation instructions of the manufacturer. Ensure that edges of acoustical units are in close contact with metal supports, with each other, and in true alignment. Arrange acoustical units so that units less than one-half width are minimized. Hold units in exposed-grid system in place with manufacturer's standard hold-down clips, if units weigh less than 1 psf or if required for fire resistance rating.

3.1.4 Caulking

Seal all joints around pipes, ducts or electrical outlets penetrating the ceiling. Apply a continuous ribbon of acoustical sealant on vertical web of wall or edge moldings.

3.1.5 Adhesive Application

Wipe back of tile to remove accumulated dust. Daub acoustical units on back side with four equal daubs of adhesive. Apply daubs near corners of tiles. Ensure that contact area of each daub is at least 2 inch diameter in final position. Press units into place, aligning joints and abutting units tight and uniform without differences in joint widths. Following installation, clean dirty or discolored surfaces of acoustical units and leave them free from defects. Remove units that are damaged or improperly installed and provide new units as directed.

3.3 RECLAMATION PROCEDURES

Neatly stack ceiling tile, designated for recycling by the Contracting Officer, on 4 by 4 foot pallets not higher than 4 foot. Panels must be completely dry. Shrink wrap and symmetrically stack pallets on top of each other without falling over.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 90 00

PAINTS AND COATINGS 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (ACGIH)

ACGIH	0100Doc	(2005) Dc	ocume	ntation	of	the	Threshold
		Limit Val	lues	and Bi	olog	fical	Exposure
		Indices					

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 2092	(1995; R 2001e1) Standard Guide for Preparation of Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Surfaces for Painting
ASTM D 4263	(1983; R 2005) Indicating Moisture in Concrete by the Plastic Sheet Method
ASTM D 4444	(2008) Use and Calibration of Hand-Held Moisture Meters
ASTM D 523	(2008) Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss
ASTM F 1869	(2004) Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride

MASTER PAINTERS INSTITUTE (MPI)

MPI 101	(Oct 2009) Primer	Epoxy Ant	i-Corrosi	ve Metal
MPI 107	(Oct 2009) (Water-Base	Rust Inhi ed)	bitive Pr	imer
MPI 134	(Oct 2009)	Galvanize	ed Primer	(Waterbased)
MPI 141	(Oct 2009) MPI Gloss L	Interior Level 5	High Perf	ormance Latex
MPI 145	(Oct 2009) Interior La	Instituti tex, MPI	ional Low Gloss Lev	Odor / VOC rel 3
MPI 153	(Oct 2009) Coating, Se	Interior mi-Gloss,	W.B. Ligh MPI Glos	t Industrial s Level 5
MPI 163	(Oct 2009)	Exterior	W.B. Ligh	t Industrial

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARA NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY	81256
	Coating, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level	5
MPI 4	(Oct 2009) Interior/Exterior Latex Bl Filler	ock
MPI 50	(Oct 2009) Interior Latex Primer Seal	er
MPI 72	(Oct 2009) Polyurethane, Two Componen Pigmented, Gloss	ıt,
MPI 79	(Oct 2009) Alkyd Anti-Corrosive Metal Primer	
MPI 226	Dry Fall, Latex, Semi-Gloss, (MPI Glo Level 5)	SS
SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION	N SYSTEMS (SCS)	
SCS SP-01	(2000) Environmentally Preferable Pro Specification for Architectural and Anti-Corrosive Paints	duct
THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECT	IVE COATINGS (SSPC)	
SSPC PA 1	(2000; E 2004) Shop, Field, and Maintenance Painting	
SSPC PA Guide 3	(1982; E 1995) A Guide to Safety in P Application	aint
SSPC QP 1	(1998; E 2004) Standard Procedure for Evaluating Painting Contractors (Fiel Application to Complex Industrial Structures)	.d
SSPC SP 1	(1982; E 2004) Solvent Cleaning	
SSPC SP 12	(2002) Surface Preparation and Cleani Metals by Waterjetting Prior to Recoa	ng of ting
SSPC SP 2	(1982; E 2004) Hand Tool Cleaning	
SSPC SP 3	(2004; E 2004) Power Tool Cleaning	
SSPC VIS 3	(2004) Visual Standard for Power-and Hand-Tool Cleaned Steel	
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN	NEERS (USACE)	
EM 385-1-1	(2008) Safety and Health Requirements Manual	ł
U.S. GENERAL SERVICES A	DMINISTRATION (GSA)	
FED-STD-313	(Rev D; Am 1) Material Safety Data, Transportation Data and Disposal Data Hazardous Materials Furnished to Government Activities	for

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

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

29 CFR 1910.1000

Air Contaminants

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

The current MPI, "Approved Product List" which lists paint by brand, label, product name and product code as of the date of contract award, will be used to determine compliance with the submittal requirements of this specification. The Contractor may choose to use a subsequent MPI "Approved Product List", however, only one list may be used for the entire contract and each coating system is to be from a single manufacturer. All coats on a particular substrate must be from a single manufacturer. No variation from the MPI Approved Products List is acceptable.

Samples of specified materials may be taken and tested for compliance with specification requirements.

In keeping with the intent of Executive Order 13101, "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition", products certified by SCS as meeting SCS SP-01 shall be given preferential consideration over registered products. Products that are registered shall be given preferential consideration over products not carrying any EPP designation.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Materials; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

Coating; G

Manufacturer's Technical Data Sheets; (LEED)

Indicate VOC content.

SD-04 Samples

Color; G

Submit manufacturer's samples of paint colors. Cross reference color samples to color scheme as indicated.

SD-07 Certificates

Applicator's qualifications

Qualification Testing laboratory for coatings; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Mixing

Detailed mixing instructions, minimum and maximum application temperature and humidity, potlife, and curing and drying times between coats.

Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets

Submit manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets for coatings, solvents, and other potentially hazardous materials, as defined in FED-STD-313.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Coatings:; G

Preprinted cleaning and maintenance instructions for all coating systems shall be provided.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to local/regional materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Materials; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to recycled content credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

LEED documentation relative to low emitting materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

1.3 APPLICATOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

1.3.1 Contractor Qualification

Submit the name, address, telephone number, FAX number, and e-mail address of the contractor that will be performing all surface preparation and coating application. Submit evidence that key personnel have successfully performed surface preparation and application of coatings on on a minimum of three similar projects within the past three years. List information by individual and include the following:

- a. Name of individual and proposed position for this work.
- b. Information about each previous assignment including:

Position or responsibility

Employer (if other than the Contractor)

Name of facility owner

Mailing address, telephone number, and telex number (if non-US) of facility owner

Name of individual in facility owner's organization who can be contacted as a reference

Location, size and description of structure

Dates work was carried out

Description of work carried out on structure

1.3.2 SSPC QP 1 Certification

All contractors and subcontractors that perform surface preparation or coating application shall be certified by the Society for Protective Coatings (formerly Steel Structures Painting Council) (SSPC) to the requirements of SSPC QP 1 prior to contract award, and shall remain certified while accomplishing any surface preparation or coating application. The painting contractors and painting subcontractors must remain so certified for the duration of the project. If a contractor's or subcontractor's certification expires, the firm will not be allowed to perform any work until the certification is reissued. Requests for extension of time for any delay to the completion of the project due to an inactive certification will not be considered and liquidated damages will apply. Notify the Contracting Officer of any change in contractor certification status.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Field Samples and Tests

The Contracting Officer may choose up to two coatings that have been delivered to the site to be tested at no cost to the Government. Take samples of each chosen product as specified in the paragraph "Sampling Procedures." Test each chosen product as specified in the paragraph "Testing Procedure." Products which do not conform, shall be removed from the job site and replaced with new products that conform to the referenced specification. Testing of replacement products that failed initial testing shall be at no cost to the Government.

Another required testing is Batch Quality Conformance Testing to prove conformance of the manufacturer's paint to the specified MPI standard. This testing is accomplished before the materials are delivered to the job site. Provide testing for paint products. Test paint products as specified in the paragraph "Testing Procedure".

1.4.1.1 Sampling Procedure

The Contracting Officer will select paint at random from the products that have been delivered to the job site for sample testing. The Contractor shall provide one quart samples of the selected paint materials. The samples shall be taken in the presence of the Contracting Officer, and labeled, identifying each sample. Provide labels in accordance with the paragraph "Packaging, Labeling, and Storage" of this specification.

1.4.1.2 Testing Procedure

Provide Batch Quality Conformance Testing for specified products, as defined by and performed by MPI. As an alternative to Batch Quality Conformance Testing, the Contractor may provide Qualification Testing for specified products above to the appropriate MPI product specification, using the third-party laboratory approved under the paragraph "Qualification Testing" laboratory for coatings. The qualification testing lab report shall include the backup data and summary of the test results. The summary shall list all of the reference specification requirements and the result of each test. The summary shall clearly indicate whether the tested paint meets each test requirement. Note that Qualification Testing may take 4 to 6 weeks to perform, due to the extent of testing required.

Submit name, address, telephone number, FAX number, and e-mail address of the independent third party laboratory selected to perform testing of coating samples for compliance with specification requirements. Submit documentation that laboratory is regularly engaged in testing of paint samples for conformance with specifications, and that employees performing testing are qualified. If the Contractor chooses MPI to perform the Batch Quality Conformance testing, the above submittal information is not required, only a letter is required from the Contractor stating that MPI will perform the testing.

1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1.5.1 Environmental Protection

In addition to requirements specified elsewhere for environmental protection, provide coating materials that conform to the restrictions of the local Air Pollution Control District and regional jurisdiction. Notify Contracting Officer of any paint specified herein which fails to conform.

1.5.2 Lead Content

Do not use coatings having a lead content over 0.06 percent by weight of nonvolatile content.

1.5.3 Chromate Content

Do not use coatings containing zinc-chromate or strontium-chromate.

1.5.4 Asbestos Content

Materials shall not contain asbestos.

1.5.5 Mercury Content

Materials shall not contain mercury or mercury compounds.

1.5.6 Human Carcinogens

Materials shall not contain ACGIH 0100Doc and ACGIH 0100Doc confirmed human carcinogens (A1) or suspected human carcinogens (A2).

1.6 PACKAGING, LABELING, AND STORAGE

Paints shall be in sealed containers that legibly show the contract specification number, designation name, formula or specification number, batch number, color, quantity, date of manufacture, manufacturer's formulation number, manufacturer's directions including any warnings and special precautions, and name and address of manufacturer. Pigmented paints shall be furnished in containers not larger than 5 gallons. Paints and thinners shall be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's written directions, and as a minimum, stored off the ground, under cover, with sufficient ventilation to prevent the buildup of flammable vapors, and at temperatures between 40 to 95 degrees F. Do not store paint, polyurethane, varnish, or wood stain products with materials that have a high capacity to adsorb VOC emissions. Do not store paint, polyurethane, varnish, or wood stain products in occupied spaces.

1.7 SAFETY AND HEALTH

Apply coating materials using safety methods and equipment in accordance with the following:

Work shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, and with the ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN, including the Activity Hazard Analysis as specified in Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENT SAFETY REQUIREMENTS and in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1. The Activity Hazard Analysis shall include analyses of the potential impact of painting operations on painting personnel and on others involved in and adjacent to the work zone.

Comply with the requirements of SSPC PA Guide 3.

1.7.2 Toxic Materials

To protect personnel from overexposure to toxic materials, conform to the most stringent guidance of:

- a. The applicable manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or local regulation.
- b. 29 CFR 1910.1000.
- c. ACGIH 0100Doc, threshold limit values.
- 1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Comply, at minimum, with manufacturer recommendations for space ventilation during and after installation.

1.8.1 Coatings

Do not apply coating when air or substrate conditions are:

- a. Less than 5 degrees F above dew point;
- b. Below 50 degrees F or over 95 degrees F, unless specifically pre-approved by the Contracting Officer and the product manufacturer. Under no circumstances shall application conditions exceed manufacturer recommendations.

1.8.2 Post-Application

Vacate space for as long as possible after application. Wait a minimum of 48 hours before occupying freshly painted rooms. Maintain one of the following ventilation conditions during the curing period, or for 72 hours after application:

a. Supply 100 percent outside air 24 hours a day.

b. Supply airflow at a rate of 6 air changes per hour, when outside temperatures are between 55 degrees F and 85 degrees F and humidity is between 30 percent and 60 percent.

c. Supply airflow at a rate of 1.5 air changes per hour, when outside air conditions are not within the range stipulated above.

1.9 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.9.1 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Paint and coating materials may be locally available.

1.10 SCHEDULING

Allow paint and polyurethane installations to cure prior to the installation of materials that adsorb VOCs.

1.11 COLOR SELECTION

Colors of finish coats shall be as indicated or specified. Where not indicated or specified, colors shall be selected by the Contracting Officer. Manufacturers' names and color identification are used for the purpose of color identification only. Named products are acceptable for use only if they conform to specified requirements. Products of other manufacturers are acceptable if the colors approximate colors indicated and the product conforms to specified requirements.

Tint each coat progressively darker to enable confirmation of the number of coats.

- 1.12 LOCATION AND SURFACE TYPE TO BE PAINTED
- 1.12.1 Painting Included

Where a space or surface is indicated to be painted, include the following unless indicated otherwise.

- a. Surfaces behind portable objects and surface mounted articles readily detachable by removal of fasteners, such as screws and bolts.
- b. New factory finished surfaces that require identification or color coding and factory finished surfaces that are damaged during performance of the work.
- c. Existing coated surfaces that are damaged during performance of the work.

1.12.1.1 Exterior Painting

Includes new surfaces of the building and appurtenances. Also included are existing coated surfaces made bare by cleaning operations.

1.12.1.2 Interior Painting

Includes new surfaces of the building and appurtenances as indicated and existing coated surfaces made bare by cleaning operations. Where a space or surface is indicated to be painted, include the following items, unless indicated otherwise.

- a. Exposed columns, girders, beams, joists, and metal deck; and
- b. Other contiguous surfaces.

1.12.2 Painting Excluded

Do not paint the following unless indicated otherwise.

- a. Surfaces concealed and made inaccessible by panelboards, fixed ductwork, machinery, and equipment fixed in place.
- b. Surfaces in concealed spaces. Concealed spaces are defined as enclosed spaces above suspended ceilings, furred spaces, attic spaces, crawl spaces, elevator shafts and chases.
- c. Steel to be embedded in concrete.
- d. Copper, stainless steel, aluminum, brass, and lead except existing coated surfaces.
- e. Hardware, fittings, and other factory finished items.
- 1.12.3 Definitions and Abbreviations
- 1.12.3.1 Qualification Testing

Qualification testing is the performance of all test requirements listed in the product specification. This testing is accomplished by MPI to qualify each product for the MPI Approved Product List, and may also be accomplished by Contractor's third party testing lab if an alternative to Batch Quality Conformance Testing by MPI is desired.

1.12.3.2 Batch Quality Conformance Testing

Batch quality conformance testing determines that the product provided is the same as the product qualified to the appropriate product specification. This testing shall only be accomplished by MPI testing lab.

1.12.3.3 Coating

A film or thin layer applied to a base material called a substrate. A coating may be a metal, alloy, paint, or solid/liquid suspensions on various substrates (metals, plastics, wood, paper, leather, cloth, etc.). They may be applied by electrolysis, vapor deposition, vacuum, or mechanical means such as brushing, spraying, calendaring, and roller coating. A coating may be applied for aesthetic or protective purposes or both. The term "coating" as used herein includes emulsions, enamels, stains, varnishes, sealers, epoxies, and other coatings, whether used as primer, intermediate, or finish coat. The terms paint and coating are used interchangeably.

1.12.3.4 DFT or dft

Dry film thickness, the film thickness of the fully cured, dry paint or coating.

1.12.3.5 DSD

Degree of Surface Degradation, the MPI system of defining degree of surface degradation. Five (5) levels are generically defined under the Assessment sections in the MPI Maintenance Repainting Manual.

1.12.3.6 EPP

Environmentally Preferred Products, a standard for determining environmental preferability in support of Executive Order 13101.

1.12.3.7 EXT

MPI short term designation for an exterior coating system.

1.12.3.8 INT

MPI short term designation for an interior coating system.

1.12.3.9 micron / microns

The metric measurement for 0.001 mm or one/one-thousandth of a millimeter.

1.12.3.10 mil / mils

The English measurement for 0.001 in or one/one-thousandth of an inch, equal to 25.4 microns or 0.0254 mm.

1.12.3.11 mm

The metric measurement for millimeter, 0.001 meter or one/one-thousandth of a meter.

1.12.3.12 MPI Gloss Levels

MPI system of defining gloss. Seven (7) gloss levels (G1 to G7) are generically defined under the Evaluation sections of the MPI Manuals. Traditionally, Flat refers to G1/G2, Eggshell refers to G3, Semigloss refers to G5, and Gloss refers to G6.

Gloss levels are defined by MPI as follows:

Gloss Level	Description	Units @ 60 degrees	Units @ 85 degrees
G1	Matte or Flat	0 to 5	10 max
G2	Velvet	0 to 10	10 to 35
G3	Eggshell	10 to 25	10 to 35
G4	Satin	20 to 35	35 min
G5	Semi-Gloss	35 to 70	
G6	Gloss	70 to 85	
G7	High Gloss		

Gloss is tested in accordance with ASTM D 523. Historically, the

Government has used Flat (G1 / G2), Eggshell (G3), Semi-Gloss (G5), and Gloss (G6).

1.12.3.13 MPI System Number

The MPI coating system number in each Division found in either the MPI Architectural Painting Specification Manual or the Maintenance Repainting Manual and defined as an exterior (EXT/REX) or interior system (INT/RIN). The Division number follows the CSI Master Format.

1.12.3.14 Paint

See Coating definition.

1.12.3.15 REX

MPI short term designation for an exterior coating system used in repainting projects or over existing coating systems.

1.12.3.16 RIN

MPI short term designation for an interior coating system used in repainting projects or over existing coating systems.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 MATERIALS

Conform to the coating specifications and standards referenced in PART 3. Submit manufacturer's technical data sheets for specified coatings and solvents. Comply with applicable regulations regarding toxic and hazardous materials.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION OF AREAS AND SPACES NOT TO BE PAINTED

Prior to surface preparation and coating applications, remove, mask, or otherwise protect, hardware, hardware accessories, machined surfaces, radiator covers, plates, lighting fixtures, public and private property, and other such items not to be coated that are in contact with surfaces to be coated. Following completion of painting, workmen skilled in the trades involved shall reinstall removed items. Restore surfaces contaminated by coating materials, to original condition and repair damaged items.

3.2 PREPARATION OF METAL SURFACES

- 3.2.1 New Ferrous Surfaces
 - a. Ferrous Surfaces including Shop-coated Surfaces and Small Areas That Contain Rust, Mill Scale and Other Foreign Substances: Solvent clean or detergent wash in accordance with SSPC SP 1 to remove oil and grease. Where shop coat is missing or damaged, clean according to SSPC SP 2, SSPC SP 3, , or . ; Shop-coated ferrous surfaces shall be protected from corrosion by treating and touching up corroded areas immediately upon detection.

3.2.2 Final Ferrous Surface Condition:

For tool cleaned surfaces, the requirements are stated in SSPC SP 2 and SSPC SP 3. As a visual reference, cleaned surfaces shall be similar to photographs in SSPC VIS 3.

- 3.2.3 Galvanized Surfaces
 - a. New Galvanized Surfaces With Only Dirt and Zinc Oxidation Products: Clean with solvent, steam, or non-alkaline detergent solution in accordance with SSPC SP 1. If the galvanized metal has been passivated or stabilized, the coating shall be completely removed by brush-off abrasive blast. New galvanized steel to be coated shall not be "passivated" or "stabilized" If the absence of hexavalent stain inhibitors is not documented, test as described in ASTM D 2092, Appendix X2, and remove by one of the methods described therein.
 - b. Galvanized with Slight Coating Deterioration or with Little or No Rusting: Water jetting to SSPC SP 12 WJ3 to remove loose coating from surfaces with less than 20 percent coating deterioration and no blistering, peeling, or cracking. Use inhibitor as recommended by the coating manufacturer to prevent rusting.
- 3.3 PREPARATION OF CONCRETE AND CEMENTITIOUS SURFACE
- 3.3.1 Concrete and Masonry
 - a. Curing: Concrete, stucco and masonry surfaces shall be allowed to cure at least 30 days before painting, except concrete slab on grade, which shall be allowed to cure 90 days before painting.
 - b. Surface Cleaning: Remove the following deleterious substances.

(1) Dirt, Chalking, Grease, and Oil: Wash new surfaces with a solution composed of 1/2 cup trisodium phosphate, 1/4 cuphousehold detergent, and 4 quarts of warm water. Then rinse thoroughly with fresh water. For large areas, water blasting may be used.

(2) Fungus and Mold: Wash new surfaces with a solution composed of 1/2 cup trisodium phosphate, 1/4 cup household detergent, 1 quart 5 percent sodium hypochlorite solution and 3 quarts of warm water. Rinse thoroughly with fresh water.

(3) Paint and Loose Particles: Remove by wire brushing.

(4) Efflorescence: Remove by scraping or wire brushing followed by washing with a 5 to 10 percent by weight aqueous solution of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. Do not allow acid to remain on the surface for more than five minutes before rinsing with fresh water. Do not acid clean more than 4 square feet of surface, per workman, at one time.

- c. Cosmetic Repair of Minor Defects: Repair or fill mortar joints and minor defects, including but not limited to spalls, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and prior to coating application.
- d. Allowable Moisture Content: Latex coatings may be applied to damp

surfaces, but not to surfaces with droplets of water. Do not apply epoxies to damp vertical surfaces as determined by ASTM D 4263 or horizontal surfaces that exceed 3 lbs of moisture per 1000 square feet in 24 hours as determined by ASTM F 1869. In all cases follow manufacturers recommendations. Allow surfaces to cure a minimum of 30 days before painting.

3.3.2 Gypsum Board, Plaster, and Stucco

- a. Surface Cleaning: Gypsum board shall be dry. Remove loose dirt and dust by brushing with a soft brush, rubbing with a dry cloth, or vacuum-cleaning prior to application of the first coat material. A damp cloth or sponge may be used if paint will be water-based.
- c. Allowable Moisture Content: Latex coatings may be applied to damp surfaces, but not surfaces with droplets of water. Do not apply epoxies to damp surfaces as determined by ASTM D 4263. New plaster to be coated shall have a maximum moisture content of 8 percent, when measured in accordance with ASTM D 4444, Method A, unless otherwise authorized. In addition to moisture content requirements, allow new plaster to age a minimum of 30 days before preparation for painting.

3.4 APPLICATION

3.4.1 Coating Application

Painting practices shall comply with applicable federal, state and local laws enacted to insure compliance with Federal Clean Air Standards. Apply coating materials in accordance with SSPC PA 1. SSPC PA 1 methods are applicable to all substrates, except as modified herein.

At the time of application, paint shall show no signs of deterioration. Uniform suspension of pigments shall be maintained during application.

Unless otherwise specified or recommended by the paint manufacturer, paint may be applied by brush, roller, or spray. Use trigger operated spray nozzles for water hoses. Rollers for applying paints and enamels shall be of a type designed for the coating to be applied and the surface to be coated. Wear protective clothing and respirators when applying oil-based paints or using spray equipment with any paints.

Paints, except water-thinned types, shall be applied only to surfaces that are completely free of moisture as determined by sight or touch.

Thoroughly work coating materials into joints, crevices, and open spaces. Special attention shall be given to insure that all edges, corners, crevices, welds, and rivets receive a film thickness equal to that of adjacent painted surfaces.

Each coat of paint shall be applied so dry film shall be of uniform thickness and free from runs, drops, ridges, waves, pinholes or other voids, laps, brush marks, and variations in color, texture, and finish. Hiding shall be complete.

Touch up damaged coatings before applying subsequent coats. Interior areas shall be broom clean and dust free before and during the application of coating material.

3.4.2 Mixing and Thinning of Paints

Reduce paints to proper consistency by adding fresh paint, except when thinning is mandatory to suit surface, temperature, weather conditions, application methods, or for the type of paint being used. Obtain written permission from the Contracting Officer to use thinners. The written permission shall include quantities and types of thinners to use.

When thinning is allowed, paints shall be thinned immediately prior to application with not more than 1 pint of suitable thinner per gallon. The use of thinner shall not relieve the Contractor from obtaining complete hiding, full film thickness, or required gloss. Thinning shall not cause the paint to exceed limits on volatile organic compounds. Paints of different manufacturers shall not be mixed.

3.4.3 Two-Component Systems

Two-component systems shall be mixed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Any thinning of the first coat to ensure proper penetration and sealing shall be as recommended by the manufacturer for each type of substrate.

3.4.4 Coating Systems

a. Systems by Substrates: Apply coatings that conform to the respective specifications listed in the following Tables:

Table

Division	3.	Exterior Concrete Paint Table
Division	4.	Exterior Concrete Masonry Units Paint Table
Division	5.	Exterior Metal, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Paint Table
Division	6.	Exterior Wood; Dressed Lumber, Paneling, Decking, Shingles Paint Table
Division	9:	Exterior Stucco Paint Table
Division	10.	Exterior Cloth Coverings and Bituminous Coated
		Surfaces Paint Table
Division	3.	Interior Concrete Paint Table
Division	4.	Interior Concrete Masonry Units Paint Table
Division	5.	Interior Metal, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Paint Table
Division	6.	Interior Wood Paint Table
Division	9:	Interior Plaster, Gypsum Board, Textured Surfaces
		FALIIC TADIC

- b. Minimum Dry Film Thickness (DFT): Apply paints, primers, varnishes, enamels, undercoats, and other coatings to a minimum dry film thickness of 1.5 mil each coat unless specified otherwise in the Tables. Coating thickness where specified, refers to the minimum dry film thickness.
- c. Coatings for Surfaces Not Specified Otherwise: Coat surfaces which have not been specified, the same as surfaces having similar conditions of exposure.

3.5 COATING SYSTEMS FOR METAL

Apply coatings of Tables in Division 5 for Exterior and Interior.

- a. Apply specified ferrous metal primer on the same day that surface is cleaned, to surfaces that meet all specified surface preparation requirements at time of application.
- b. Inaccessible Surfaces: Prior to erection, use one coat of specified primer on metal surfaces that will be inaccessible after erection.
- c. Shop-primed Surfaces: Touch up exposed substrates and damaged coatings to protect from rusting prior to applying field primer.
- d. Surface Previously Coated with Epoxy or Urethane: Apply MPI 101,
 1.5 mils DFT immediately prior to application of epoxy or urethane coatings.
- e. Pipes and Tubing: The semitransparent film applied to some pipes and tubing at the mill is not to be considered a shop coat, but shall be overcoated with the specified ferrous-metal primer prior to application of finish coats.
- f. Exposed Nails, Screws, Fasteners, and Miscellaneous Ferrous Surfaces. On surfaces to be coated with water thinned coatings, spot prime exposed nails and other ferrous metal with latex primer MPI 107.

3.6 COATING SYSTEMS FOR CONCRETE AND CEMENTITIOUS SUBSTRATES

Apply coatings of Tables in Division 3, 4 and 9 for Exterior and Interior.

3.7 INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

In addition to meeting previously specified requirements, demonstrate mobility of moving components, including swinging doors, cabinets, for inspection by the Contracting Officer. Perform this demonstration after appropriate curing and drying times of coatings have elapsed and prior to invoicing for final payment.

3.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT

As specified in the Waste Management Plan and as follows. Do not use kerosene or any such organic solvents to clean up water based paints. Properly dispose of paints or solvents in designated containers. Close and seal partially used containers of paint to maintain quality as necessary for reuse. Store in protected, well-ventilated, fire-safe area at moderate temperature. Place materials defined as hazardous or toxic waste in designated containers. Coordinate with manufacturer for take-back program. Set aside scrap to be returned to manufacturer for recycling into new product. When such a service is not available, local recyclers shall be sought after to reclaim the materials. Set aside extra paint for future color matches or reuse by the Government. Where local options exist for leftover paint recycling, collect all waste paint by type and provide for delivery to recycling or collection facility for reuse by local organizations.

3.9 PAINT TABLES

All DFT's are minimum values. Acceptable products are listed in the MPI Green Approved Products List, available at

http://www.specifygreen.com/APL/ProductIdxByMPInum.asp.

3.9.1 EXTERIOR PAINT TABLES

DIVISION 5: EXTERIOR METAL, FERROUS AND NON-FERROUS PAINT TABLE

EXTERIOR GALVANIZED SURFACES

- A. New Galvanized surfaces:
- 4. Epoxy Primer / Waterborne Light Industrial Coating
 MPI EXT 5.3K-G5 (Semigloss)
 Primer: Intermediate: Topcoat:
 MPI 101 MPI 163 MPI 163
 System DFT: 5 mils
- G. Galvanized surfaces with slight coating deterioration; little or no rusting:
 - 2. Pigmented Polyurethane MPI REX 5.3D-G6 (Gloss) Primer: Intermediate: Topcoat: MPI 101 N/A MPI 72 System DFT: 5 mils
- 3.9.2 INTERIOR PAINT TABLES

DIVISION 3: INTERIOR CONCRETE PAINT TABLE

A. New Concrete, vertical surfaces, not specified otherwise:

3. Institutional Low Odor / Low VOC Latex

New; MPI INT 3.1M-G3 (Eggshell) (Eggshell) Primer: Intermediate: Topcoat: MPI 50 MPI 145 MPI 145 System DFT: 4 mils P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY 812562 NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL DIVISION 4: INTERIOR CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS PAINT TABLE A. New Concrete masonry: 2. Institutional Low Odor / Low VOC Latex New; MPI INT 4.2E-G3 (Eggshell)
 Filler
 Primer:
 Intermediate:
 Topcoat:

MDL 145
 MDL 145
 MDL 145
 MPI 4 N/AMPI 145 MPI 145 System DFT: 4 mils C. New Concrete masonry units in shower areas and other high humidity areas unless otherwise specified: Waterborne Light Industrial Coating New; MPI INT 4.2K-G5(Semigloss) Intermediate: Topcoat: MPI 153 MPI 153 Filler: Primer: MPI 4 N/A System DFT: 11 mils Fill all holes in masonry surface. DIVISION 5: INTERIOR METAL, FERROUS AND NON-FERROUS PAINT TABLE INTERIOR STEEL / FERROUS SURFACES A. Factory Primed, Galvanized Metal, doors, frames, and miscellaneous steel, and metal items not otherwise specified : 1. High Performance Architectural Latex MPI INT 5.1R-G5 (Semigloss) Primer: Intermediate: Topcoat: MPI 134 MPI 141 MPI 141 System DFT: 5 mils B. Shop primed, Structural steel joists, steel beams, columns, etc.: 1. Dryfall, Latex MPI INT 5.1U-G5 (Semi-Gloss) Primer: Intermediate: Topcoat: MPI 79 MPI 226 MPI 226 System DFT: 5.25 mils C. Non-factory primed, galvanized steel decking: 1. Dryfall, Latex MPI INT 5.1E-G5 (Semi-gloss) Intermediate: Topcoat: Primer: MPI 226 N/A MPI 226 System DFT: 5.25 mils

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DIVISION 9: INTERIOR PLASTER, GYPSUM BOARD, TEXTURED SURFACES PAINT TABLE

A. New Wallboard not otherwise specified:

3. Institutional Low Odor / Low VOC Latex

New; MPI INT 9.2M-G3 (Eggshell) / Existing; MPI RIN 9.2M-G3 (Eggshell) Primer: Intermediate: Topcoat: MPI 50 MPI 145 MPI 145 System DFT: 4 mils

B. New Wallboard in toilets, restrooms, laundry areas, and other high humidity areas not otherwise specified.:

1. Waterborne Light Industrial Coating
 New; MPI INT 9.2L-G5(Semigloss) / Existing; MPI RIN 9.2L-G5 (Semigloss)
 Primer: Intermediate: Topcoat:
 MPI 50 MPI 153 MPI 153
 System DFT: 4 mils

-- End of Section --

SECTION 10 14 01

EXTERIOR SIGNAGE 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS	C1.1M/C1.1	(2000;	R 2006)Resist	tance Weldin	ng
AWS	D1.1/D1.1M	(2008; Code -	Errata Steel	2009)	Structural	Welding

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A	123/A 123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A	653/A 653M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A	924/A 924M	(2009) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM B	108/B 108M	(2008) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Permanent Mold Castings
ASTM B	209	(2007) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM B	221	(2008) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes
ASTM B	26/B 26M	(2009) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Sand Castings
	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF	ARCHITECTURAL METAL MANUFACTURERS (NAAMM)

NAAMM AMP 500 (2006) Metal Finishes Manual

1.2 SUBMITTALS

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

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that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Approved Detail Drawings; G

Drawings showing elevations of each type of sign; dimensions, details, and methods of mounting or anchoring; shape and thickness of materials; and details of construction. A schedule showing the location, each sign type, and message shall be included.

SD-03 Product Data

Modular Exterior Signage System

Manufacturer's descriptive data and catalog cuts.

Installation

Manufacturer's installation instructions and cleaning instructions.

Exterior Signage; G

Exterior signage schedule in electronic media with spread sheet format. Spread sheet shall include sign location, sign type, and message.

Wind Load Requirements

Design analysis and supporting calculations performed in support of specified signage.

SD-04 Samples

Exterior Signage; G

One 12 inch length of framing for illuminated signs. One sample of each type of sign . Each sample shall consist of a complete sign panel with letters and symbols. Samples may be installed in the work, provided each sample is identified and location recorded. Three color samples for each material requiring color and 12 inch square sample of sign face color sample.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Protection and Cleaning

Six copies of maintenance instructions listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guides. The instructions shall include simplified diagrams for the equipment as installed.

1.3 GENERAL

All exterior signage shall be provided by a single manufacturer. Exterior signage shall be of the design, detail, sizes, types, and message content shown on the drawings, shall conform to the requirements specified, and shall be provided at the locations indicated. Signs shall be complete with lettering, framing as detailed, and related components for a complete installation. Recyclable materials shall conform to EPA requirements in accordance with Section 01 62 35 RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS.

1.4 WIND LOAD REQUIREMENTS

Exterior signage shall be designed to withstand specified mph windloads established for this project.

1.5 CHARACTER PROPORTIONS AND HEIGHTS

Letters and numbers on indicated signs for handicapped-accessible buildings shall have a width-to-height ratio between 3:5 and 1:1 and a stroke-width-to-height ratio between 1:5 and 1:10. Characters and numbers on indicated signs shall be sized according to the viewing distance from which they are to be read. The minimum height is measured using an upper case letter "X". Lower case characters are permitted.

1.6 QUALIFICATIONS

Signs, plaques, and dimensional letters shall be the standard product of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of the products. Items of equipment shall essentially duplicate equipment that has been in satisfactory use at least 2 years prior to bid opening.

1.7 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Materials shall be wrapped for shipment and storage, delivered to the jobsite in manufacturer's original packaging, and stored in a clean, dry area in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

1.8 WARRANTY

Manufacturer's standard performance guarantees or warranties that extend beyond a one year period shall be provided.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MODULAR EXTERIOR SIGNAGE SYSTEM

Exterior signage shall consist of a system of coordinated directional, identification, and regulatory type signs located where shown. Dimensions, details, materials, message content, and design of signage shall be as shown.

2.2 GRAPHICS FOR EXTERIOR SIGNAGE SYSTEMS

2.2.1 Graphics

Signage graphics shall conform to the following:

c. Message shall be applied to panel using the silkscreen process. Silkscreened images shall be executed with photo screens prepared from original art. Handcut screens will not be accepted. Original art shall be defined as artwork that is a first generation pattern of the original specified art. Edges and corners shall be clean. Rounded corners, cut or ragged edges, edge buildup, bleeding or surfaces pinholes will not be accepted.

2.2.2 Messages

See drawings for message content. Typeface: Helvetica medium . Type size as indicated.

2.3 METAL PLAQUES

Design and location of plaques furnished by others shall be as shown.

- 2.3.1 Cast Metal Plaques
- 2.3.1.1 2.4.1.5 Mounting

Mounting shall be as recommended by the manufacturer and concealed.

2.4 ALUMINUM ALLOY PRODUCTS

Aluminum alloy products shall conform to ASTM B 209 for sheet or plate, ASTM B 221 for extrusions and ASTM B 26/B 26M or ASTM B 108/B 108M for castings. Aluminum extrusions shall be provided at least 1/8 inch thick and aluminum plate or sheet at least 16 gauge thick. Welding for aluminum products shall conform to AWS C1.1M/C1.1.

2.5 ORGANIC COATING

Surfaces shall be cleaned, primed, and given a two-component acrylic polyurethane finish in accordance with NAAMM AMP 500, AMP 505, with total dry film thickness not less than 1.2 mils.

2.6 ANCHORS AND FASTENERS

Exposed anchor and fastener materials shall be compatible with metal to which applied and shall match in color and finish and shall be non-rusting, non-corroding, and non-staining. Exposed fasteners shall be tamper-proof.

2.7 SHOP FABRICATION AND MANUFACTURE

2.7.1 Factory Workmanship

Work shall be assembled in the shop, as far as practical, ready for installation at the site. Work that cannot be shop assembled shall be given a trial fit in the shop to ensure proper field assembly. Holes for bolts and screws shall be drilled or punched. Drilling and punching shall produce clean, true lines and surfaces. Welding to or on structural steel shall be in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Welding shall be continuous

along the entire area of contact. Exposed welds shall be ground smooth. Exposed surfaces of work shall have a smooth finish and exposed riveting shall be flush. Fastenings shall be concealed where practical. Items specified to be galvanized shall be by hot-dip process after fabrication if practical. Galvanization shall be in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M and ASTM A 653/A 653M, as applicable. Other metallic coatings of steel sheet shall be in accordance with ASTM A 924/A 924M. Joints exposed to the weather shall be formed to exclude water. Drainage and weep holes shall be included as required to prevent condensation buildup.

2.7.2 Dissimilar Materials

Where dissimilar metals are in contact, or where aluminum is in contact with concrete, mortar, masonry, wet or pressure-treated wood, or absorptive materials subject to wetting, the surfaces shall be protected with a coat of asphalt varnish or a coat of zinc-molybdate primer to prevent galvanic or corrosive action.

2.7.3 Shop Painting

Surfaces of miscellaneous metal work, except nonferrous metal, corrosion resisting steel, and zinc-coated work, shall be given one coat of zinc-molybdate primer or an approved rust-resisting treatment and metallic primer in accordance with manufacturer's standard practice. Surfaces of items to be embedded in concrete shall not be painted. Upon completion of work, damaged surfaces shall be recoated.

2.8 COLOR, FINISH, AND CONTRAST

Color shall be as indicated on the drawings. For buildings required to be handicapped-accessible, the characters and background of signs shall be eggshell, matte, or other non-glare finish. Characters and symbols shall contrast with their background - either light characters on a dark background or dark characters on a light background.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Signs, plaques, or dimensional letters shall be installed in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions at locations shown on the approved detail drawings. Circuits installed underground shall conform to the requirements of Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION. Steel conduits installed underground and illuminated signage mounted directly on buildings shall be in conformance with the requirements of Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Signs shall be installed plumb and true at mounting heights indicated, and by method shown or specified. Signs mounted on other surfaces shall not be installed until finishes on such surfaces have been completed.

3.1.1 Anchorage

Anchorage and fastener materials shall be in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions for the indicated substrate. Anchorage not otherwise specified or indicated shall include slotted inserts, expansion shields, and powder-driven fasteners when approved for concrete; toggle bolts and through bolts for masonry; machine carriage bolts for steel; lag bolts and screws for wood.
The work shall be protected against damage during construction. Hardware and electrical equipment shall be adjusted for proper operation. Glass, frames, and other sign surfaces shall be cleaned in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. After signs are completed and inspected, the Contractor shall cover all project identification, directional, and other signs which may mislead the public. Covering shall be maintained until instructed to be removed by the Contracting Officer or until the facility is to be opened for business. Signs shall be cleaned, as required, at time of cover removal.

3.2 FIELD PAINTED FINISH

Miscellaneous metals and frames shall be field painted in accordance with Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS. Anodized metals, masonry, and glass shall be protected from paint. Finish shall be free of scratches or other blemishes.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 10 14 02

INTERIOR SIGNAGE 02/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z97.1 (2004) Safety Glazing Materials Used in Buildings

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

36 CFR 1191	Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
	Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and
	Facilities

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide interior signage of the design, detail, sizes, types, and message content shown on the drawings/attachments/signage placement schedule (as applicable), conforming to the requirements specified, and placed at the locations indicated. Signs shall be complete with lettering, framing as detailed, and related components for a complete installation. Signage shall be obtained from a single manufacturer with edges and corners of finished letterforms and graphics true and clean. Recyclable materials shall conform to EPA requirements in accordance with Section 01 62 35 RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings; G

Drawings showing elevations of each type of sign, dimensions, details and methods of mounting or anchoring, mounting height, shape and thickness of materials, and details of construction. A schedule showing the location, each sign type, and message shall be included.

SD-03 Product Data

Installation; G

Manufacturer's descriptive data, catalogs cuts, installation and cleaning instructions.

SD-04 Samples

Interior Signage; G

One sample of each of the following sign types showing typical quality, workmanship and color. The samples may be installed in the work, provided each sample is identified and location recorded.

a. Directional sign.

b. Standard Room sign.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Approved Manufacturer's Instructions; G Protection and Cleaning; G

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Materials shall be packaged to prevent damage and deterioration during shipment, handling, storage and installation. Product shall be delivered to the jobsite in manufacturer's original packaging and stored in a clean, dry area in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Signs, plaques, and dimensional letters shall be the standard product of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products that essentially duplicate signs that have been in satisfactory use at least 2 years prior to bid opening.

- 2.2 ROOM IDENTIFICATION/DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE SYSTEM
- 2.2.1 Standard Room Signs

Signs shall consist of acrylic plastic 0.080 inch thickness minimum conforming to ANSI 297.1 and shall conform to the following:

c. Units shall be frameless. Corners of signs shall be rounded to 3/8 inch radius.

2.2.2 Type of Mounting For Signs

Provide extruded aluminum brackets for hanging, projecting, and double-sided signs. Mounting for framed, hanging, and projecting signs shall be by mechanical fasteners. Surface mounted signs shall be mounted with countersunk mounting holes in plaques and mounting screws fabricated from materials that are not corrosive to sign material and mounting surface.

2.2.3 Graphics

Signage graphics for modular signs shall conform to one of the following:

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c. Surface Applied Photopolymer: Integral graphics and braille achieved by photomechanical stratification processes. Photopolymer used for ADA compliant graphics shall be of the type that has a minimum durometer reading of 90. Tactile graphics shall be raised 1/32 inch from the first surface of plaque by photomechanical stratification process.

e. Graphic Blast Raised Copy: Background is sandblasted to a uniform depth of 1/32 inch leaving raised text and Braille. Background shall be painted with polyurethane paint.

f. Embossed: Methods other than sandblasting such as vacuum formed to create ADA compliant projected graphics.

2.2.4 Character Proportions and Heights

Letters and numbers on signs conform to 36 CFR 1191 and the Installation Appearance Plan (IAP) for NAS Whiting Field, dated June 2009.

2.2.5 Raised and Braille Characters and Pictorial Symbol Signs (Pictograms)

Raised letters and numbers on signs shall conform to 36 CFR 1191.

2.3 FABRICATION AND MANUFACTURE

2.3.1 Factory Workmanship

Holes for bolts and screws shall be drilled or punched. Drilling and punching shall produce clean, true lines and surfaces. Exposed surfaces of work shall have a smooth finish and exposed riveting shall be flush. Fastenings shall be concealed where practicable.

2.3.2 Dissimilar Materials

Where dissimilar metals are in contact, the surfaces will be protected to prevent galvanic or corrosive action.

2.4 COLOR, FINISH, AND CONTRAST

Color shall be as indicated on the drawings . Finish of all signs shall be eggshell, matte, or other non-glare finish as required in handicapped-accessible buildings.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Signs shall be installed plumb and true and in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions at locations shown on the detail drawings . Mounting height and mounting location shall conform to 36 CFR 1191. Required blocking shall be installed. Signs on doors or other surfaces shall not be installed until finishes on such surfaces have been installed. Signs installed on glass surfaces shall be installed with matching blank back-up plates in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.1.1 Anchorage

Anchorage shall be in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions. Anchorage not otherwise specified or shown shall include snake-eyed fasteners, and expansion shields when approved for concrete or masonry; and machine carriage bolts for steel. Exposed anchor and fastener materials shall be compatible with metal to which applied and shall have matching color and finish. Signs mounted to painted gypsum board surfaces shall be removable for painting maintenance.

3.1.2 Protection and Cleaning

Protect the work against damage during construction. Hardware and electrical equipment shall be adjusted for proper operation. Glass, frames, and other sign surfaces shall be cleaned at completion of sign installation in accordance with the manufacturer's approved instructions.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 10 21 13

TOILET COMPARTMENTS 01/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ALUMINUM ASSOCIATION (AA)

AA DAF-45

(2003) Designation System for Aluminum Finishes

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 123/A 123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A 385/A 385M	(2009) Standard Practice for Providing High-Quality Zinc Coatings (Hot-Dip)
ASTM B 221	(2008) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes
ASTM D 1972	(1997; R 2005) Standard Practice for Generic Marking of Plastic Products

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC A117.1 (2003; R 2004) Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

CID A-A-60003 (Basic) Partitions, Toilet, Complete

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC) U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

36 CFR 1191

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide a complete and usable toilet partition system, including toilet enclosures, room entrance screens, urinal screens, system of panels, hardware, and support components. Comply with EPA requirements in accordance with Section 01 62 35 RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS and Affirmative Procurement guidelines. Furnish the partition system from a single manufacturer, with a standard product as shown in the most recent catalog data. Submit Fabrication Drawings for metal toilet partitions and urinal screens consisting of fabrication and assembly details to be performed in the factory. Submit manufacturer's Cleaning and Maintenance Instructions with Fabrication Drawings for review.

1.2.1 Sustainable Design Requirements

1.2.1.1 Local/Regional Materials

Use materials or products extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within a 500 mile radius from the project site, if available from a minimum of three sources. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local material requirements. Toilet partition materials may be locally available.

1.2.1.2 Environmental Data

1.2.2 Plastic Identification

Verify that plastic products to be incorporated into the project are labeled in accordance with ASTM D 1972. Where products are not labeled, provide product data indicating polymeric information in the Operation and Maintenance Manual.

- a. Type 1: Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET, PETE).
- b. Type 2: High Density Polyethylene (HDPE).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fabrication Drawings Installation Drawings; G,

Drawings showing plans, elevations, details of construction, hardware, reinforcing, fittings, mountings, and anchorings for metal partitions and urinal screens. Installation drawings as

specified.

SD-03 Product Data

Toilet Partition System; G Cleaning and Maintenance Instructions Colors And Finishes Partition Panels and Doors Anchoring Devices and Fasteners Hardware and Fittings Brackets Door Hardware Floor-Anchored Partitions Overhead-Braced Partitions

Manufacturer's technical data and catalog cuts including installation and cleaning instructions.

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Environmental Data

Toilet Enclosures; (LEED)

Urinal Screens; (LEED)

Documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

SD-04 Samples

Colors and Finishes; G Manufacturer's standard color charts and color samples. Partition Panels

Three samples showing a finished edge on two adjacent sides and core construction, each not less than 12-inch square

Hardware and Fittings Anchoring Devices and Fasteners

Three samples of each item. Approved hardware samples may be installed in the work if properly identified.

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SD-07 Certificates

Certification

Documentation of product quality, as specified.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Waste Management Plastic Identification

When not labeled, identify types in Operation and Maintenance Manual.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to local/regional materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Toilet Enclosures; (LEED)

Urinal Screens; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to recycled content credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

1.4 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Conform to ICC A117.1 code for access for the handicapped operation of toilet compartment door and hardware.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials in the manufacturer's original unopened packages with the brand, item identification, and project reference clearly marked. Store components in a dry location that is adequately ventilated; free from dust, water, other contaminants, and damage during delivery, storage, and construction.

1.6 WARRANTY

Provide Certification or warranties that metal toilet partitions will be free of defects in materials, fabrication, finish, and installation and will remain so for a period of not less than 2 years after completion.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Sound-Deadening Cores

Provide sound deadening consisting of treated kraft paper honeycomb cores with a cell size of not more than 1 inch. Resin-material content shall weigh not less than 11 percent of the finished core weight. Expanded cores shall be faced on both sides with kraft paper.

2.1.2 Anchoring Devices and Fasteners

Provide steel anchoring devices and fasteners hot-dipped galvanized after fabrication, in conformance with ASTM A 385/A 385M and ASTM A 123/A 123M. Conceal all galvanized anchoring devices.

2.1.3 Brackets

Wall brackets shall be two-ear panel brackets, T-style, 1-inch stock. Provide stirrup style panel-to-pilaster brackets.

- 2.1.4 Hardware and Fittings
- 2.1.4.1 General Requirements

Conform hardware for the toilet partition system to CID A-A-60003 for the specified type and style of partitions. Provide hardware finish highly resistant to alkalies, urine, and other common toilet room acids. Comply latching devices and hinges for handicap compartments with 36 CFR 1191; provide aluminum devices and hinges with door latches that operate without either tight grasping or twisting of the wrist of the operator.

d. Aluminum shall conform to ASTM B 221.

2.1.4.2 Finishes

- c. Aluminum shall have a clear anodic coating conforming to AA DAF-45.
- e. Exposed fasteners shall match the hardware and fittings.
- 2.1.5 Door Hardware
- 2.1.5.1 Hinges

Hinges shall be adjustable to hold in-swinging doors open at any angle up to 90 degrees and outswinging doors to 10 degrees. Provide self-lubricating hinges with the indicated swing. Hinges shall be the surface-mounted type and have the following type of return movement:

- a. Gravity return movement
- 2.1.5.2 Latch and Pull

Latch and pull shall be a combination rubber-faced door strike and keeper equipped with emergency access.

2.1.5.3 Coat Hooks

Coat hooks shall be combination units with hooks.

2.2 PARTITION PANELS AND DOORS

Provide partition panels and doors not less than 1 inch thick with face sheets not less than 0.0396 inch thick.

2.2.1 Toilet Enclosures

Conform toilet enclosures to CID A-A-60003, Type I, Style A, floor supported

C, overhead braced . Furnish width, length, and height of toilet enclosures as shown. Provide a width of 1 inch. Finish surface of panels shall be solid phenolic, Finish 4 ; water resistant; graffiti resistant; non-absorbent; . See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. This item may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content. Reinforce panels indicated to receive toilet paper holders or grab bars for mounting of the items required. Provide grab bars to withstand a bending stress, shear stress, shear force, and a tensile force induced by 250 lbf. Grab bars shall not rotate within their fittings.

2.2.2 Urinal Screens

Conform urinal screens to CID A-A-60003, Type III, Style A, floor supported C, overhead braced . Provide finish for surface of screens as solid phenolic, Finish 4 ; water resistant; graffiti resistant; non-absorbent; . See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. This item may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content. Furnish width and height of urinal screens as shown. Provide thickness of 1 inch. Secure wall hung urinal screens with a minimum of three wall stirrup brackets. Fabricat screens from the same types of panels and pilasters as the toilet partitions. Use corrosion-resistant steel fittings and fasteners.

2.3 FLOOR-ANCHORED PARTITIONS

Pilasters shall be not less than 1-1/4 inch thick with face sheets not less than 0.0635 inch thick. Provide anchoring device at the bottom of the pilaster consisting of a steel bar not less than 1/2 by 7/8 inch welded to the reinforced face sheets and having not less than two 3/8 inch round anchorage devices for securing to the floor slab. Provide anchorage devices complete with threaded rods, expansion shields, lock washers, and leveling-adjustment nuts. Trim piece at the floor shall be 3 inch high and fabricated from not less than 0.030 inch thick corrosion-resistant steel.

2.4 OVERHEAD-BRACED PARTITIONS

Pilasters shall be not less than 1-1/4 inch thick with face sheets not less than 0.0393 inch thick. Provide anchoring device at the bottom of the pilaster consistingof a channel-shaped floor stirrup fabricated from not less than 0.0635 inch thick material and a leveling bolt. Secure the stirrup to the pilaster with not less than a 3/16 inch bolt and nut after the pilaster is leveled. Secure the stirrup to the floor with not less than two lead expansion shields and sheetmetal screws. Fabricate overhead brace from a continuous extruded aluminum tube not less than 1 inchwide by 1-1/2 inch high, 0.125-inch wall thickness. Finish shall be AA-C22A31 in accordance with AA DAF-45. Set and secure brace into the top of each pilaster. Fabricate 3 inch high trim piece at the floor from not less than 0.030 inch thick corrosion-resistant steel.

2.5 PILASTER SHOES

Provide shoes at pilasters to conceal floor-mounted anchorage. Pilaster shoes shall be one piece molded HDPE. See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Pilaster shoes may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content. Height shall be 3 inches.

2.6 HARDWARE

Hardware for the toilet partition system shall conform to CID A-A-60003 for the specified type and style of partitions. Hardware shall be pre-drilled by manufacturer. Hardware finish shall be highly resistant to alkalies, urine, and other common toilet room acids. Latching devices and hinges for handicap compartments shall comply with 36 CFR 1191 and shall be aluminum door latches that operate without either tight grasping or twisting of the wrist of the operator. Screws and bolts shall be stainless steel, tamper proof type. Wall mounting brackets shall be continuous, full height, aluminum , in accordance with toilet compartment manufacturer's instructions. Floor-mounted anchorage shall consist of corrosion-resistant anchoring assemblies with threaded rods, lock washers, and leveling adjustment nuts at pilasters for structural connection to floor.

2.7 COLORS AND FINISHES

2.7.1 Colors

Provide manufacturer's standard and customcolor charts for color of finishes for toilet partition system components.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Take field measurements prior to the preparation of drawing and fabrication to ensure proper fits. Verify that field measurements, surfaces, substrates and conditions are as required, and ready to receive work. Verify correct spacing of plumbing fixtures. Verify correct location of built in framing, anchorage, and bracing. Report in writing to Contracting Officer prevailing conditions that will adversely affect satisfactory execution of the work of this section. Do not proceed with work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Install partitions rigid, straight, plumb, and level, with the panels centered between the fixtures. Provide a panel clearance of not more than 1/2 inch and secure the panels to walls and pilasters with not less than two wall brackets attached near the top and bottom of the panel. Locate wall brackets so that holes for wall bolts occur in masonry or tile joints. Secure Panels to pilasters with brackets matching the wall brackets. Provide for adjustment due to minor floor variations. Locate head rail joints at pilaster center lines. Install adjacent components for consistency of line and plane. Equip each door with hinges, one door latch, and one coat hook and bumper. Align hardware to uniform clearance at vertical edges of doors.

a. Secure panels to hollow plastered walls with toggle bolts using not less than 1/4-20 screws of the length required for the wall thickness. Toggle bolts shall have a load-carrying strength of not less than 600 pounds per anchor.

b. Secure panels to ceramic tile on hollow plastered walls or hollow concrete-masonry walls with toggle bolts using not less than 1/4-20 screws of the length required for the wall thickness. Toggle bolts shall have a load-carrying strength of not less than 600 pounds per anchor.

c. Secure panels to solid masonry or concrete with lead or brass expansion shields designed for use with not less than 1/4-20 screws, with a shield length of not less than 1-1/2 inch. Expansion shields shall have a load-carrying strength of not less than 600 pounds per anchor.

d. Submit Installation Drawings for metal toilet partitions and urinal screens showing plans, elevations, details of construction, hardware, reinforcing and blocking, fittings, mountings and escutcheons. Indicate on drawingsthe type of partition, location, mounting height, cutouts, and reinforcement required for toilet-room accessories.

3.3 FLOOR-ANCHORED PARTITIONS

Secure pilasters to the floor with the anchorage device specified. Make all leveling devices readily accessible for leveling, plumbing, and tightening the installation. Level tops of doors with tops of pilasters when doors are in a closed position. Expansion shields shall have a minimum 2-inch penetration into the concrete slab.

3.4 OVERHEAD-BRACED PARTITIONS

Secure pilasters to the floor with the anchorage device specified. Make all leveling devices readily accessible for leveling, plumbing, and tightening the installation. Secure overhead brace to the pilaster face with not less than two fasteners per face. Expansion shields shall have a minimum 2-inch penetration into the concrete slab. Make tops of doors parallel with the overhead brace when doors are in a closed position.

3.5 FINAL ADJUSTMENT

After completion of the installation, make final adjustments to the pilaster-leveling devices, door hardware, and other working parts of the partition assembly. Doors shall have a uniform vertical edge clearance of approximately 3/16 inch and shall rest open at approximately 30 degrees when unlatched.

3.6 CLEANING

Baked enamel finish shall be touched up with the same color of paint that was used for the finish. Clean all surfaces of the work, and adjacent surfaces soiled as a result of the work, in an approved manner compliant with the manufacturer's recommended cleaning and protection from damage procedures until accepted. Remove all equipment, tools, surplus materials, and work debris from the site.

3.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Identify manufacturer's policy for collection or return of construction scrap, unused material and packaging material. Institute demolition and construction waste separation and recycling to take advantage of manufacturer's programs. When such a service is not available, seek local recyclers to reclaim the materials.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 10 28 13

TOILET ACCESSORIES 07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 1036

(2006) Standard Specification for Flat Glass

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Finishes; G Accessory Items; G

Manufacturer's descriptive data and catalog cuts indicating materials of construction, fasteners proposed for use for each type of wall construction, mounting instructions, operation instructions, and cleaning instructions.

SD-04 Samples

Finishes; G

SD-07 Certificates

Accessory Items

Certificate for each type of accessory specified, attesting that the items meet the specified requirements.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Wrap toilet accessories for shipment and storage, then deliver to the jobsite in manufacturer's original packaging, and store in a clean, dry area protected from construction damage and vandalism.

1.4 WARRANTY

Provide manufacturer's standard performance guarantees or warranties that extend beyond a 1 year period.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURED UNITS

Provide toilet accessories where indicated in accordance with paragraph SCHEDULE. Provide each accessory item complete with the necessary mounting plates of sturdy construction with corrosion resistant surface.

2.1.1 Anchors and Fasteners

Provide anchors and fasteners capable of developing a restraining force commensurate with the strength of the accessory to be mounted and suited for use with the supporting construction. Provide tamperproof design exposed fasteners with finish to match the accessory.

2.1.2 Finishes

Except where noted otherwise, provide the following finishes on metal:

Metal	Finish
Stainless steel	No. 4 satin finish

2.2 ACCESSORY ITEMS

Conform to the requirements for accessory items specified below.

2.2.1 Grab Bar (GB)

Provide an 18 gauge, 1-1/4 inch grab bar OD Type 304 stainless steel. Provide form and length for grab bar as indicated. Provide concealed mounting flange. Provide grab with satin finish. Furnish installed bars capable of withstanding a 500 pound vertical load without coming loose from the fastenings and without obvious permanent deformation. Allow 1-1/2 inch space between wall and grab bar.

2.2.2 Mirrors, Glass (MG)

Provide Type I transparent flat type, Class 1-clear glass for mirrors. Glazing Quality q1 1/4 inch thick conforming to ASTM C 1036. Coat glass on one surface with silver coating, copper protective coating, and mirror backing paint. Provide highly adhesive pure silver coating of a thickness which provides reflectivity of 83 percent or more of incident light when viewed through 1/4 inch thick glass, free of pinholes or other defects. Provide copper protective coating with pure bright reflective copper, homogeneous without sludge, pinholes or other defects, of proper thickness to prevent "adhesion pull" by mirror backing paint. Provide mirror backing paint with two coats of special scratch and abrasion-resistant paint and baked in uniform thickness to provide a protection for silver and copper coatings which will permit normal cutting and edge fabrication.

2.2.3 Combination Paper Towel Dispenser/Waste Receptacle (PTDWR)

Provide semi-recessed dispenser/receptacle with a capacity of 600 sheets of C-fold, single-fold, or quarter-fold towel. Design waste receptacle to be locked in unit and removable for service. Provide tumbler key locking mechanism. Provide waste receptacle capacity of 18 gallons. Fabricate a minimum 0.03 inch stainless steel welded construction unit with all exposed surfaces having a satin finish. Provide waste receptacle that accepts reusable liner standard for unit manufacturer.

2.2.4 Sanitary Napkin Disposer (SND)

Construct a Type 304 stainless steel sanitary napkin disposal with removable leak-proof receptacle for disposable liners. Provide fifty disposable liners of the type standard with the manufacturer. Retain receptacle in cabinet by tumbler lock. Provide disposer with a door for inserting disposed napkins, surface mounted.

2.2.5 Sanitary Napkin and Tampon Dispenser (SNTD)

Provide sanitary napkin and tampon dispenser surface mounted . Dispenser, including door of Type 304 stainless steel that dispense both napkins and tampons with a minimum capacity of 20 each. Furnish dispensing mechanism for complimentary operation. Hang doors with a full-length corrosion-resistant steel piano hinge and secure with a tumbler lock. Provide keys for coin box different from the door keys.

2.2.6 Shower Curtain (SC)

Provide shower curtain, size to suit conditions. Provide anti-bacterial nylon/vinyl fabric curtain. Furnish color as scheduled on the drawings.

2.2.7 Shower Curtain Rods (SCR)

Provide Type 304 stainless steel shower curtain rods 1-1/4 inch OD by 0.049 inch minimum straight to meet installation conditions.

2.2.8 Soap Dispenser (SD)

Provide soap dispenser lavatory mounted, liquid type consisting of a polyethylene tank with a minimum 32 fluid ounces holding capacity and a 6 inch spout length.

2.2.9 Towel Pin/Coat Hook (TP)

Provide towel pin/coat hook with concealed wall fastenings, and a pin integral with or permanently fastened to wall flange with maximum projection of 4 inch. Provide satin finish. 2.2.10 Toilet Tissue Dispenser, Jumbo (TTDJ)

Provide surface mounted toilet tissue dispenser with 2 rolls of jumbo tissue. Fabricate cabinet of Type 304, 18 gauge stainless steel with Type 304, 20 gauge stainless steel door. Provide cover with key lock.

2.2.11 Toilet Seat Cover Dispenser (TSCD)

Provide Type 304 stainless steel with surface mounted toilet seat cover dispensers. Provide dispenser with a minimum capacity of 500 seat covers.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Provide the same finish for the surfaces of fastening devices exposed after installation as the attached accessory. Provide oval exposed screw heads. Install accessories at the location and height indicated. Protect exposed surfaces of accessories with strippable plastic or by other means until the installation is accepted. After acceptance of accessories, remove and dispose of strippable plastic protection. Coordinate accessory manufacturer's mounting details with other trades as their work progresses.

Use sealants for brackets, plates, anchoring devices and similar items in showers (a silicone or polysulphide sealant) as they are set to provide a watertight installation. After installation, thoroughly clean exposed surfaces and restore damaged work to its original condition or replace with new work.

3.1.1 Recessed Accessories

Set anchors in mortar in masonry construction. Fasten to metal studs or framing with sheet metal screws in metal construction.

3.1.2 Surface Mounted Accessories

Mount on concealed backplates, unless specified otherwise. Conceal fasteners on accessories without backplates. Install accessories with sheet metal screws or wood screws in lead-lined braided jute, teflon or neoprene sleeves, or lead expansion shields, or with toggle bolts or other approved fasteners as required by the construction. Install backplates in the same manner, or provide with lugs or anchors set in mortar, as required by the construction. Fasten accessories mounted on gypsum board and plaster walls without solid backing into the metal or wood studs or to solid wood blocking secured between wood studs, or to metal backplates secured to metal studs.

3.2 CLEANING

Clean material in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Do mot use alkaline or abrasive agents. Take precautions to avoid scratching or marring exposed surfaces.

3.3 SCHEDULE

Refer to the drawings for Toilet Accessories Schedule.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 12 48 13.13

ENTRANCE FLOOR MATS 05/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 501	(1984; R 2002) Relative Resistance to Wear of Unglazed Ceramic Tile by the Taber Abraser
ASTM D 2047	(2004) Static Coefficient of Friction of Polish-Coated Floor Surfaces as Measured by the James Machine
ASTM D 2240	(2005) Standard Test Method for Rubber Property - Durometer Hardness
ASTM E 648	(2009a) Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor-Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
ASTM F 150	(2006) Electrical Resistance of Conductive and Static Dissipative Resilient Flooring
ASTM F 1869	(2004) Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride

CARPET AND RUG INSTITUTE (CRI)

CRI 104	(2002)	Standar	rd i	Eor	Installa	ation
	Specif	ication	of	Con	nmercial	Carpet

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

40	CFR	247	Comprehensive Procurement Guideline	for
			Products Containing Recovered Mater	ials

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Submit Manufacturer's Data and indicate percentage of recycled

material content in protective flooring materials Entrance and Floor Mats to verify affirmative procurement compliance.

Submit total weight and volume quantities of protective flooring materials with recycle materials content.

SD-04 Samples

Submit manufacturer's standard color charts for Entrance and Floor Mats showing the manufacturer's recommended color and finish selections.

Submit one sample 12 inch square, assembled sections of floor mat to show corners, intersections, and other details of construction. Provide any graphics in drawing for approval.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Comply with Section 4.5 in the U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG) for installed entrance and floor mats.

Submit documentation of testing and compliance with the following standards:

- b. Carpet based products: ASTM E 648, ASTM F 150, CRI 104.
- c. Other materials: ASTM C 501, ASTM D 2047, ASTM D 2240, ASTM E 648, ASTM F 150, ASTM F 1869.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 AFFIRMATIVE PROCUREMENT

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated certain items which must contain a specified percent range of recovered or recycled materials. EPA designated products specified in this contract comply with the stated policy and with the EPA guidelines. Make all reasonable efforts to use recycled and recovered materials in providing the EPA designated products and in otherwise utilizing recycled and recovered materials in the execution of the work. These items, when incorporated into the work under this contract, are to contain at least the specified percentage of recycled or recovered materials unless adequate justification (non-availability) for non-use is provided, per 40 CFR 247.

Mats are listed in the EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG) at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/procure/products/mats.htm.

EPA's recommended Recovered Materials Content Levels for Mats.

Product	Material	Percent Of Post Consumer Materials	Percent Of Total Recovered Materials
Mats	Rubber	75 - 100	85 - 100
	Plastic	10 - 100	100
	Rubber/ Plastic comp	100 osite	100

The recommended recovered materials content levels are based on the dry weight of the raw materials, exclusive of any additives such as adhesives, binders, or coloring agents. EPA's recommendation does not preclude procuring agencies from purchasing mats manufactured from another material. It simply recommends that procuring agencies, when purchasing mats made from rubber or plastic, purchase these items made from recovered materials.

For informational purposes, a list of known sources for mats using recycled material is provided in the EPA/CPG Supplier database at http://www.ergweb2.com/cpg4review/user/cpg search.cfm.

Note that the Contractor is not limited to these sources. A product meeting CPG recycle requirements from other sources may be submitted for the Government's approval.

Submit recycled material content data for protective flooring materials indicating compliance with affirmative procurement.

Submit total weight and volume quantities of protective flooring materials with recycle material.

- 2.2 TYPE OF MATS
- 2.2.1 Entrance and Floor Mats

Furnish the following type of entrance mat :

- 2.2.1.1 Carpet-Type Mats
 - a. Nylon, monofilament carpet.
 - Bond carpet mats to 1/8 inch to 1/4 inch thick flexible vinyl backing to form mats 3/8 inch or 7/16 inch thick with non-raveling edges.
 Backing with built-in chemical agents to reduce fungus and mildew.
 - c. Color of Carpet-Type Mats As indicated..
 - d. Size of Carpet-Type Mats As indicated.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 DELIVERY OF MATERIALS

Deliver materials to the project site in their original packages or containers bearing labels clearly identifying the manufacturer, brand name, and quality or grade.

Store materials in their original unbroken packages or containers in the area in which they will be installed. Unwrap, inspect, and place mats at indicated location.

Remove and dispose all excess packing materials.

3.2 EXAMINATION

Comply with manufacture's requirements of substrates and floor conditions for location, sizes, and other conditions affecting installation of floor mats and frames.

3.3 INSTALLATION

Install only in satisfactory conditions. Comply with manufacturer's written printed instructions for recessed mat frames. Set mat tops at height recommended by manufacturer for most effective cleaning action. Coordinate top of mat surfaces with bottom of doors that swing across mats to provide clearance between doors and mat.

Install grout and fill around frames and, if required to set mat tops at proper elevations, in recesses under mats. Finish grout and fill smooth and level. Install surface-type units to comply with manufacturer's written printed instructions at locations indicated. Coordinate with other trades, entrance locations and traffic patterns.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 20 08 00

COMMISSIONING OF PLUMBING SYSTEMS 04/10

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.

B. Specifications throughout all Divisions of the Project Manual are directly applicable to this Section, and this Section is directly applicable to them.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. The purpose of this Section is to define responsibilities in the Commissioning process. Additional system testing is required within individual Specification Sections.

B. Ensure that all systems are operating in a manner consistent with the Contract Documents. General Commissioning requirements and coordination are detailed in Division 01, Section 01 19 13.05 25 - GENERAL COMMISSIONING REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION. Execute all Commissioning responsibilities assigned and include the cost of Commissioning in the Contract price.

C. Plumbing Systems to be commissioned include the following:

- 1. Sanitary Waste and Vent
- 2. Domestic Water Heaters
- 3. Domestic Cold Water Distribution
- 4. Domestic Hot Water Distribution
- 5. Natural Gas Distribution
- 6. Air Compressors
- 7. Plumbing Fixtures
- 8. Plumbing Systems/Building Automation System Integration

1.3 REFERENCE STANDARDS

A. The latest published edition of a reference shall be applicable to this Project unless identified by a specific edition date.

B. All reference amendments adopted prior to the effective date of this Contract shall be applicable to this Project.

C. All materials, installation and workmanship shall comply with all

applicable requirements and standards.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

A. Commissioning: A systematic quality assurance process confirming that building systems have been installed, properly started, and consistently operated in strict accordance with the Contract Documents, that all systems are complete and functioning in accordance with the Contract Documents at Substantial Completion, and that Contractor has provided Government adequate system documentation and training. Commissioning includes deferred and/or seasonal tests as approved by Government.

B. Commissioning Plan: Document prepared by Contractor and approved by Government that provides the structure, schedule, and coordination plan for the Commissioning process from the construction phase through the warranty period. The Commissioning Plan must satisfy the Government's test requirements.

C. Commissioning Team: Working group made up of representative(s) from the Architect/Engineer (A/E), Contractor, Test, Adjust, and Balance (TAB) Firm, Building Automation System (BAS) provider, specialty manufacturers and suppliers, and Government. Contractor will provide ad-hoc representation of subcontractors on the Commissioning Team as required for implementation of the Commissioning Plan.

D. Deferred Tests: Functional Performance or Integrated System Tests performed after Substantial Completion due to partial occupancy, partial equipment acceptance, seasonal requirements, design, or other Site conditions that prohibit the test from being performed prior to Substantial Completion.

E. Deficiency: Condition of a component, piece of equipment or system that is not in compliance with Contract Documents.

F. Factory Testing: Testing of equipment at the factory, by factory personnel with an Government's representative present if deemed necessary by Government.

G. Functional Performance Test Procedures: Commissioning protocols and detailed test procedures and instructions in tabular and script-type format that fully describe system configuration and steps required to determine if the system is performing and functioning properly. Contractor prepares these procedures to document Functional Performance Tests.

H. Functional Performance Test (FPT): Test of dynamic function and operation of equipment and systems executed by Contractor. Systems are tested under various modes, such as during low cooling or heating loads, high loads, component failures, unoccupied, varying outside air temperatures, life safety conditions, power failure, etc. Systems are run through all specified sequences of operation. Components are verified to be responding in accordance with Contract Documents. Functional Performance Tests are executed after Start-ups and Prefunctional Checklists are complete.

I. Integrated System Test: Test of dynamic interactive function and operation of multiple systems. Integrated System Tests are tested under various modes, such as fire alarm and emergency situations, life safety conditions, power failure, etc. Systems are integrally operated through all specified sequences of operation. Components are verified to be responding in accordance with Contract Documents. Integrated System Tests are executed after Functional Performance Tests are complete and prior to Substantial Completion. Integrated System Tests provide verification that the integrated systems will properly function according to the Contract Documents.

J. Integrated System Test Procedures: Commissioning protocols and detailed test procedures and instructions in tabular and script-type format fully describe system configurations and steps required to determine if the interacting systems are performing and functioning properly. Contractor prepares these procedures to document Integrated System Tests.

K. Prefunctional Checklist: A list of static inspections and material or component tests that verify proper installation of equipment (e.g., belt tension, oil levels, labels affixed, gages in place, sensors calibrated, etc.). The word Prefunctional refers to before Functional tests. Prefunctional Checklists must include the manufacturer's Start-up checklist(s). Contractor shall sign Prefunctional Checklists as complete and submit with the Request for Start-up/Functional Performance Test Form.

L. Start-up: The activities where equipment is initially energized, tested, and operated. Start-up is completed prior to Functional Performance Tests.

M. Test Requirements: Requirements specifying what systems, modes and functions, etc. must be tested. Test requirements are not detailed test procedures. Test requirements and acceptance criteria are specified in the Contract Documents.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Government's commissioning authority (CxA) and Project Design Team shall prepare Prefunctional Checklists (PFC) and Functional Performance Test (FPT) procedures and execute and document results. All Prefunctional Checklists and tests must be documented using specific, procedural forms in Microsoft Word or Excel software developed for that purpose. Prior to testing, Contractor shall submit those forms to the Government for review and approval.

B. Contractor shall provide Government with documentation required for Commissioning Work. At minimum, documentation shall include: Detailed Start-up procedures, full sequences of operation, Operating and Maintenance data, performance data, Functional Performance Test Procedures, control drawings, and details of Government-contracted tests.

C. Contractor shall submit to Government installation and checkout materials actually shipped inside equipment and actual field checkout sheet forms used by factory or field technicians.

D. Contractor shall review and approve other relative documentation for impact on FPT's of the systems:

1. Shop drawings and product submittal data related to systems or equipment to be commissioned. The Subcontractor responsible for the FPT shall review and incorporate comments from the Government and A/E via the Contractor.

2. Incorporate manufacturer's Start-up procedures with Prefunctional checklists.

3. Draft Test, Adjust and Balance (TAB) Reports: Review and provide comments to Government.

4. Factory Performance Test Reports: Review and compile all factory performance data to assure that the data is complete prior to executing the FPT's.

5. Completed equipment Start-up certification forms along with the manufacturer's field or factory performance and Start-up test documentation: Subcontractor performing the test will review the documentation prior to commencing with the scheduled FPT's. Government may require that system one-line diagrams and applicable Specification Section(s) be attached to the FPT documentation.

6. Final TAB Reports: Subcontractor performing the test will review the documentation prior to commencing with the scheduled FPT's.

7. Operating and Maintenance (O&M) information per requirements of the Technical Specifications and Division Ol requirements: To validate adequacy and completeness of the FPT, the Contractor shall ensure that the O&M manual content, marked-up record Drawings and Specifications, component submittal drawings, and other pertinent documents are available at the Project Site for review.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 General

A. All materials shall meet or exceed all applicable referenced standards, federal, state and local requirements, and conform to codes and ordinances of authorities having jurisdiction.

2.2 TEST EQUIPMENT

A. Provide all specialized tools, test equipment and instruments required to execute Start-up, checkout, and testing of equipment.

B. All specialized tools, test equipment, and instruments required to execute Start-up, checkout, and testing of equipment shall be of sufficient quality and accuracy to test and/or measure system performance within specified tolerances. A testing laboratory must have calibrated test equipment within the previous twelve (12) months. Calibration shall be NIST traceable. Contractor must calibrate test equipment and instruments according to manufacturer's recommended intervals and whenever the test equipment is dropped or damaged. Calibration tags must be affixed to the test equipment or certificates readily available.

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 Preparation
 - A. Construction Phase:

1. In each purchase order or subcontract that is written for changes in scope, include the following requirements for submittal data: Commissioning documentation, testing assistance, Operating and Maintenance (O&M) data, and training, as a minimum. 2. Attend Pre-Commissioning Meeting(s), Pre-Installation Meeting(s), and other Project Commissioning (Cx) meetings scheduled by the Contractor to facilitate the Commissioning process.

3. Provide manufacturer's data sheets and shop drawing submittals of equipment.

4. Provide additional requested documentation to the Contractor, prior to O&M manual submittals, for development of Prefunctional Checklist and Functional Performance Tests procedures.

a. Typically, this will include detailed manufacturer's installation and Start-up, operating, troubleshooting and maintenance procedures, full details of any Government-contracted tests, full factory testing reports, if any, and full warranty information, including all responsibilities of the Government to keep the warranty in force clearly identified.

b. In addition, the installation, Start-up, and checkout materials that are actually shipped inside the equipment and the actual field checkout sheet forms to be used by the factory or field technicians shall be submitted to the Contractor.

c. This information and data request may be made prior to normal submittals.

5. With input from the BAS Provider and A/E, Clarify the operation and control of commissioned equipment in areas where the Specifications, BAS control drawings, or equipment documentation are not sufficient for writing detailed test procedures.

6. Review the specific Functional Performance Test procedures specified herein and in the Commissioning Plan for this project. Ensure that Functional Performance Test procedures address feasibility, safety, and equipment protection and provide necessary written alarm limits to be used during the tests.

7. Review the Commissioning Plan using manufacturer's Start-up procedures and the Prefunctional Checklists. Submit manufacturer's detailed installation, start-up and commissioning procedures and other requested equipment documentation to Government for review.

8. During the Start-up and initial checkout process, execute and document related portions of the Prefunctional Checklists for all commissioned equipment.

9. Perform and clearly document all completed Prefunctional Checklists and Start-up procedures. Provide a copy to the Government's construction manager (CM) prior to the Functional Performance Test.

10. Address current Designer and Government punch list items before Functional Performance Tests. Air and water test, adjust and balance shall be completed with discrepancies and problems remedied before Functional Performance Tests of the respective air or water related systems are executed.

11. Provide skilled technicians to execute starting of equipment and to assist in execution of Functional Performance Tests. Ensure that

they are available and present during the agreed-upon schedules and for a sufficient duration to complete the necessary tests, adjustments, and problem solving.

12. Correct deficiencies (differences between specified and observed performance) as interpreted by the Government's Project Manager and A/E and retest the system and equipment.

13. Compile all Commissioning records and documentation to be included in a Commissioning and Closeout Manual.

14. Prepare O&M manuals according to the Contract Documents, including clarifying and updating the original sequences of operation to as-built conditions.

15. During construction, maintain as-built marked-up Drawings and Specifications of all Contract Documents and Contractor-generated coordination Drawings. Update after completion of Commissioning activities (include deferred tests). The as-built drawings and specifications shall be delivered to the Government both in electronic format and hard copies as required by the Government.

16. Provide training of the Government's operating personnel as specified.

17. Coordinate with equipment manufacturers to determine specific requirements to maintain the validity of the warranty.

B. Warranty Phase:

1. Execute seasonal or deferred tests, witnessed by the Government, according to the Specifications.

a. Complete deferred tests as part of this Contract during the Warranty Period. Schedule this activity with Government. Perform tests and document and correct deficiencies. Government may observe the tests and review and approve test documentation and deficiency corrections.

b. If any check or test cannot be completed prior to Substantial Completion due to the building structure, required occupancy condition, or other condition, execution of such test may be delayed to later in the Warranty Period, upon approval of the Government. Contractor shall reschedule and conduct these unforeseen deferred tests in the same manner as deferred tests.

2. Correct deficiencies and make necessary adjustments to O&M manuals, Commissioning documentation, and as-built drawings for applicable issues identified in any seasonal testing.

3.2 INSTALLATION

A. Installation shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, state and local requirements, referenced standards and conform to codes and ordinances of authorities having jurisdiction.

B. All installation shall be in accordance with manufacturer's published recommendations.

A. Prefunctional Checklists and Start-up:

1. Follow the Start-up and initial checkout procedures listed in this Section and in Division 01. Start-up and complete systems and sub-systems so they are fully functional, meeting the requirements of the Contract Documents.

2. Prefunctional Checklists shall be complete prior to commencement of a Functional Performance test.

B. Functional Performance Tests:

1. Functional Performance Tests are conducted after system Start-up and checkout is satisfactorily completed. Air balancing and water balancing shall be completed before Functional Performance Tests.

C. Coordination Between Testing Parties:

1. Factory Start-ups: Factory Start-ups are specified for certain equipment. Factory Start-ups generally are Start-up related activities that will be reviewed and checked prior to Functional Performance Tests. All costs associated with factory Start-ups shall be included with the contract price unless otherwise noted. Notify the Commissioning Team of the factory Start-up schedule and coordinate these factory Start-ups with witnessing parties. The Commissioning Team members may witness these Start-ups at their discretion.

2. Independent Testing Agencies:

For systems that specify testing by an independent testing agency, the cost of the test shall be included in the Contract price unless otherwise noted. Testing performed by independent agencies may cover aspects required in the Prefunctional Checklists, Start-ups, and Functional Performance Tests. Coordinate with the independent testing agency so that Government and/or A/E can witness the test to ensure that applicable aspects of the test meet requirements.

3.4 Training

A. Submit a written training plan to the Government and Architect/Engineer for review and approval. Contractor's training plan shall cover the following elements:

- 1. Equipment included in training.
- 2. Intended audience.
- 3. Location of training.
- 4. Objectives.
- 5. Subjects covered.
- 6. Duration of training on each subject.
- 7. Instructor for each subject.

8. Methods (classroom lecture, video, Site walk-through, actual operational demonstrations, written handouts, etc.).

9. Instructors and qualifications.

B. Contractor shall have the following training responsibilities:

1. Provide a training plan thirty (30) calendar days prior to the scheduled training, in accordance with Division 01.

2. Provide Government personnel with comprehensive training in the understanding of the systems and the operation and maintenance of each major piece of commissioned mechanical equipment or system.

3. Training shall start with classroom sessions, if necessary, followed by hands-on training on each piece of equipment, which shall illustrate the various modes of operation, including Start-up, shutdown, fire/smoke alarm, power failure, etc.

4. During any demonstration, should the system fail to perform in accordance with the requirements of the O&M manual or sequence of operations, the system will be repaired or adjusted as necessary and the demonstration repeated.

5. The appropriate trade or manufacturer's representative shall provide the instructions on each major piece of equipment. This representative may be the Start-up technician for the piece of equipment, the installing contractor, or manufacturer's representative. Practical building operating expertise as well as in-depth knowledge of all modes of operation of the specific piece of equipment are required. More than one party may be required to execute the training.

6. The training sessions shall follow the outline in the Table of Contents of the O&M manual and illustrate whenever possible the use of the O&M manuals for reference.

7. Training shall include:

a. Usage of the printed installation, operation and maintenance instruction material included in the O&M manuals.

b. Review of the written O&M instructions emphasizing safe and proper operating requirements, preventative maintenance, special tools needed and spare parts inventory suggestions. The training shall include Start-up, operation in all modes possible, shutdown, seasonal changeover and any emergency procedures.

c. Discussion of relevant health and safety issues and concerns.

d. Discussion of warranties and guarantees.

e. Common troubleshooting problems and solutions.

f. Explanation of information included in the O&M manuals and the location of all plans and manuals in the facility.

g. Discussion of any peculiarities of equipment installation or operation.

8. Hands-on training shall include Start-up, operation in all modes possible, including manual, shutdown, and any emergency procedures and maintenance of all pieces of equipment.

9. Training shall occur after Functional Performance Tests are complete and shall be scheduled with the Government's Project Manager.

C. Contractor shall cooperate with Government and Government's Test, Adjust, and Balance Firm for verification testing and final adjustments and balancing as may be indicated in the Contract Documents or as directed by Government.

D. Provide 8 hours (minimum) training, including appropriate classroom and field training on each system/piece of equipment according to the following schedule:

System Domestic Water Heaters Air Compressor

-- End of Document --

SECTION 21 13 13.00 20

WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION 04/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 709

(2001; R 2007) Laminated Thermosetting Materials

FM GLOBAL (FM)

FM P7825 (2005) Approval Guide

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA	13	(2010)	Installat	ion	of	Sprink	ler S	System	ns
NFPA	1963	(2009)	Standard	for	Fir	e Hose	Conr	nectio	ons
NFPA	24	(2010) Private Appurte	Standard e Fire Ser enances	for vice	the Ma	e Instal ains and	llati 1 The	ion of eir	E

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 262	(2004) Standard for Gate Valves for Fire-Protection Service
UL 668	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2008) Hose Valves for Fire Protection Service
UL 789	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2008) Indicator Posts for Fire-Protection Service
UL Fire Prot Dir	(2009) Fire Protection Equipment Directory

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Design and provide automatic wet pipe fire extinguishing sprinkler systems for complete fire protection coverage throughout the entire building

1.3 SPRINKLER SYSTEM DESIGN

Except as modified herein, design automatic wet pipe fire extinguishing sprinkler systems in accordance with the required and advisory provisions of NFPA 13, including all recommendations and advisory portions, which

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shall be considered mandatory; this includes advisory provisions listed in the appendices of such standard(s), as though the word "shall" had been substituted for the word "should" wherever it appears. Design system by hydraulic calculations for uniform distribution of water over the design area. Hydraulic calculations shall assume a 12 psi pressure loss for the backflow preventer assembly. Locate sprinklers in a consistent pattern with ceiling grid, lights, and air supply diffusers. Provide sprinklers and piping system layout. All Devices and equipment for fire protection service shall be UL Fire Prot Dir listed or FM P7825 approved for use in wet pipe sprinkler systems.

1.3.1 Location of Sprinklers

Sprinklers in relation to the ceiling and the spacing of sprinklers shall not exceed that permitted by NFPA 13 for the hazards indicated on the contract drawings. Uniformly space sprinklers on the branch piping. Sprinklers shall provide coverage throughout 100 percent of the building. This includes, but is not limited to, telephone rooms, electrical equipment rooms, boiler rooms, switchgear rooms, transformer rooms, and other electrical and mechanical spaces.

1.3.2 Water Distribution

Distribution shall be uniform throughout the area in which the sprinklers will open. Discharge from individual sprinklers in hydraulically most remote area shall be between 100 percent and 120 percent of the specified density.

1.3.3 Density of Application of Water

Size pipe to provide the specified density when the system is discharging the specified total maximum required flow. Application to horizontal surfaces below the sprinklers shall be as indicated on the contract Size pipe to provide the specified density when the system is discharging the specified total maximum required flow. Application to horizontal surfaces below the sprinklers shall be 0.10 gpm per sq ft for Light Hazard Occupancies0.15 gpm per sq ft for Ordinary Hazard Group 1 Occupancies0.30 gpm per sq ft for Extra Hazard Group 1 Occupancies

1.3.4 Sprinkler Discharge Area

Permissible decreases and required increases from NFPA 13 shall be applied to an initial hydraulically most remote area of 3000 sq ft.

1.3.5 Outside Hose Allowances

Hydraulic calculations shall include a hose allowance of 750 gpm for outside hose streams

1.3.6 Water Supply

Base hydraulic calculations on a static pressure of 48 psig with 1508 gpm available at a residual pressure of 44 psig at the junction with the existing water distribution piping system.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval.

Partial submittals and submittals not fully complying with the requirements and recommended practices of NFPA 13 and this specification section shall be returned disapproved without review. This contract stipulation is non-negotiable.

The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Shop Drawings; G

Prepare 24 by 36 inch detail working drawings of sprinklers and piping. Floor plans shall be drawn to a scale not less than 1/8" = 1'-0". Show data essential for proper installation of each system. Show details, plan view, elevations and sections of the systems supply and piping. Show piping schematic of systems supply, devices, valves, pipe and fittings. Show point to point electrical wiring diagrams. Submit drawings signed by a registered fire protection engineer. Provide three copies of the Sprinkler System Shop Drawings, no later than 21 days prior to the start of sprinkler system installation.

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe; G
Fittings ; G
Alarm valves ; G
Valves, including gate, check, and globe ; G

Sprinklers ; G Pipe hangars and supports ; G Sprinkler Alarm Switches; G Fire department connections ; G

Mechanical couplings ; G Backflow Prevention Assembly ; G Seismic Bracing ; G

Annotate descriptive data to show the specific model, type, and size of each item. Catalog cuts shall also indicate UL Listing/FM Approval and country of manufacture.

SD-05 Design Data

Hydraulic Calculations; G

Submit computer program generated hydraulic calculations to substantiate compliance with hydraulic design requirements. Calculations shall be performed by computer using software intended specifically for fire protection system design. Submit name of software program used. SD-06 Test Reports

request to schedule Preliminary Tests; G

Preliminary Test Report; G

Three copies of the completed Preliminary Test Report, no later that 7 days after the completion of the Preliminary Tests. The Preliminary Tests Report shall include both the Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Underground Piping and the Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Aboveground Piping. All items in the Preliminary Tests Report shall be signed by the Fire Protection Engineer.

request to schedule Final Acceptance Test; G

Final Acceptance Test Report; G

Three copies of the completed Final Acceptance Tests Reports, no later that 7 days after the completion of the Final Acceptance Tests. All items in the Final Acceptance Report shall be signed by the Fire Protection Engineer.

SD-07 Certificates

Inspection by Fire Protection Engineer; G

Concurrent with the Final Acceptance Test Report, certification by the Fire Protection Engineer that the sprinkler system is installed in accordance with the contract requirements, including signed approval of the Preliminary and Final Acceptance Test Reports.

Fire Protection Engineer; G

The name and documentation of certification of the proposed Fire Protection Engineer, no later than 14 days after the Notice to Proceed and prior to the submittal of the sprinkler system drawings and hydraulic calculations.

Sprinkler System Installer; G

Submit data showing the Sprinkler System Installer has successfully installed systems of the same type and design as specified herein, Data shall include names and locations of at least two installations where the Contractor, or the subcontractor referred to above, has installed such systems. Indicate type and design of each system and certify that each system has performed satisfactorily in the manner intended for not less than 18 months. Provide NICET certification of the system technician. Contractor shall submit data along with submittal of the Fire Protection Engineer Qualifications.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operating and Maintenance Instructions

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA as supplemented and modifies by this

specification section.

Provide six manuals in accordance with NFPA 13. The manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, parts list, list of parts and tools that should be kept in stock by the owner for routine maintenance including the name of a local supplier, simplified wiring and controls diagrams, troubleshooting guide, and recommended service organization (including address and telephone number) for each item of equipment. Each service organization submitted shall be capable of providing 4 hour on-site response to a service call on an emergency basis.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

As-built drawings

As-built shop drawings, at no later than 14 days after completion of the Final Tests. The Sprinkler System Drawings shall be updated to reflect as-built conditions after all related work is completed. Provide electronic drawings in dwg or pdf format.

On-site training

1.5 QUALIFICATIONS

1.5.1 Fire Protection Engineer

A Fire Protection Engineer is a registered professional engineer (P.E.) who has passed the fire protection engineering written examination administered by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveys (NCEES)

1.5.2 Sprinkler System Installer

The Sprinkler System Installer shall be regularly engaged in the installation of the type and complexity of system specified in the Contract documents, and shall have served in a similar capacity for at least three systems that have performed in the manner intended for a period of not less than 6 months. Installation drawings, shop drawings and as-built drawings shall be prepared, by or under the supervision of, an system technician who is experienced with the types of works specified herein, and is currently certified by the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) as an engineering technician with minimum Level III certification in Automatic Sprinkler System program or by a fire protection engineer.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Material and Equipment Qualifications

Provide materials and equipment that are standard products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products, which are of a similar material, design and workmanship. Standard products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year use shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2 year period.
1.6.2 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a two-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturer's factory or laboratory tests, can be shown.

1.6.3 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

1.6.4 Field Fabricated Nameplates

ASTM D 709. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device; as specified in the technical sections or as indicated on the drawings. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and, when applicable, the position. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be one by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be a minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style.

1.7 ACCESSIBILITY

Install all work so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install concealed valves, expansion joints, controls, dampers, and equipment requiring access, in locations freely accessible through access doors.

1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

All equipment delivered and placed in storage shall be housed in a manner to preclude any damage from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Additionally, all pipes shall either be capped or plugged until installed.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 UNDERGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS

2.1.1 Pipe

Pipe shall comply with NFPA 24. Minimum pipe size shall be 6 inches. Piping more than 5 feet outside the building walls shall comply with Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION.

2.1.2 Gate Valve and Indicator Posts

Installation shall comply with NFPA 24. Gate valves for use with indicator post shall conform to UL 262. Indicator posts shall conform to UL 789. Provide each indicator post with one coat of primer and two coats of red enamel paint.

2.1.3 Buried Utility Warning and Identification Tape

Provide detectable aluminum foil plastic backed tape or detectable magnetic plastic tape manufactured specifically for warning and identification of buried piping. Tape shall be detectable by an electronic detection instrument. Provide tape in rolls, 3 inches minimum width, color coded for the utility involved with warning and identification imprinted in bold block letters continuously and repeatedly over the entire tape length. Warning and identification shall read "CAUTION BURIED WATER PIPING BELOW" or similar wording. Use permanent code and letter coloring unaffected by moisture and other substances contained in trench backfill material.

2.2 ABOVEGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS

All components of the aboveground piping shall fully comply with the requirements and recommended practices of NFPA 13 and this specification section. Aboveground piping shall be steel .

2.2.1 Steel Pipe

Pipe shall be rigidblack steel. Steel pipe shall be Schedule 40 for sizes less than 2 inches and Schedule 10 for sizes 2 inches or larger. Fittings into which sprinklers, sprinkler riser nipples, or drop nipples are threaded shall be welded, threaded, or grooved-end type. Plain-end fittings with mechanical couplings, fittings that use steel gripping devices to bite into the pipe and segmented welded fittings shall not be permitted. Rubber gasketed grooved-end pipe and fittings with mechanical couplings shall be permitted in pipe sizes 1.5 inches and larger. Fittings, mechanical couplings, and rubber gaskets shall be supplied by the same manufacturer. Steel piping with wall thickness less than Schedule 30 shall not be threaded. Side outlet tees using rubber gasketed fittings shall not be permitted.

2.2.2 Grooved Mechanical Joints and Fittings

Grooved couplings, fittings and grooving tools shall be products of the same manufacturer.

2.2.3 Flexible Sprinkler Hose

The use of flexible sprinkler hose is permissible.

2.2.4 Sprinklers

Provide nominal 0.50 inch or 0.53 inch orifice sprinklers. Sprinklers with internal O-rings shall not be used. Sprinklers shall be used in accordance with their listed coverage limitations. Provide Recessedor Upright sprinklers. Sprinklers shall have a brass orstainless steel finish. Temperature classification shall be ordinary. Sprinklers in high heat areas including attic spaces or in close proximity to unit heaters shall have temperature classification in accordance with NFPA 13. Extended coverage sprinklers shall not be used. Provide corrosion-resistant sprinklers and sprinkler guards as required by NFPA 13. Deflector shall not be more than 3 inches below suspended ceilings. Ceiling plates shall not be more than 0.5 inch deep. Ceiling cups shall not be permitted.

2.2.5 Valves

Provide valves of types approved for fire service. Valves shall open by counterclockwise rotation. Check valves shall be clear opening swing-check type with inspection and access cover plate for sizes 8 inches and larger. Each control valve shall be electrically supervised; minimum contact ratings shall be 2.5 amps at 24 volts DC. Provide supervision against valve closure or tampering of valve.

2.2.6 Pipe Supports

Provide Pipe hangars and supports in accordance with NFPA 13.

2.2.7 Fire Department Connections

Fire department connection shall be projecting type with cast brass body, matching wall escutcheon lettered "Auto Spkr" with a polished brass finish. The connection shall have two inlets with individual self-closing clappers, caps with drip drains and chains. Female inlets shall have 2-1/2 inch diameter American National Fire Hose Connection Screw Threads (NH) per NFPA 1963.

2.2.8 Backflow Prevention Assembly

Provide listed double check valve assembly backflow preventer. Each check valve shall have a drain. Backflow prevention assemblies shall have current "Certificate of Approval from the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, FCCCHR List. Listing of the specific make, model, design, and size in the FCCCHR List shall be acceptable as the required documentation."

2.3 ALARM INITIATING AND SUPERVISORY DEVICES

2.3.1 Sprinkler Alarm Switches

Provide vane type flow switch(es) with circuit opener or closer for the automatic transmittal of an alarm over the facility fire alarm system. Connection of switch shall be under Section 28 31 76 INTERIOR FIRE ALARM AND MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEMVane type Alarm actuating devices shall have mechanical diaphragm controlled retard device adjustable from 10 to 60 seconds and shall instantly recycle.

2.3.2 Valve Supervisory (Tamper) Switch

Switch shall be suitable for mounting to the type of control valve to be supervised open. The switch shall be tamper resistant and contain one set of SPDT (Form C) contacts arranged to transfer upon removal of the housing cover or closure of the valve of more than two rotations of the valve stem.

2.4 ACCESSORIES

2.4.1 Sprinkler Cabinet

Provide metal cabinet with extra sprinklers and sprinkler wrench adjacent to each alarm valve. The number and types of extra sprinklers shall be as

specified in NFPA 13.

2.4.2 Pipe Escutcheon

Provide split hinge metal plates for piping entering walls, floors, and ceilings in exposed spaces. Provide polished stainless steel plates or chromium-plated finish on copper alloy plates in finished spaces. Provide paint finish on metal plates in unfinished spaces.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSPECTION BY FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEER

The Fire Protection Engineer shall inspect the sprinkler system periodically during the installation to assure the sprinkler system is being provided and installed in accordance with the contract requirements and the approved sprinkler system submittal(s). The Fire Protection Engineer shall attend both the preliminary and final tests, and shall sign the test results. After the preliminary testing has been completed, the Fire Protection Engineer, shall certify in writing the system is ready for the final inspections and tests. This report shall document any discrepancies found and what actions will be taken to correct. Any discrepancy noted during the periodic site visits or the preliminary testing shall be brought to the attention of the Contracting Officer in writing, no later than three working days after the discrepancy is discovered.

3.2 UNDERGROUND PIPING INSTALLATION

The methods of fabrication and installation of the underground piping shall fully comply with the requirements and recommended practices of NFPA 13, NFPA 24 and the contract drawings.

3.3 ABOVEGROUND PIPING INSTALLATION

The methods of fabrication and installation of the aboveground piping shall fully comply with the requirements and recommended practices of NFPA 13 and this specification section.

3.3.1 Piping in Finished Areas

In areas with suspended or dropped ceilings and in areas with concealed spaces above the ceiling, piping shall be concealed above ceilings. Piping shall be inspected, tested and approved before being concealed. Risers and similar vertical runs of piping in finished areas shall be concealed.

3.3.2 Pendent Sprinklers

Where sprinklers are installed below suspended or dropped ceilings, drop nipples shall be cut such that sprinkler ceiling plates or escutcheons are of a uniform depth throughout the finished space. The outlet of the reducing coupling shall not extend more than 1 inch below the underside of the ceiling. Pendent sprinklers in suspended ceilings shall be a minimum of 6 inches from ceiling grids.

3.3.3 Reducers

Reductions in pipe sizes shall be made with one-piece tapered reducing fittings. Bushings are prohibited.

3.3.4 Pipe Penetrations

Cutting structural members for passage of pipes or for pipe-hanger fastenings will not be permitted. Pipes that must penetrate concrete or masonry walls or concrete floors shall be core-drilled and provided with pipe sleeves. Each sleeve shall be Schedule 40 galvanized steel, ductile iron or cast iron pipe and shall extend through its respective wall or floor and be cut flush with each wall surface. Sleeves shall provide required clearance between the pipe and the sleeve per NFPA 13. The space between the sleeve and the pipe shall be firmly packed with mineral wool insulation. Where pipes penetrate fire walls, fire partitions, or floors, pipes shall be fire stopped in accordance with Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING. In penetrations that are not fire-rated or not a floor penetration, the space between the sleeve and the pipe shall be sealed at both ends with plastic waterproof cement that will dry to a firm but pliable mass or with a mechanically adjustable segmented elastomer seal.

3.3.5 Inspector's Test Connection

Provide test connections approximately 6 feet above the floor for each sprinkler system or portion of each sprinkler system equipped with an alarm device. Provide test connection piping to a drain location that can accept full flow where the discharge will be readily visible and where water may be discharged without property damage. Discharge to floor drains, janitor sinks or similar fixtures shall not be permitted. Provide discharge orifice of same size as corresponding sprinkler orifice. The penetration of the exterior wall shall be no greater than 2 feet above finished grade.

3.3.6 Backflow Preventer Test Connection

Provide downstream of the backflow prevention assembly UL 668 hose valves with 2.5 inch National Standard male hose threads with cap and chain. Provide one valve for each 250 gpm of system demand or fraction thereof. Provide a permanent sign in accordance with paragraph entitled "Identification Signs" which reads, "Test Valve."

3.3.7 Drains

Main drain piping shall be provided to discharge at a safe point outside the building. Auxiliary drains shall be provided as required by NFPA 13.

3.3.8 Installation of Fire Department Connection

Connection shall be mounted on the exterior wall approximately 3 feet above finished gradeadjacent to and on the sprinkler system side of the backflow preventer. The piping between the connection and the check valve shall be provided with an automatic drip in accordance with NFPA 13 and arranged to drain to the outside.

3.3.9 Identification Signs

Signs shall be affixed to each control valve, inspector test valve, main drain, auxiliary drain, test valve, and similar valves as appropriate or as required by NFPA 13. Valve identification signs shall be minimum 6 inches wide x 2 inches high with enamel baked finish on minimum 18 gauge steel or 0.024 inch aluminum with red letters on a white background or white letters on red background. Hydraulic design data nameplates shall be permanently affixed to each sprinkler riser as specified in NFPA 13.

3.4 ELECTRICAL WORK

Except as supplemented and modified herein, electric equipment and wiring shall be in accordance with Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Alarm signal wiring connected to the building fire alarm control system shall be in accordance with Section 28 31 76 INTERIOR FIRE ALARM AND MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

3.5 PIPE PAINTING AND COLOR CODE MARKING

Paint and color code mark sprinkler piping system as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.6 PRELIMINARY TESTS

The system, including the underground water mains, and the aboveground piping and system components, shall be tested to assure that equipment and components function as intended. The underground and aboveground interior piping systems and attached appurtenances subjected to system working pressure shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 13 and NFPA 24. Submit request to schedule Preliminary Tests, no later than 14 days prior to the proposed start of the tests. Upon completion of specified tests, the Contractor shall submit for approval a Preliminary Test Report.

3.6.1 Underground Piping

3.6.1.1 Flushing

Underground piping shall be flushed in accordance with NFPA 24.

3.6.1.2 Hydrostatic Testing

New underground piping shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with NFPA 24.

- 3.6.2 Aboveground Piping
- 3.6.2.1 Hydrostatic Testing

Aboveground piping shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with NFPA 13.

3.6.2.2 Backflow Prevention Assembly Forward Flow Test

Each backflow prevention assembly shall be tested at system flow demand, including all applicable hose streams, as specified in NFPA 13. The Contractor shall provide all equipment and instruments necessary to conduct a complete forward flow test, including 2.5 inch diameter hoses, playpipe nozzles, calibrated pressure gauges, and pitot tube gauge. The Contractor shall provide all necessary supports to safely secure hoses and nozzles during the test. At the system demand flow, the pressure readings and pressure drop (friction) across the assembly shall be recorded. A metal placard shall be provided on the backflow prevention assembly that lists the pressure readings both upstream and downstream of the assembly, total pressure drop, and the system test flow rate determined during the preliminary testing. The pressure drop shall be compared to the manufacturer's data and the readings observed during the final inspections and tests.

3.7 FINAL ACCEPTANCE TEST

Final Acceptance Test shall begin only when the Preliminary Test Report has been approved. Submit request to schedule Final Acceptance Test, no later than 14 days prior to the proposed start of the tests. Notification shall include a copy of the Contractor's Material & Test Certificates.

The Fire Protection Engineer shall conduct the Final Acceptance Test and shall provide a complete demonstration of the operation of the system. This shall include operation of control valves and flowing of inspector's test connections to verify operation of associated waterflow alarm switches. After operation of control valves has been completed, the main drain test shall be repeated to assure that control valves are in the open position. In addition, the representative shall have available copies of as-built drawings and certificates of tests previously conducted. The installation shall not be considered accepted until identified discrepancies have been corrected and test documentation is properly completed and received. The Contractor shall submit the Final Acceptance Test Report as specified in the Submittals paragraph.

An experienced technician regularly employed by the system installer shall be present during the inspection. The Fire Protection Engineer shall attend the final inspections and tests. At this inspection, repeat any or all of the required tests as directed. Correct defects in work provided by the Contractor, and make additional tests until the systems comply with contract requirements. Furnish appliances, equipment, electricity, instruments, connecting devices, and personnel for the tests. The Southeast Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Fire Protection Engineer, will witness formal tests and approve systems before they are accepted.

3.8 ON-SITE TRAINING

Submit request to schedule the On-site Training, at least 14 days prior to the start of related training but prior to the final inspections and tests. The sprinkler contractor shall conduct a training course for operating and maintenance personnel as designated by the Contracting Officer. Training shall be provided for a period of 8 hours of normal working time and shall start after the system is functionally complete and after the Final Acceptance Test. The On-Site Training shall cover all of the items contained in the approved Operating and Maintenance Instructions.

< END / >

SECTION 21 30 00

FIRE PUMPS 04/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA	10084	(2005) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
AWWA	B300	(2004) Hypochlorites
AWWA	B301	(2004) Liquid Chlorine
AWWA	C104/A21.4	(2008) Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water
AWWA	C110/A21.10	(2008) Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water
AWWA	C111/A21.11	(2000) Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings
AWWA	C151/A21.51	(2002; Errata 2002) Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water
AWWA	C500	(2002; R 2003) Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service
	ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASM	Ξ)
ASME	B16.26	(2006) Standard for Cast Copper Alloy Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes
ASME	B16.3	(2006) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME	B16.39	(2009) Standard for Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions; Classes 150, 250, and 300
ASME	B16.5	(2009) Standard for Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24
ASME	B31.1	(2007; Addenda 2008; Addenda 2009) Power Piping

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 183	(2003; R 2009) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Track Bolts and Nuts
ASTM A 47/A 47M	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated, by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A 53/A 53M	(2007) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A 536	(1984; R 2009) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM A 795/A 795M	(2008) Standard Specification for Black and Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe for Fire Protection Use
ASTM B 135	(2008a) Standard Specification for Seamless Brass Tube
ASTM B 42	(2002e1) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes
ASTM B 88	(2003) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM D 3308	(2006) PTFE Resin Skived Tape
FM GLOBAL (FM)	
FM P7825a	(2005) Approval Guide Fire Protection
FM P7825b	(2005) Approval Guide Electrical Equipment
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANU	JFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
NEMA MG 1	(2007; Errata 2008) Standard for Motors and Generators
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
NFPA 1963	(2009) Standard for Fire Hose Connections
NFPA 20	(2010) Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection
NFPA 24	(2010) Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition
NFPA 72	(2010) National Fire Alarm Code

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CERTIFICATION IN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES (NICET)

NICET 1014-7 (2003) Program Detail Manual for Certification in the Field of Fire Protection Engineering Technology (Field Code 003) Subfield of Automatic Sprinkler System Layout

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 1247	(200; Rev thru Sep 2008) Diesel Engines for Driving Centrifugal Fire Pumps
UL 262	(2004) Standard for Gate Valves for Fire-Protection Service
UL 448	(2007) Pumps for Fire-Protection Service
UL Fire Prot Dir	(2009) Fire Protection Equipment Directory

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

a. Except as modified in this Section or on the drawings, install fire pumps in conformance with NFPA 20, NFPA 70, and NFPA 72, including all recommendations and advisory portions, which shall be considered mandatory; this includes advisory provisions listed in the appendices of such standards, as though the word "shall" had been substituted for the word "should" wherever it appears. In the event of a conflict between specific provisions of this specification and applicable NFPA standards, this specification governs. Devices and equipment for fire protection service shall be UL Fire Prot Dir listed or FM P7825a approved. Interpret all reference to the authority having jurisdiction to mean the Contracting Officer or the Southeast Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Fire Protection Engineer for Navy projects.

b. Tank supports, piping offsets, fittings, and any other accessories required shall be furnished as specified to provide a complete installation and to eliminate interference with other construction.

c. Show detail plan view of the pump room including elevations and sections showing the fire pumps, associated equipment, and piping. Show piping schematic of pumps, devices, valves, pipe, and fittings. Provide an isometric drawing of the fire pump and all associated piping. Show point to point electrical wiring diagrams. Show piping layout and sensing piping arrangement. Show engine fuel and cooling system. Include:

- (1) Pumps, drivers, and controllers
- (2) Hose valve manifold test header
- (3) Circuit diagrams for pumps
- (4) Wiring diagrams of each controller

d. Post operating instructions for pumps, drivers, controllers, and flow meters.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval.

The Southeast Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Fire Protection Engineer, will review and approve all submittals in this section requiring Government approval.

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Installation Requirements; G

Three copies of the Fire Pump Installation Drawings consisting of a detailed plan view, detailed elevations and sections of the pump room, equipment and piping, drawn to a scale of not less than 1/2 inch = 1 foot. Drawings shall indicate equipment, piping, and associated pump equipment to scale. All clearance, such as those between piping and equipment; between equipment and walls, ceiling and floors; and for electrical working distance clearance around all electrical equipment shall be indicated. Drawings shall include a legend identifying all symbols, nomenclatures, and abbreviations. Drawings shall indicate a complete piping and equipment layout including elevations and/or section views of the following:

a. Fire pumps, controllers, piping, valves, and associated equipment.

b. Sensing line for each pump including the pressure maintenance pump.

c. Restraint of underground water main at entry-point to the building including details of pipe clamps, tie rods, mechanical retainer glands, and thrust blocks.

d. A one-line schematic diagram indicating layout and sizes of all piping, devices, valves and fittings.

e. A complete point-to-point connection drawing of the pump power, control and alarm systems, as well as interior wiring schematics of each controller.

As-Built Drawings; G

As-built drawings, as specified.

Piping Layout and Sensing piping Arrangement; G Pump Room; G

Prepare working drawings on sheets not smaller than 24 by 36 inches; include data for the proper installation of each system.

SD-03 Product Data

Fire Pump Installation Related Submittals

A list of the Fire Pump Installation Related Submittals, no later than 7 days after the approval of the Fire Protection Specialist and the Manufacturer's Representative.

Installation Requirements; G

Manufacturer's catalog data included with the Fire Pump Installation Drawings for each separate piece of equipment proposed for use in the system. Catalog data shall indicate the name of the manufacturer of each item of equipment, with data annotated to indicate model to be provided. In addition, a complete equipment list that includes equipment description, model number and quantity shall be provided. Catalog data for material and equipment shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Fire pumps, drivers and controllers including manufacturer's certified shop test characteristic curve for each pump. Shop test curve may be submitted after approval of catalog data but shall be submitted prior to the final tests.

- b. Pressure maintenance pump and controller.
- c. Piping components.
- d. Valves, including gate, check, globe and relief valves.
- e. Gauges.
- f. Hose valve manifold test header and hose valves.
- g. Flow meter.
- h. Restrictive orifice union.
- i. Associated devices and equipment.

Spare Parts

Spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified.

Preliminary Tests

Proposed procedures for Preliminary Tests, at least 14 days prior to the proposed start of the tests. Proposed date and time to begin Preliminary Tests, submitted with the Preliminary Tests Procedures.

Field Tests; G

Proposed diagrams, at least 2 weeks prior to start of related testing.

Fire Protection Specialist; G

The name and documentation of certification of the proposed Fire Protection Specialists, no later than 14 days after the Notice to Proceed and prior to the submittal of the fire pump installation drawings.

Manufacturer's Representative; G

The name and documentation of certification of the proposed Manufacturer's Representative, concurrent with submittal of the Fire Protection Specialist Qualifications.

Field Training; G

Proposed schedule for field training submitted at least 14 days prior to the start of related training.

Navy Formal Inspection and Tests

Proposed date and time to begin Navy Formal Inspection and Tests, submitted with the Acceptance Procedures. Notification shall be provided at least 14 days prior to the proposed start of the test. Notification shall include a copy of the Contractor's Material & Test Certificates.

SD-06 Test Reports

Preliminary Tests; G

Three copies of the completed Preliminary Tests Reports, no later that 7 days after the completion of the Preliminary Tests. The Preliminary Tests Report shall include both the Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Underground Piping and the Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Aboveground Piping. All items in the Preliminary Tests Report shall be signed by the Fire Protection Specialist and the Manufacturer's Representative.

Navy Formal Inspection and Tests; G

Three copies of the completed Navy Formal Inspection and Tests Reports, no later that 7 days after the completion of the tests. All items in the reports shall be signed by the Fire Protection Specialist and the Manufacturer's Representative. Test reports in booklet form (each copy furnished in a properly labeled three ring binder) showing all field tests and measurements taken during the preliminary and final testing, and documentation that proves compliance with the specified performance criteria, upon completion of the installation and final testing of the installed system. Each test report shall indicate the final position of the controls and pressure switches. The test reports shall include the description of the hydrostatic test conducted on the piping and flushing of the suction and discharge piping. A copy of the manufacturer's certified pump curve for each fire pump shall be included in the report.

SD-07 Certificates

Fire Protection Specialist; G

Concurrent with the Final Acceptance Test Report, certification by the Fire Protection Specialist that the fire pump installation is in accordance with the contract requirements, including signed approval of the Preliminary and Final Acceptance Test Reports.

Qualifications of Welders; G Qualifications of Installer; G

Certificates of qualifications, as specified.

Preliminary Test Certification; G

Request for formal inspection and tests, as specified.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Fire Pumps

Six manuals listing step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, shutdown, and routine maintenance, at least 14 days prior to field training. The manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, parts list, list of parts and tools that should be kept in stock by the owner for routine maintenance including the name of a local supplier, simplified wiring and controls diagrams, troubleshooting guide, and recommended service organization (including address and telephone number) for each item of equipment. Data Package 3 shall be submitted for fire pumps and drivers in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. Each service organization submitted shall be capable of providing 4 hour onsite response to a service call on an emergency basis.

Flow Meter

..Data Package 2 for flow meter and controllers shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Fire Protection Specialist

Work specified in this section shall be performed under the supervision of and certified by the Fire Protection Specialist. The Fire Protection Specialist shall be an individual who is a registered professional engineer P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

and a Full Member of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers or who is certified as a Level IV Technician by National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) in the Automatic Sprinkler System Layout subfield of Fire Protection Engineering Technology in accordance with NICET 1014-7. The Fire Protection Specialist shall be regularly engaged in the design and installation of the type and complexity of system specified in the Contract documents, and shall have served in a similar capacity for at least three systems that have performed in the manner intended for a period of not less than 6 months. Submit data for approval showing the name and certification of all involved individuals with such qualifications at or prior to submittal of drawings.

1.4.2 Qualifications of Welders

Submit certificates of each welder's qualifications prior to site welding; certifications shall not be more than one year old.

1.4.3 Qualifications of Installer

Prior to installation, submit data for approval showing that the Contractor has successfully installed fire pumps and associated equipment of the same type and design as specified herein, or that he has a firm contractual agreement with a subcontractor having such required experience. The data shall include the names and locations of at least two installations where the Contractor, or the subcontractor referred to above, has installed such systems. Indicate the type and design of each system and certify that each system has performed satisfactorily in the manner intended for a period of not less than 18 months.

1.4.4 Preliminary Test Certification

When preliminary tests have been completed and corrections made, submit a signed and dated certificate with a request for a formal inspection and tests.

1.4.5 Manufacturer's Representative

Work specified in this section shall be performed under the supervision of and certified by a representative of the fire pump manufacturer. The Manufacturer's Representative shall be regularly engaged in the installation of the type and complexity of fire pump(s) specified in the Contract documents, and shall have served in a similar capacity for at least three systems that have performed in the manner intended for a period of not less than 6 months.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect all equipment delivered and placed in storage from the weather, excessive humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Additionally, all pipes shall be either capped or plugged until installed.

1.6 SEQUENCING

1.6.1 Primary Fire Pump

Primary fire pump shall automatically operate due to a loss in pressureand manually when the starter is operated. Pump shall continue to run until shut down manually.

1.7 EXTRA MATERIALS

Submit Spare Parts data for each different item of equipment and material specified. The data shall include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply, and a list of parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced after 1 year and 3 years of service. Include a list of special tools and test equipment required for maintenance and testing of the products supplied by the Contractor.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

a. Materials and equipment shall be standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products and shall essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening.

b. All equipment shall have a nameplate that identifies the manufacturer's name, address, type or style, model or serial number, and catalog number. Pumps and motors shall have standard nameplates securely affixed in a conspicuous place and easy to read. Fire pump shall have nameplates and markings in accordance with UL 448. Diesel driver shall have nameplate and markings in accordance with UL 1247. Electric motor nameplates shall provide the minimum information required by NFPA 70, Section 430-7.

2.2 FIRE PUMP

Fire pump shall be electric motor driven . Each pump capacity shall be rated at 1250 gpm with a rated net pressure of 60 psi. Fire pump shall furnish not less than 150 percent of rated flow capacity at not less than 65 percent of rated net pressure. Pump shall be centrifugal horizontal split case fire pump. Horizontal pump shall be equipped with automatic air release devices. The maximum rated pump speed shall be 2100 rpm when driving the pump at rated capacity. Pump shall be automatic start and manual stop. Pump shall conform to the requirements of UL 448. Fire pump discharge and suction gauges shall be oil-filled type.

2.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE

2.3.1 General Requirements

Materials and Equipment shall have been tested by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. and listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or approved by Factory Mutual and listed in FM P7825a and FM P7825b. Where the terms "listed" or "approved" appear in this specification, such shall mean listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or FM P7825a and FM P7825b.

2.3.2 Alarms

Provide audible and visual alarms as required by NFPA 20 on the controller. Provide remote supervision as required by NFPA 20, in accordance with NFPA 72. Alarm signal shall be activated upon the following conditions: electric motor controller has operated into a pump running condition, loss of electrical power to electric motor starter, and phase reversal on line side of motor starter. Exterior alarm devices shall be weatherproof type. Provide alarm silencing switch and red signal lamp, with signal lamp P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

arranged to come on when switch is placed in OFF position.

2.4 UNDERGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS

2.4.1 Pipe and Fittings

Provide outside-coated, cement mortar-lined, ductile-iron pipe (with a rated working pressure of 175 psi) conforming to NFPA 24 for piping under the building and less than 5 feet outside of the building walls. Anchor the joints in accordance with NFPA 24; provide concrete thrust block at the elbow where the pipe turns up toward the floor, and restrain the pipe riser with steel rods from the elbow to the flange above the floor. Minimum pipe size shall be 6 inches. Minimum depth of cover shall be as required by NFPA 24, but no less than 3 feet. Piping more than 5 feet outside of the building walls shall be outside coated, AWWA C104/A21.4cement mortar-lined, AWWA C151/A21.51 ductile-iron pipe, and AWWA C110/A21.10 fittings conforming to NFPA 24.

2.4.2 Fittings and Gaskets

Fittings shall be ductile iron conforming to AWWA C110/A21.10. Gaskets shall be suitable in design and size for the pipe with which such gaskets are to be used. Gaskets for ductile iron pipe joints shall conform to AWWA C111/A21.11.

2.4.3 Valves and Valve Boxes

Valves shall be gate valves conforming to AWWA C500 or UL 262. Valves shall have cast-iron body and bronze trim. Valve shall open by counterclockwise rotation. Except for post indicator valves, all underground valves shall be provided with an adjustable cast-iron or ductile iron valve box of a size suitable for the valve on which the box is to be used, but not less than 5.25 inches in diameter. The box shall be coated with bituminous coating. A cast-iron or ductile-iron cover with the word "WATER" cast on the cover shall be provided for each box.

2.4.4 Gate Valve and Indicator Posts

Gate valves for underground installation shall be of the inside screw type with counterclockwise rotation to open. Where indicating type valves are shown or required, indicating valves shall be gate valves with an approved indicator post of a length to permit the top of the post to be located 3 feet above finished grade. Gate valves and indicator posts shall be provided with one coat of primer and two coats of red enamel paint and shall be listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or FM P7825a and FM P7825b.

2.4.5 Buried Utility Warning and Identification Tape

Detectable aluminum foil plastic-backed tape or detectable magnetic plastic tape manufactured specifically for warning and identification of buried piping shall be provided for all buried piping. Tape shall be detectable by an electronic detection instrument. Tape shall be provided in rolls, 3 inches minimum width, color-coded for the utility involved and imprinted in bold black letters continuously and repeatedly over the entire tape length. Warning and identification shall be "CAUTION BURIED WATER PIPING BELOW" or similar wording. Code and lettering shall be permanent and unaffected by moisture and other substances contained in the trench backfill material. Tape shall be buried at a depth of 12 inches below the top surface of earth or the top surface of the subgrade under pavement.

2.5 ABOVEGROUND PIPING COMPONENTS

- 2.5.1 Pipe Sizes 2.5 inches and Larger
- 2.5.1.1 Pipe

Piping shall be ASTM A 53/A 53M, Weight Class STD (Standard), Schedule 40 (except for Schedule 30 for pipe sizes 8 inchesand greater in diameter), Type E or Type S, Grade A; black steel pipe. Steel pipe shall be joined by means of flanges welded to the pipe or mechanical grooved joints only. Piping shall not be jointed by welding or weld fittings. Suction piping shall be galvanized on the inside in accordance with NFPA 20.

2.5.1.2 Grooved Mechanical Joints and Fittings

Joints and fittings shall be designed for not less than 175 psi service and shall be the product of the same manufacturer. Fitting and coupling houses shall be malleable iron conforming to ASTM A 47/A 47M, Grade 32510; ductile iron conforming to ASTM A 536, Grade 65-45-12. Gasket shall be the flush type that fills the entire cavity between the fitting and the pipe. Nuts and bolts shall be heat-treated steel conforming to ASTM A 183 and shall be cadmium plated or zinc electroplated.

2.5.1.3 Flanges

Flanges shall be ASME B16.5, Class 150 flanges. Flanges shall be provided at valves, connections to equipment, and where indicated.

2.5.1.4 Gaskets

Gaskets shall be AWWA C111/A21.11, cloth inserted red rubber gaskets.

- 2.5.2 Piping Sizes 2 inches and Smaller
- 2.5.2.1 Steel Pipe

Steel piping shall be ASTM A 795/A 795M, Weight Class STD (Standard), Schedule 40, Type E or Type S, Grade A, zinc-coated steel pipe with threaded end connections. Fittings shall be ASME B16.3, Class 150, zinc-coated threaded fittings. Unions shall be ASME B16.39, Class 150, zinc-coated unions.

2.5.2.2 Copper Tubing

Copper tubing shall be ASTM B 88, Type L or K, soft annealed. Fittings shall be ASME B16.26, flared joint fittings. Pipe nipples shall be ASTM B 42 copper pipe with threaded end connections.

2.5.3 Pipe Hangers and Supports

Pipe hangers and support shall be UL listed UL Fire Prot Dir or FM approved FM P7825a and FM P7825b and shall be the adjustable type. Finish of rods, nuts, washers, hangers, and supports shall be zinc-plated after fabrication.

2.5.4 Valves

Valves shall be UL listed UL Fire Prot Dir or FM approved FM P7825a and FM P7825b for fire protection service. Valves shall have flange or

threaded end connections.

2.5.4.1 Gate Valves and Control Valves

Gate valves and control valves shall be outside screw and yoke (O.S.&Y.) type which open by counterclockwise rotation. Butterfly-type control valves are not permitted.

2.5.4.2 Tamper Switch

The suction control valves, the discharge control valves, valves to test header and flow meter, and the by-pass control valves shall be equipped with valve tamper switches for monitoring by the fire alarm system.

2.5.4.3 Check Valve

Check valve shall be clear open, swing type check valve with flange or threaded inspection plate.

2.5.4.4 Relief Valve

Relief valve shall be pilot operated or spring operated type conforming to NFPA 20. A means of detecting water motion in the relief lines shall be provided where the discharge is not visible within the pump house.

2.5.4.5 Circulating Relief Valve

An adjustable circulating relief valve shall be provided for each fire pump in accordance with NFPA 20.

2.5.4.6 Suction Pressure Regulating Valve

Suction pressure regulating valve shall be FM approved FM P7825a and FM P7825b. Suction pressure shall be monitored through a pressure line to the controlling mechanism of the regulating valve. Valve shall be arranged in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.5.5 Hose Valve Manifold Test Header

Construct header of steel pipe. Provide ASME B16.5, Class 150 flanged inlet connection to hose valve manifold assembly. Provide approved bronze hose gate valve with 2.5 inch National Standard male hose threads with cap and chain; locate 3 feet above grade in the horizontal position for each test header outlet. Welding shall be metallic arc process in accordance with ASME B31.1.

2.5.6 Pipe Sleeves

A pipe sleeve shall be provided at each location where piping passes entirely through walls, ceilings, roofs, and floors, including pipe entering buildings from the exterior. Secure sleeves in position and location during construction. Provide sleeves of sufficient length to pass through entire thickness of walls, ceilings, and floors. Provide one inch minimum clearance between exterior of piping or pipe insulation, and interior of sleeve or core-drilled hole. Firmly pack space with mineral wool insulation. Seal space at both ends of the sleeve or core-drilled hole with plastic waterproof cement which will dry to a firm but pliable mass, or provide a mechanically adjustable segmented elastomeric seal. In fire walls and fire floors, a fire seal shall be provided between the pipe and the sleeve in accordance with Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

a. Sleeves in Masonry and Concrete Walls, Ceilings, Roofs, and Floors: Provide hot-dip galvanized steel, ductile-iron, or cast-iron pipe sleeves. Core drilling of masonry and concrete may be provided in lieu of pipe sleeves provided that cavities in the core-drilled hole be completely grouted smooth.

b. Sleeves in Other Than Masonry and Concrete Walls, Ceilings, Roofs, and Floors: Provide galvanized steel sheet pipe not less than 0.90 psf.

2.5.7 Escutcheon Plates

Provide one-piece or split-hinge metal plates for piping entering floors, walls, and ceilings in exposed areas. Provide polished stainless steel or chromium-plated finish on copper alloy plates in finished spaces. Provide paint finish on plates in unfinished spaces. Plates shall be secured in place.

2.6 DISINFECTING MATERIALS

2.6.1 Liquid Chlorine

Liquid chlorine shall conform to AWWA B301.

2.6.2 Hypochlorites

Calcium hypochlorite and sodium hypochlorite shall conform to AWWA B300.

2.7 ELECTRIC MOTOR DRIVER

Motors, controllers, contactors, and disconnects shall be provided with their respective pieces of equipment, as specified herein and shall have electrical connections provided under Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Controllers and contactors shall have a maximum of 120-volt control circuits, and auxiliary contacts for use with the controls furnished. When motors and equipment furnished are larger than sizes indicated, the cost of providing additional electrical service and related work shall be included under this section. Motor shall conform to NEMA MG 1 Design B type. Integral size motors shall be the premium efficiency type in accordance with NEMA MG 1. Motor horsepower shall be of sufficient size so that the nameplate horsepower rating will not be exceeded throughout the entire published pump characteristic curve. The motor and fire pump controller shall be fully compatible.

2.8 FIRE PUMP CONTROLLER

Controller shall be the automatic type and UL listed UL Fire Prot Dir or FM approved FM P7825a and FM P7825b for fire pump service. Pump shall be arranged for automatic start and stop, and manual push-button stop. Automatic stopping shall be accomplished only after all starting causes have returned to normal and after a minimum pump run time has elapsed. Controllers shall be completely terminally wired, ready for field connections, and mounted in a NEMA Type 4 watertight and dust tight enclosure arranged so that controller current carrying parts will not be less than 12 inches above the floor. Controller shall be provided with voltage surge arresters installed in accordance with NFPA 20. Controller shall be equipped with a bourdon tube pressure switch or a solid state pressure switch with independent high and low adjustments, automatic starting relay actuated from normally closed contacts, visual alarm lamps and supervisory power light. Controller shall be equipped with a thermostat switch with adjustable setting to monitor the pump room temperature and to provide an alarm when temperatures falls below 40 degrees F

2.8.1 Controller for Electric Motor Driven Fire Pump

Controller shall be auto-transformer starting type. Controller shall be designed as indicated. An automatic transfer switch (ATS) shall be provided for each fire pump. The ATS shall comply with NFPA 20 and shall be specifically listed for fire pump service. The ATS shall transfer source of power to the alternate source upon loss of normal power. Controller shall monitor pump running, loss of a phase or line power, phase reversal and pump room temperature. Alarms shall be individually displayed in front of panel by lighting of visual lamps. Each lamp shall be labeled with rigid etched plastic labels. Controller shall be equipped with terminals for remote monitoring of pump running, pump power supply trouble (loss of power or phase and phase reversal), and pump room trouble (pump room temperature), and for remote start. Limited service fire pump controllers are not permitted, except for fire pumps driven by electric motors rated less than 15 hp. Controller shall be equipped with a 7-day electric pressure recorder with 24-hour spring wound back-up. The pressure recorder shall provide a readout of the system pressure from 0 to 15 hp, time, and date. Controller shall require the pumps to run for ten minutes for pumps with driver motors under 200 horsepower and for 15 minutes for pumps with motors 200 horsepower and greater, prior to automatic shutdown. The controller shall be equipped with an externally operable isolating switch which manually operates the motor circuit. Means shall be provided in the controller for measuring current for all motor circuit conductors.

2.9 PRESSURE SENSING LINE

A completely separate pressure sensing line shall be provided for each fire pump and for the jockey pump. The sensing line shall be arranged in accordance with Figure A-7-5.2.1. of NFPA 20. The sensing line shall be 1/2 inchH58 brass tubing complying with ASTM B 135. The sensing line shall be equipped with two restrictive orifice unions each. Restricted orifice unions shall be ground-face unions with brass restricted diaphragms drilled for a 3/32 inch. Restricted orifice unions shall be mounted in the horizontal position, not less than 5 feet apart on the sensing line. Two test connections shall be provided for each sensing line. Test connections shall consist of two brass 1/2 inch globe valves and 1/4 inch gauge connection tee arranged in accordance with NFPA 20. One of the test connections shall be equipped with a 0 to 300 psi water oil-filled gauge. Sensing line shall be connected to the pump discharge piping between the discharge piping control valve and the check valve.

2.10 PUMP BASE PLATE AND PAD

A common base plate shall be provided for each horizontal-shaft fire pump for mounting pump and driver unit. The base plate shall be constructed of cast iron with raised lip tapped for drainage or welded steel shapes with suitable drainage. Each base plate for the horizontal fire pumps shall be provided with a 1 inchgalvanized steel drain line piped to the nearest floor drain. For vertical shaft pumps, pump head shall be provided with a cast-iron base plate and shall serve as the sole plate for mounting the discharge head assembly. Pump units and bases shall be mounted on a raised 6 inchesreinforced concrete pad that is an integral part of the reinforced concrete floor.

2.11 HOSE VALVE MANIFOLD TEST HEADER

Hose valve test header shall be connected by ASME B16.5, Class 150 flange inlet connection. Hose valves shall be UL listed UL Fire Prot Dir or FM approved FM P7825a and FM P7825b bronze hose gate valves with 2.5 inches American National Fire Hose Connection Screw Standard Threads (NH) in accordance with NFPA 1963. The number of valves shall be in accordance with NFPA 20. Each hose valve shall be equipped with a cap and chain, and located no more than 3 feet and no less than 2 feet above grade.

2.12 FLOW METER

Meter shall be UL listed UL Fire Prot Dir or FM approved FM P7825a and FM P7825b as flow meters for fire pump installation with direct flow readout device. Flow meter shall be capable of metering any waterflow quantities between 50 percent and 150 percent of the rated flow of the pumps. The flow meter shall be arranged in accordance with Figure A-2-14.2.1 of NFPA 20. The meter throttle valve and the meter control valves shall be 0.S.&Y. valves. Automatic air release shall be provided if flow meter test discharge is piped to the pump suction and forms a closed-loop meter arrangement as defined in Figure A-2-14.2.1 of NFPA 20. Meter shall be of the venturi type.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

3.2 FIRE PUMP INSTALLATION RELATED SUBMITTALS

The Fire Protection Specialist shall prepare a list of the submittals, from the Contract Submittal Register, that relate to the successful installation of the fire pump(s). The submittals identified on this list shall be accompanied by a letter of approval signed and dated by the Fire Protection Specialist when submitted to the Government.

3.3 INSPECTION BY FIRE PROTECTION SPECIALIST

The Fire Protection Specialist shall periodically perform a thorough inspection of the fire pump installation, including visual observation of the pump while running, to assure that the installation conforms to the contract requirements. There shall be no excessive vibration, leaks (oil or water), unusual noises, overheating, or other potential problems. Inspection shall include piping and equipment clearance, access, supports, and guards. Any discrepancy shall be brought to the attention of the Contracting Officer in writing, no later than three working days after the discrepancy is discovered. The Fire Protection Specialist shall witness the preliminary and final acceptance tests and, after completion of the inspections and a successful final acceptance test, shall sign test results and certify in writing that the installation the fire pump installation is in accordance with the contract requirements. Carefully remove materials so as not to damage material which is to remain. Replace existing work damaged by the Contractor's operations with new work of the same construction. Equipment, materials, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, installation, examination, inspection and testing shall be in accordance NFPA 20, except as modified herein. In addition, the fire pump and engine shall be installed in accordance with the written instructions of the manufacturer.

3.5 PIPE AND FITTINGS

Piping shall be inspected, tested and approved before burying, covering, or concealing. Fittings shall be provided for changes in direction of piping and for all connections. Changes in piping sizes shall be made using tapered reducing pipe fittings. Bushings shall not be used. Photograph all piping prior to burying, covering, or concealing.

3.5.1 Cleaning of Piping

Interior and ends of piping shall be clean and free of any water or foreign material. Piping shall be kept clean during installation by means of plugs or other approved methods. When work is not in progress, open ends of the piping shall be securely closed so that no water or foreign matter will enter the pipes or fittings. Piping shall be inspected before placing in position.

3.5.2 Threaded Connections

Jointing compound for pipe threads shall be polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) pipe thread tape conforming to ASTM D 3308 and shall be applied to male threads only. Exposed ferrous pipe threads shall be provided with one coat of zinc molybdate primer applied to a minimum of dry film thickness of 1 mil.

3.5.3 Pipe Hangers and Supports

Additional hangers and supports shall be provided for concentrated loads in aboveground piping, such as for valves and risers.

3.5.3.1 Vertical Piping

Piping shall be supported at each floor, at not more than 10 foot intervals.

3.5.3.2 Horizontal Piping

Horizontal piping supports shall be spaced as follows:

MAXIMUM SPACING (FEET)

Nominal Pipe Size (ind	1 and Under ches)	1.25	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6+
Copper Tube	6	7	8							
Steel	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17

MAXIMUM SPACING (FEET)

Pipe

3.5.4 Underground Piping

Installation of underground piping and fittings shall conform to NFPA 24. Joints shall be anchored in accordance with NFPA 24. Concrete thrust block shall be provided at elbow where pipe turns up towards floor, and the pipe riser shall be restrained with steel rods from the elbow to the flange above the floor. After installation in accordance with NFPA 24, rods and nuts shall be thoroughly cleaned and coated with asphalt or other corrosion-retard material approved by the Contracting Officer. Minimum depth of cover shall be 3 feet.

3.5.5 Grooved Mechanical Joint

Grooves shall be prepared according to the couping manufacturer's instructions. Grooved fittings, couplings, and grooving tools shall be products of the same manufacturer. Pipe and groove dimensions shall comply with the tolerances specified by the coupling manufacturer. The diameter of grooves made in the field shall be measured using a "go/no-go" gauge, vernier or dial caliper, narrow-land micrometer, or other method specifically approved by the coupling manufacturer for the intended application. Groove width and dimension of groove from end of pipe shall be measured for each change in grooving tool setup to verify compliance with coupling manufacturer's tolerances. Grooved joints shall not be used in concealed locations, such as behind solid walls or ceilings, unless an access panel is shown on the drawings for servicing or adjusting the joint.

3.6 ELECTRICAL WORK

Electric motor and controls shall be in accordance with NFPA 20, NFPA 72 and NFPA 70, unless more stringent requirements are specified herein or are indicated on the drawings. Electrical wiring and associated equipment shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 20 and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Provide wiring in rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit, except electrical metallic tubing conduit may be provided in dry locations not enclosed in concrete or where not subject to mechanical damage.

3.7 PIPE COLOR CODE MARKING

Color code marking of piping shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.8 FLUSHING

The fire pump suction and discharge piping shall be flushed at 150 percent of rated capacity of each pump. Where the pump installation consists of more than one pump, the flushing shall be the total quantity of water flowing when all pumps are discharging at 150 percent of their rated capacities. The new pumps may be used to attain the required flushing volume. No underground piping shall be flushed by using the fire pumps. Flushing operations shall continue until water is clear, but not less than 10 minutes. Submit a signed and dated flushing certificate before requesting field testing. Submit, at least 2 weeks before starting field tests, system diagrams that show the layout of equipment, piping, and storage units, and typed condensed sequence of operation, wiring and control diagrams, and operation manuals explaining preventative maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal, safe operation, and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system shall be framed under glass or laminated plastic. After approval, these items shall be posted where directed.

3.9.1 Hydrostatic Test

Piping shall be hydrostatically tested at 225 psigfor a period of 2-hours, or at least 50 psiin excess of the maximum pressure, when the maximum pressure in the system is in excess of 175 psi in accordance with NFPA 20.

3.9.2 Preliminary Tests

The Fire Protection Specialist shall take all readings and measurements. The Manufacturer's Representative, a representative of the fire pump controller manufacturer, and a representative of the diesel engine manufacturer (when supplied) shall witness the complete operational testing of the fire pump and drivers. The fire pump controller manufacturer's representative and the diesel engine manufacturer's representative shall each be an experienced technician employed by the respective manufacturers and capable of demonstrating operation of all features of respective components including trouble alarms and operating features. Fire pumps, drivers and equipment shall be thoroughly inspected and tested to insure that the system is correct, complete, and ready for operation. Tests shall ensure that pumps are operating at rated capacity, pressure and speed. Tests shall include manual starting and running to ensure proper operation and to detect leakage or other abnormal conditions, flow testing, automatic start testing, testing of automatic settings, sequence of operation check, test of required accessories; test of pump alarms devices and supervisory signals, test of pump cooling, operational test of relief valves, and test of automatic power transfer, if provided. Pumps shall run without abnormal noise, vibration or heating. If any component or system was found to be defective, inoperative, or not in compliance with the contract requirements during the tests and inspection, the corrections shall be made and the entire preliminary test shall be repeated.

3.9.3 Navy Formal Inspection and Tests

The Southeast Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Fire Protection Engineer will witness formal tests and approve all systems before they are accepted. Submit the request for formal inspection at least 21 days prior to the date the inspection is to take place. An experienced technician regularly employed by the pump installer shall be present during the inspection. Where pumps are engine driven, an experienced technician regularly employed by the engine manufacturer capable of demonstrating that all engine trouble alarms and operating features perform as required shall be present.

3.9.3.1 Full Water Flow Test

Acceptance test shall include a full water flow test. The securing of all hoses and nozzles during the tests is the responsibility of the Contractor. Water flow testing shall be conducted in a safe manner with no destruction to the existing facility or new construction. Tests shall include 100 and 150 percent capacity flows and pressures, and no-flow pressures for compliance with manufacturer's characteristic curves. At this inspection repeat the required tests as directed.

3.9.3.2 Correcting Defects

Correct defects in the work, and make additional tests until the Contractor has demonstrated that the system complies with the contract requirements.

3.9.3.3 Documentation of Test

Manufacturer's certified shop test characteristic curves for each pump being tested must be furnished by the Contractor at the time of the pump acceptance test.

3.9.4 Test Equipment

Provide all equipment and instruments necessary to conduct a complete final test, including 2.5 inch diameter hoses, playpipe nozzles, pitot tube gauges, portable digital tachometer, voltage and ampere meters, and calibrated oil-filled water pressure gauges. Provide all necessary supports to safely secure hoses and nozzles during the test. The Contractor shall furnish water for the tests.

3.9.5 As-Built Drawings

Submit As-Built Drawings, no later than 14 days after completion of the Final Tests. The Fire Pump Installation Drawings shall be updated to reflect as-built conditions after all related work is completed and shall be on reproducible full-size mylar film.

3.10 DISINFECTION

After all system components are installed including pumps, piping, and other associated work, and all hydrostatic tests are successfully completed, thoroughly flush the pumps and all piping to be disinfected with potable water until there is no visible sign of dirt or other residue. and hydrostatic test are successfully completed, each portion of the piping specified in this Section system to be disinfected shall be thoroughly flushed with potable water until all entrained dirt and other foreign materials have been removed before introducing chlorinating material.

3.10.1 Chlorination

The chlorinating material shall be hypochlorites or liquid chlorine. The chlorinating material shall be fed into the sprinkler piping at a constant rate of 50 parts per million (ppm). A properly adjusted hypochlorite solution injected into the system with a hypochlorinator, or liquid chlorine injected into the system through a solution-fed chlorinator and booster pump shall be used. Chlorination application shall continue until the entire system if filled. The water shall remain in the system for a minimum of 24 hours. Each valve in the system shall be opened and closed several times to ensure its proper disinfection. Following the 24-hour period, no less than 25 ppm chlorine residual shall remain in the system.

3.10.2 Flushing

The system shall then be flushed with clean water until the residual chlorine is reduced to less than one part per million. Samples of water in

disinfected containers for bacterial examination will be taken from several system locations which are approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.10.3 Sample Testing

Samples shall be tested for total coliform organisms (coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, streptococcal, and other bacteria) in accordance with AWWA 10084. The testing method shall be either the multiple-tube fermentation technique or the membrane-filter technique. The disinfection shall be repeated until tests indicate the absence of coliform organisms (zero mean coliform density per 100 milliliters) in the samples for at least 2 full days. The system will not be accepted until satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained.

3.11 FIELD TRAINING

The Fire Protection Specialist and the Manufacturer's Representative shall conduct a training course for operating and maintenance personnel as designated by the Contracting Officer. Training shall be provided for a period of 8 hours of normal working time and shall start after the fire pump installation is functionally complete and after the Final Acceptance Test. The field instruction shall cover all of the items contained in the approved Operating and Maintenance Instructions.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 22 00 00

PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI)

AHRI 1010 (2002) Self-Contained, Mechanically Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 90.1 - IP (2007; Supplement 2008; Errata 2009; Errata 2009) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings, I-P Edition

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERING (ASSE)

ASSE 1001 (2008) Atmospheric Type Vacuum Breakers ASSE 1003 (2001; Errata, 2003) Performance Requirements for Water Pressure Reducing Valves ASSE 1005 (1999) Water Heater Drain Valves 3/4 Inch Size ASSE 1010 (2004) Water Hammer Arresters ASSE 1011 (2004; Errata 2004) Hose Connection Vacuum Breakers (2009) Backflow Preventer with ASSE 1012 Intermediate Atmospheric Vent ASSE 1013 (2009) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers and Reduced Pressure Fire Protection Principle Backflow Preventers ASSE 1018 (2001) Trap Seal Primer Valves - Potable, Water Supplied ASSE 1019 (2004; Errata 2005) Vacuum Breaker Wall Hydrants, Freeze Resistant, Automatic Draining Type ASSE 1020 (2004; Errata 2004; Errata 2004) Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA 10084	(2005) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
AWWA B300	(2004) Hypochlorites
AWWA B301	(2004) Liquid Chlorine
AWWA C203	(2008) Coal-Tar Protective Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipelines - Enamel and Tape - Hot-Applied
AWWA C606	(2006) Grooved and Shouldered Joints
AWWA C651	(2005; Errata 2005) Standard for Disinfecting Water Mains
AWWA C652	(2002) Disinfection of Water-Storage Facilities
AWWA C700	(2002; Errata 2008) Standard for Cold Water Meters - Displacement Type, Bronze Main Case
AWWA C701	(2007) Standard for Cold-Water Meters - Turbine Type for Customer Service
AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY	(AWS)
AWS A5.8/A5.8M	(2004; Errata 2004) Specification for Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding
AWS B2.2	(1991) Brazing Procedure and Performance Qualification
ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASM	Ξ)
ASME A112.1.2	(2004) Standard for Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems (For Plumbing Fixtures and Water-Connected Receptors)
ASME A112.14.1	(2003; R 2008) Backwater Valves
ASME A112.19.2	(2008) Standard for Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and Hydraulic Requirements for Water Closets and Urinals
ASME A112.19.3	(2008) Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use)
ASME A112.36.2M	(1991; R 2008) Cleanouts
ASME A112.6.1M	(1997; R 2008) Floor Affixed Supports for Off-the-Floor Plumbing Fixtures for Public Use
ASME A112.6.3	(2001; R 2007) Standard for Floor and

		Trench Drains
ASME	B1.20.1	(1983; R 2006) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
ASME	B16.12	(2009) Cast Iron Threaded Drainage Fittings
ASME	B16.15	(2006) Cast Bronze Threaded Fittings Classes 125 and 250
ASME	B16.18	(2001; R 2005) Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME	B16.21	(2005) Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges
ASME	B16.22	(2001; R 2005) Standard for Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME	B16.23	(2002; Errata 2003; R 2006) Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Drainage Fittings - DWV
ASME	B16.24	(2006) Cast Copper Alloy Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: Classes 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1500, and 2500
ASME	B16.29	(2007) Wrought Copper and Wrought Copper Alloy Solder Joint Drainage Fittings - DWV
ASME	B16.3	(2006) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME	B16.34	(2009) Valves - Flanged, Threaded and Welding End
ASME	B16.39	(2009) Standard for Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions; Classes 150, 250, and 300
ASME	B16.4	(2006) Standard for Gray Iron Threaded Fittings; Classes 125 and 250
ASME	B16.5	(2009) Standard for Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24
ASME	B31.1	(2007; Addenda 2008; Addenda 2009) Power Piping
ASME	B31.5	(2006) Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components
ASME	B40.100	(2005) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments
ASME	BPVC SEC IX	(2007; Addenda 2008) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; Section IX, Welding and Brazing Qualifications

ASME CSD-1 (2009) Control and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 105/A 105M	(2009)	Standard	l Spe	ecificat	tion	for	Carbon
	Steel	Forgings	for	Piping	Appl	licat	ions

- ASTM A 183 (2003; R 2009) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Track Bolts and Nuts
- ASTM A 193/A 193M (2009) Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service
- ASTM A 47/A 47M (1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated, by the Hot-Dip Process
- ASTM A 515/A 515M (2003; R 2007) Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Intermediate- and Higher-Temperature Service
- ASTM A 516/A 516M (2006) Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Moderateand Lower-Temperature Service
- ASTM A 53/A 53M (2007) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
- ASTM A 536 (1984; R 2009) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
- ASTM A 733 (2003e1; R 2009) Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel and Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipe Nipples
- ASTM A 74 (2009) Standard Specification for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings
- ASTM A 888 (2009) Standard Specification for Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications
- ASTM B 117 (2009) Standing Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
- ASTM B 152/B 152M (2006ael) Standard Specification for Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar
- ASTM B 306 (2009) Standard Specification for Copper Drainage Tube (DWV)
- ASTM B 32 (2008) Standard Specification for Solder Metal

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	PARALOFT FACILITY	812562
ASTM B 370	(2009) Standard Specification f Sheet and Strip for Building Co	or Copper
ASTM B 42	(2002e1) Standard Specification Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard	for Sizes
ASTM B 43	(1998; R 2004) Standard Specifi Seamless Red Brass Pipe, Standa	cation for rd Sizes
ASTM B 584	(2008a) Standard Specification Alloy Sand Castings for General Applications	for Copper
ASTM B 75	(2002) Standard Specification f Copper Tube	or Seamless
ASTM B 813	(2000; R 2009) Standard Specifi Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Sol Copper and Copper Alloy Tube	cation for dering of
ASTM B 828	(2002) Standard Practice for Ma Capillary Joints by Soldering c and Copper Alloy Tube and Fitti	king f Copper ngs
ASTM B 88	(2003) Standard Specification f Copper Water Tube	or Seamless
ASTM B 88M	(2005) Standard Specification f Copper Water Tube (Metric)	or Seamless
ASTM C 564	(2008) Standard Specification f Gaskets for Cast Iron Soil Pipe Fittings	or Rubber and
ASTM C 920	(2008) Standard Specification f Elastomeric Joint Sealants	or
ASTM D 1004	(2009) Initial Tear Resistance Film and Sheeting	of Plastic
ASTM D 1248	(2005) Standard Specification f Polyethylene Plastics Extrusion for Wire and Cable	or Materials
ASTM D 2000	(2008) Standard Classification Rubber Products in Automotive A	System for pplications
ASTM D 2564	(2004e1) Standard Specification Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems	for Chloride)
ASTM D 2665	(2009) Standard Specification f Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plas Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittin	or tic Drain, ugs
ASTM D 2822	(2005) Asphalt Roof Cement	
ASTM D 2855	(1996; R 2002) Standard Practic Making Solvent-Cemented Joints	e for with

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS B NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	PARALOFT FACILITY 812562
	Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D 3139	(1998; R 2005) Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM D 3212	(2007) Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM D 3311	(2009a) Drain, Waste, and Vent (DWV) Plastic Fittings Patterns
ASTM D 4551	(1996e1; R 2008) Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Flexible Concealed Water-Containment Membrane
ASTM D 638	(2008) Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
ASTM E 1	(2007) Standard Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers
ASTM E 96/E 96M	(2005) Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials
ASTM F 1760	(2001; R 2005e1) Coextruded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Non-Pressure Plastic Pipe Having Reprocessed-Recycled Content
ASTM F 477	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
ASTM F 891	(2009) Coextruded Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe with a Cellular Core
CAST IRON SOIL PIPE :	INSTITUTE (CISPI)
CISPI 301	(2004) Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications
CISPI 310	(2004) Coupling for Use in Connection with Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications
COPPER DEVELOPMENT AS	SSOCIATION (CDA)
CDA A4015	(1994; R 1995) Copper Tube Handbook
CSA AMERICA, INC. (CS	SA/AM)
CSA/AM Z21.10.3	(2004; Addenda A 2007; Addenda B 2008) Gas Water Heaters Vol.III, Storage Water Heaters With Input Ratings Above 75,000 Btu Per Hour, Circulating and Instantaneous

P-273 T-6 NAS WHITIN	B JPATS TRAINING OPS PAN NG FIELD, MILTON, FL	RALOFT FACILITY	812562
CSA/AM Z	221.22	(1999; Addenda A 2000, Addenda B 2001 2004) Relief Valves for Hot Water Sup Systems	; R ply
	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIAT (IAPMO)	ION OF PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL OFFICIAL	S
IAPMO PS	5 117	(2005) Press Type Or Plain End Rub Gs W/ Nail CU & CU Alloy Fittings for In On CU Tubing	ktd stall
	INTERNATIONAL CODE COU	NCIL (ICC)	
ICC A117	7.1	(2003; R 2004) Standard for Accessibl Usable Buildings and Facilities	e and
ICC IPC		(2009) International Plumbing Code	
	INTERNATIONAL SAFETY E	QUIPMENT ASSOCIATION (ISEA)	
ISEA Z35	58.1	(2004) Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment	
	MANUFACTURERS STANDARD INDUSTRY (MSS)	IZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTIN	GS
MSS SP-1	110	(1996) Ball Valves Threaded, Socket-Welding, Solder Joint, Grooved Flared Ends	and
MSS SP-2	25	(2008) Standard Marking System for Va Fittings, Flanges and Unions	lves,
MSS SP-5	58	(2002) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture	
MSS SP-6	57	(2002a; R 2004) Standard for Butterfl Valves	У
MSS SP-6	59	(2003; R 2004) Standard for Pipe Hang and Supports - Selection and Applicat	ers ion
MSS SP-7	70	(2006) Standard for Cast Iron Gate Va Flanged and Threaded Ends	lves,
MSS SP-7	71	(2005) Standard for Gray Iron Swing C Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends	heck
MSS SP-7	72	(1999) Standard for Ball Valves with Flanged or Butt-Welding Ends for Gene Service	ral
MSS SP-7	73	(2003) Brazing Joints for Copper and Copper Alloy Pressure Fittings	
MSS SP-7	78	(2005a) Cast Iron Plug Valves, Flange Threaded Ends	d and

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PAR NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY 812562
MSS SP-80	(2008) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle and Check Valves
MSS SP-83	(2006) Standard for Class 3000 Steel Pipe Unions Socket Welding and Threaded
MSS SP-85	(2002) Standard for Cast Iron Globe & Angle Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends
NACE INTERNATIONAL (NAC	Ε)
NACE SP0169	(2007) Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTIO	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
NFPA 31	(2006; Errata 2006; Errata 2007) Installation of Oil Burning Equipment
NFPA 54	(2008) National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 90A	(2008; Errata 2009) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)	
NSF 14	(2008) Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials
NSF 61	(2008) Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects
PLASTIC PIPE AND FITTIN	GS ASSOCIATION (PPFA)
PPFA-01	(1998) Plastic Pipe in Fire Resistive Construction
PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE I	NSTITUTE (PDI)
PDI WH 201	(2006) Water Hammer Arresters Standard
SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE E	NGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (SAE)
SAE J1508	(2009) Hose Clamp Specifications
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROT	ECTION AGENCY (EPA)
Energy Star	(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System
PL 93-523	(1974; A 1999) Safe Drinking Water Act
U.S. GREEN BUILDING COU	NCIL (USGBC)
LEED	(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction

(LEED-NC)

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

10 CFR 430	Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products
21 CFR 175	Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings
40 CFR 50.12	National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead
PL 109-58	Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05)

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only or as otherwise designated. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Fixtures; (LEED)

List of installed fixtures with manufacturer, model, and flow rate.

Flush valve water closets

Flush valve urinals

Wall hung lavatories

Countertop lavatories

Kitchen sinks

Drinking-water coolers; G

Shower Faucets

Water heaters; G

Backflow prevention assemblies; G

Welding

A copy of qualified procedures and a list of names and identification symbols of qualified welders and welding operators.

Vibration-Absorbing Features; G,

Details of vibration-absorbing features, including arrangement,
foundation plan, dimensions and specifications.

Plumbing System

Diagrams, instructions, and other sheets proposed for posting. Manufacturer's recommendations for the installation of bell and spigot and hubless joints for cast iron soil pipe.

SD-06 Test Reports

Tests, Flushing and Disinfection

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

Test of Backflow Prevention Assemblies; G, .

Certification of proper operation shall be as accomplished in accordance with state regulations by an individual certified by the state to perform such tests. If no state requirement exists, the Contractor shall have the manufacturer's representative test the device, to ensure the unit is properly installed and performing as intended. The Contractor shall provide written documentation of the tests performed and signed by the individual performing the tests.

SD-07 Certificates

Materials and Equipment

Where equipment is specified to conform to requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, the design, fabrication, and installation shall conform to the code.

Bolts

Written certification by the bolt manufacturer that the bolts furnished comply with the specified requirements.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Plumbing System; G

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

1.3 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Specified materials and equipment shall be standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products. Specified equipment shall essentially duplicate equipment that has performed satisfactorily at least two years prior to bid opening. Standard products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year use shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2 year period.

1.3.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a two-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturer's factory or laboratory tests, can be shown.

1.3.2 Service Support

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations. Submit a certified list of qualified permanent service organizations for support of the equipment which includes their addresses and qualifications. These service organizations shall be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.3.3 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

1.3.4 Modification of References

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction", or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.3.4.1 Definitions

For the International Code Council (ICC) Codes referenced in the contract documents, advisory provisions shall be considered mandatory, the word "should" shall be interpreted as "shall." Reference to the "code official" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For Navy owned property, references to the "owner" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For leased facilities, references to the "owner" shall be interpreted to mean the "lessor." References to the "permit holder" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contractor."

1.3.4.2 Administrative Interpretations

For ICC Codes referenced in the contract documents, the provisions of Chapter 1, "Administrator," do not apply. These administrative requirements are covered by the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) included in this contract and by the authority granted to the Officer in Charge of Construction to administer the construction of this project. References in the ICC Codes to sections of Chapter 1, shall be applied appropriately by the Contracting Officer as authorized by his administrative cognizance and the FAR.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Handle, store, and protect equipment and materials to prevent damage before

and during installation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and as approved by the Contracting Officer. Replace damaged or defective items.

1.5 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

1.5.1 Welding

Procedures and welders shall be qualified in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC IX. Welding procedures qualified by others, and welders and welding operators qualified by another employer, may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.1. The Contracting Officer shall be notified 24 hours in advance of tests, and the tests shall be performed at the work site if practicable. Welders or welding operators shall apply their assigned symbols near each weld they make as a permanent record.

1.6 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise required herein, plumbing work shall be in accordance with ICC IPC. Energy consuming products and systems shall be in accordance with PL 109-58 and ASHRAE 90.1 - IP

1.7 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

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

1.8 INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

When specified in other sections, furnish the services of competent instructors to give full instruction to the designated Government personnel in the adjustment, operation, and maintenance, including pertinent safety requirements, of the specified equipment or system. Instructors shall be thoroughly familiar with all parts of the installation and shall be trained in operating theory as well as practical operation and maintenance work.

Instruction shall be given during the first regular work week after the equipment or system has been accepted and turned over to the Government for regular operation. The number of man-days (8 hours per day) of instruction furnished shall be as specified in the individual section. When more than 4 man-days of instruction are specified, use approximately half of the time for classroom instruction. Use other time for instruction with the equipment or system.

When significant changes or modifications in the equipment or system are made under the terms of the contract, provide additional instruction to acquaint the operating personnel with the changes or modifications.

1.9 ACCESSIBILITY OF EQUIPMENT

Install all work so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install concealed valves, expansion joints, controls, dampers, and equipment requiring access, in locations freely accessible through access doors.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 Materials

Materials for various services shall be in accordance with TABLES I and II. PVC pipe shall contain a minimum of 25 percent recycled content, with a minimum of 5 percent post-consumer recycled content.Pipe schedules shall be selected based on service requirements. Pipe fittings shall be compatible with the applicable pipe materials. Plastic pipe, fittings, and solvent cement shall meet NSF 14 and shall be NSF listed for the service intended. Plastic pipe, fittings, and solvent cement used for potable hot and cold water service shall bear the NSF seal "NSF-PW." Polypropylene pipe and fittings shall conform to dimensional requirements of Schedule 40, Iron Pipe size. Pipe threads (except dry seal) shall conform to ASME B1.20.1. Grooved pipe couplings and fittings shall be from the same manufacturer. Material or equipment containing lead shall not be used in any potable water system. In line devices such as water meters, building valves, check valves, meter stops, valves, fittings and back flow preventers shall comply with PL 93-523 and NSF 61, Section 8. End point devices such as Drinking-water coolers, lavatory faucets, kitchen and bar faucets, residential ice makers, supply stops and end point control valves used to dispense water for drinking must meet the requirements of NSF 61, Section 9. Hubless cast-iron soil pipe shall not be installed underground, under concrete floor slabs, or in crawl spaces below kitchen floors. Cast-iron pipe shall contain a minimum of 100 percent recycled content. Plastic pipe shall not be installed in air plenums. Plastic pipe shall not be installed in a pressure piping system in buildings greater than three stories including any basement levels.

2.1.1 Pipe Joint Materials

Grooved pipe and hubless cast-iron soil pipe shall not be used under ground. Solder containing lead shall not be used with copper pipe. Cast iron soil pipe and fittings shall be marked with the collective trademark of the Cast Iron Soil Institute. Joints and gasket materials shall conform to the following:

- a. Coupling for Cast-Iron Pipe: for hub and spigot type ASTM A 74, AWWA C606. For hubless type: CISPI 310
- b. Coupling for Steel Pipe: AWWA C606.
- c. Couplings for Grooved Pipe: Ductile Iron ASTM A 536 (Grade 65-45-12). Copper ASTM A 536.
- d. Flange Gaskets: Gaskets shall be made of non-asbestos material in accordance with ASME B16.21. Gaskets shall be flat, 1/16 inch thick, and contain Aramid fibers bonded with Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) or Nitro Butadiene Rubber (NBR). Gaskets shall be the full face or self centering flat ring type. Gaskets used for hydrocarbon service shall be bonded with NBR.
- e. Brazing Material: Brazing material shall conform to AWS A5.8/A5.8M, BCuP-5.
- f. Brazing Flux: Flux shall be in paste or liquid form appropriate for use with brazing material. Flux shall be as follows: lead-free; have a 100 percent flushable residue; contain slightly acidic reagents; contain potassium borides; and contain fluorides.

- g. Solder Material: Solder metal shall conform to ASTM B 32.
- h. Solder Flux: Flux shall be liquid form, non-corrosive, and conform to ASTM B 813, Standard Test 1.
- i. PTFE Tape: PTFE Tape, for use with Threaded Metal or Plastic Pipe.
- j. Rubber Gaskets for Cast-Iron Soil-Pipe and Fittings (hub and spigot type and hubless type): ASTM C 564.
- k. Rubber Gaskets for Grooved Pipe: ASTM D 2000, maximum temperature 230 degrees F.
- 1. Flexible Elastomeric Seals: ASTM D 3139, ASTM D 3212 or ASTM F 477.
- m. Bolts and Nuts for Grooved Pipe Couplings: Heat-treated carbon steel, ASTM A 183.
- p. Plastic Solvent Cement for PVC Plastic Pipe: ASTM D 2564 and ASTM D 2855.
- r. Flanged fittings including flanges, bolts, nuts, bolt patterns, etc., shall be in accordance with ASME B16.5 class 150 and shall have the manufacturer's trademark affixed in accordance with MSS SP-25. Flange material shall conform to ASTM A 105/A 105M. Blind flange material shall conform to ASTM A 516/A 516M cold service and ASTM A 515/A 515M for hot service. Bolts shall be high strength or intermediate strength with material conforming to ASTM A 193/A 193M.
- t. Press fittings for Copper Pipe and Tube: Copper press fittings shall conform to the material and sizing requirements of ASME B16.18 or ASME B16.22 and performance criteria of IAPMO PS 117. Sealing elements for copper press fittings shall be EPDM, FKM or HNBR. Sealing elements shall be factory installed or an alternative supplied fitting manufacturer. Sealing element shall be selected based on manufacturer's approved application guidelines.
- u. Copper tubing shall conform to ASTM B 88, Type K, L or M.
- 2.1.2 Miscellaneous Materials

Miscellaneous materials shall conform to the following:

- a. Water Hammer Arrester: PDI WH 201. Water hammer arrester shall be diaphragm or piston type.
- b. Copper, Sheet and Strip for Building Construction: ASTM B 370.
- c. Asphalt Roof Cement: ASTM D 2822.
- d. Hose Clamps: SAE J1508.
- e. Supports for Off-The-Floor Plumbing Fixtures: ASME A112.6.1M.
- f. Metallic Cleanouts: ASME A112.36.2M.

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- g. Plumbing Fixture Setting Compound: A preformed flexible ring seal molded from hydrocarbon wax material. The seal material shall be nonvolatile nonasphaltic and contain germicide and provide watertight, gastight, odorproof and verminproof properties.
- h. Coal-Tar Protective Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipelines: AWWA C203.
- i. Hypochlorites: AWWA B300.
- j. Liquid Chlorine: AWWA B301.
- k. Gauges Pressure and Vacuum Indicating Dial Type Elastic Element: ASME B40.100.
- 1. Thermometers: ASTM E 1. Mercury shall not be used in thermometers.
- 2.1.3 Pipe Insulation Material

Insulation shall be as specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

2.2 PIPE HANGERS, INSERTS, AND SUPPORTS

Pipe hangers, inserts, and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69.

2.3 VALVES

Valves shall be provided on supplies to equipment and fixtures. Valves 2-1/2 inches and smaller shall be bronze with threaded bodies for pipe and solder-type connections for tubing. Valves 3 inches and larger shall have flanged iron bodies and bronze trim. Pressure ratings shall be based upon the application. Grooved end valves may be provided if the manufacturer certifies that the valves meet the performance requirements of applicable MSS standard. Valves shall conform to the following standards:

Description	Standard
Butterfly Valves	MSS SP-67
Cast-Iron Gate Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends	MSS SP-70
Cast-Iron Swing Check Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends	MSS SP-71
Ball Valves with Flanged Butt-Welding Ends for General Service	MSS SP-72
Ball Valves Threaded, Socket-Welding, Solder Joint, Grooved and Flared Ends	MSS SP-110
Cast-Iron Plug Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends	MSS SP-78
Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle, and Check Valves	MSS SP-80
Steel Valves, Socket Welding and Threaded Ends	ASME B16.34

Description Cast-Iron Globe and Angle Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends	Standard MSS SP-85			
Backwater Valves	ASME A112.14.1			
Vacuum Relief Valves	CSA/AM Z21.22			
Water Pressure Reducing Valves	ASSE 1003			
Water Heater Drain Valves	ASSE 1005			
Trap Seal Primer Valves	ASSE 1018			
Temperature and Pressure Relief Valves for Hot Water Supply Systems	CSA/AM Z21.22			
Temperature and Pressure Relief Valves	ASME CSD-1			
Water Boilers	Safety Code No., Part CW, Article 5			

2.3.1 Wall Faucets

Wall faucets with vacuum-breaker backflow preventer shall be brass with 3/4 inch male inlet threads, hexagon shoulder, and 3/4 inch hose connection. Faucet handle shall be securely attached to stem.

2.3.2 Wall Hydrants (Frostproof)

ASSE 1019 with vacuum-breaker backflow preventer shall have a nickel-brass or nickel-bronze wall plate or flange with nozzle and detachable key handle. A brass or bronze operating rod shall be provided within a galvanized iron casing of sufficient length to extend through the wall so that the valve is inside the building, and the portion of the hydrant between the outlet and valve is self-draining. A brass or bronze valve with coupling and union elbow having metal-to-metal seat shall be provided. Valve rod and seat washer shall be removable through the face of the hydrant. The hydrant shall have 3/4 inch exposed hose thread on spout and 3/4 inch male pipe thread on inlet.

2.3.3 Relief Valves

Water heaters and hot water storage tanks shall have a combination pressure and temperature (P&T) relief valve. The pressure relief element of a P&T relief valve shall have adequate capacity to prevent excessive pressure buildup in the system when the system is operating at the maximum rate of heat input. The temperature element of a P&T relief valve shall have a relieving capacity which is at least equal to the total input of the heaters when operating at their maximum capacity. Relief valves shall be rated according to CSA/AM Z21.22. Relief valves for systems where the maximum rate of heat input is less than 200,000 Btuh shall have 3/4 inch minimum inlets, and 3/4 inch outlets. Relief valves for systems where the maximum rate of heat input is greater than 200,000 Btuh shall have 1 inch minimum inlets, and 1 inch outlets. The discharge pipe from the relief valve shall be the size of the valve outlet. Provide thermostatic mixing valve at the water heater. Mixing valves, thermostatic type, pressure-balanced or combination thermostatic and pressure-balanced shall be line size and shall be constructed with rough or finish bodies either with or without plating. Each valve shall be constructed to control the mixing of hot and cold water and to deliver water at a desired temperature regardless of pressure or input temperature changes. The control element shall be of an approved type. The body shall be of heavy cast bronze, and interior parts shall be brass, bronze, corrosion-resisting steel or copper. The valve shall be equipped with necessary stops, check valves, unions, and sediment strainers on the inlets. Mixing valves shall maintain water temperature within 5 degrees F of any setting.

2.4 FIXTURES

Fixtures shall be water conservation type, in accordance with ICC IPC. Fixtures for use by the physically handicapped shall be in accordance with ICC A117.1. Vitreous China, nonabsorbent, hard-burned, and vitrified throughout the body shall be provided. Porcelain enameled ware shall have specially selected, clear white, acid-resisting enamel coating evenly applied on surfaces. No fixture will be accepted that shows cracks, crazes, blisters, thin spots, or other flaws. Fixtures shall be equipped with appurtenances such as traps, faucets, stop valves, and drain fittings.

Each fixture and piece of equipment requiring connections to the drainage system, except grease interceptors, shall be equipped with a trap. Brass expansion or toggle bolts capped with acorn nuts shall be provided for supports, and polished chromium-plated pipe, valves, and fittings shall be provided where exposed to view. Fixtures with the supply discharge below the rim shall be equipped with backflow preventers. Internal parts of flush and/or flushometer valves, shower mixing valves, shower head face plates, pop-up stoppers of lavatory waste drains, and pop-up stoppers and overflow tees and shoes of bathtub waste drains may contain acetal resin, fluorocarbon, nylon, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) or other plastic material, if the material has provided satisfactory service under actual commercial or industrial operating conditions for not less than 2 years. Plastic in contact with hot water shall be suitable for 180 degrees F water temperature.

2.4.1 Lavatories

Vitreous china lavatories shall be provided with two integral molded lugs on the back-underside of the fixture and drilled for bolting to the wall in a manner similar to the hanger plate.

2.4.2 Flush Valve Water Closets

ASME A112.19.2, white vitreous china, siphon jet, elongated bowl, floor-mounted, floor outlet. Top of toilet seat height above floor shall be 14 to 15 inches, except 17 to 19 inches for wheelchair water closets. Provide wax bowl ring including plastic sleeve. Provide white solid plastic elongated open-front seat.

Water flushing volume of the water closet and flush valve combination shall not exceed1.28 gallons per flush.

Provide large diameter flush valve including angle control-stop valve, vacuum breaker, tail pieces, slip nuts, and wall plates; exposed to view

components shall be chromium-plated or polished stainless steel. Flush valves shall be nonhold-open type. Mount flush valves not less than 11 inches above the fixture. Mounted height of flush valve shall not interfere with the hand rail in ADA stalls.

2.4.3 Flush Valve Urinals

ASME A112.19.2, white vitreous china, ,wall-mounted, wall outlet, siphon jet, integral trap, and extended side shields. Provide urinal with the rim 17 inches above the floor. Provide urinal with the rim 24 inches above the floor. Water flushing volume of the urinal and flush valve combination shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush. Provide ASME A112.6.1M concealed chair carriers with vertical steel pipe supports. Provide large diameter flush valve including angle control-stop valve, vacuum breaker, tail pieces, slip nuts, and wall plates; exposed to view components shall be chromium-plated or polished stainless steel. Flush valves shall be nonhold-open type. Mount flush valves not less than 11 inches above the fixture.

2.4.4 Wall Hung Lavatories

ASME A112.19.2, white vitreous china, ,straight back type, minimum dimensions of 19 inches, wide by 17 inches front to rear, with supply openings for use with top mounted centerset faucets, and openings for concealed arm carrier installation. Provide aerator with faucet. Water flow rate shall not exceed 0.5 gpm when measured at a flowing water pressure of 60 psi. Provide ASME A112.6.1M concealed chair carriers with vertical steel pipe supports and concealed arms for the lavatory. Mount lavatory with the front rim 34 inches above floor and with 29 inches minimum clearance from bottom of the front rim to floor. Provide top mounted washerless centerset lavatory faucets.

2.4.5 Countertop Lavatories

ASME A112.19.2, white vitreous china, ,self-rimming, minimum dimensions of 19 inches wide by 17 inches front to rear, with supply openings for use with top mounted centerset faucets. Furnish template and mounting kit by lavatory manufacturer. Provide aerator with faucet. Water flow rate shall not exceed 0.5 gpm when measured at a flowing water pressure of 60 psi. Mount counter with the top surface 34 inches above floor and with 29 inches minimum clearance from bottom of the counter face to floor. Provide top mounted washerless centerset lavatory faucets.

2.4.6 Kitchen Sinks

ASME A112.19.3, 20 gage stainless steel with integral mounting rim for flush installation, minimum dimensions of 33 inches wide by 21 inches front to rear, two compartments, with undersides fully sound deadened, with supply openings for use with top mounted washerless sink faucets with hose spray, and with 3.5 inch drain outlet. Water flow rate shall not exceed 1.5 gpm when measured at a flowing water pressure of 60 psi. Provide stainless steel drain outlets and stainless steel cup strainers. Provide separate 1.5 inch P-trap and drain piping to vertical vent piping from each compartment. Provide top mounted washerless sink faucets with hose spray.

2.4.7 Drinking-water coolers

AHRI 1010, wall-mounted bubbler style with ASME A112.6.1M concealed chair carrier, air-cooled condensing unit, 4.75 gph minimum capacity, stainless

steel splash receptor, and all stainless steel cabinet, with 27 inch minimum knee clearance from front bottom of unit to floor and 36 inch maximum spout height above floor. Bubblers shall also be controlled by push levers, by push bars, or touch pads one on each side or one on front and both sides of the cabinet.

2.4.8 Precast Terrazzo Shower Floors

Terrazzo shall be made of marble chips cast in white portland cement to produce 3000 psi minimum compressive strength 7 days after casting. Provide floor or wall outlet copper alloy body drain cast integral with terrazzo, with polished stainless steel strainers.

2.4.9 Precast Terrazzo Mop Sinks

Terrazzo shall be made of marble chips cast in white portland cement to produce 3000 psi minimum compressive strength 7 days after casting. Provide floor or wall outlet copper alloy body drain cast integral with terrazzo, with polished stainless steel strainers.

2.4.10 Emergency Eye and Face Wash

ISEA Z358.1, wall-mounted self-cleaning, nonclogging eye and face wash with quick opening, full-flow valves, stainless steel eye and face wash receptor. Unit shall deliver 3 gpm of aerated water at 30 psig flow pressure, with eye and face wash nozzles 33 to 45 inches above finished floor. Provide copper alloy control valves. Provide an air-gap with the lowest potable eye and face wash water outlet located above the overflow rim by not less than the International Plumbing Code minimum.

2.5 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Backflow prevention devices must be approved by the State or local regulatory agencies. If there is no State or local regulatory agency requirements, the backflow prevention devices must be listed by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control & Hydraulic Research, or any other approved testing laboratory having equivalent capabilities for both laboratory and field evaluation of backflow prevention devices and assemblies.

Reduced pressure principle assemblies, double check valve assemblies, atmospheric (nonpressure) type vacuum breakers, and pressure type vacuum breakers shall meet the above requirements.

Backflow preventers with intermediate atmospheric vent shall conform to ASSE 1012. Reduced pressure principle backflow preventers shall conform to ASSE 1013. Hose connection vacuum breakers shall conform to ASSE 1011. Pipe applied atmospheric type vacuum breakers shall conform to ASSE 1001. Pressure vacuum breaker assembly shall conform to ASSE 1020. Air gaps in plumbing systems shall conform to ASME A112.1.2.

2.6 DRAINS

2.6.1 Floor and Shower Drains

Floor and shower drains shall consist of a galvanized body, integral seepage pan, and adjustable perforated or slotted chromium-plated bronze, nickel-bronze, or nickel-brass strainer, consisting of grate and threaded collar. Floor drains shall be cast iron except where metallic

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waterproofing membrane is installed. Drains shall be of double drainage pattern for embedding in the floor construction. The seepage pan shall have weep holes or channels for drainage to the drainpipe. The strainer shall be adjustable to floor thickness. A clamping device for attaching flashing or waterproofing membrane to the seepage pan without damaging the flashing or waterproofing membrane shall be provided when required. Drains shall be provided with threaded connection. Between the drain outlet and waste pipe, a neoprene rubber gasket conforming to ASTM C 564 may be installed, provided that the drain is specifically designed for the rubber gasket compression type joint. Floor and shower drains shall conform to ASME A112.6.3. Provide drain with trap primer connection, trap primer, and connection piping. Primer shall meet ASSE 1018.

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2.6.1.1 Metallic Shower Pan Drains

Where metallic shower pan membrane is installed, polyethylene drain with corrosion-resistant screws securing the clamping device shall be provided. Polyethylene drains shall have fittings to adapt drain to waste piping. Polyethylene for floor drains shall conform to ASTM D 1248. Drains shall have separate cast-iron "P" trap, circular body, seepage pan, and strainer, unless otherwise indicated.

2.6.1.2 Drains and Backwater Valves

Drains and backwater values installed in connection with waterproofed floors or shower pans shall be equipped with bolted-type device to securely clamp flashing.

2.6.2 Bathtub and Shower Faucets and Drain Fittings

Provide single control pressure equalizing bathtub and shower faucets with body mounted from behind the wall with threaded connections. Provide ball joint self-cleaning shower heads. Provide shower heads which deliver a maximum of 2.2 GPM at 80 PSI per Energy Star requirements. Provide tubing mounted from behind the wall between bathtub faucets and shower heads and bathtub diverter spouts. Provide separate globe valves or angle valves with union connections in each supply to faucet. Provide trip-lever pop-up drain fittings for above-the-floor drain installations. The top of drain pop-ups, drain outlets, tub overflow outlet, and; control handle for pop-up drain shall be chromium-plated or polished stainless steel. Linkage between drain pop-up and pop-up control handle at bathtub overflow outlet shall be copper alloy or stainless steel. Provide 1.5 inch copper alloy adjustable tubing with slip nuts and gaskets between bathtub overflow and drain outlet; chromium-plated finish is not required.

2.6.3 Area Drains

Area drains shall be plain pattern with polished stainless steel perforated or slotted grate and bottom outlet. The drain shall be circular or square with a 12 inch nominal overall width or diameter and 10 inch nominal overall depth. Drains shall be cast iron with manufacturer's standard coating. Grate shall be easily lifted out for cleaning. Outlet shall be suitable for inside caulked connection to drain pipe. Drains shall conform to ASME A112.6.3.

2.6.4 Floor Sinks

Floor sinks shall be circular, with 12 inch nominal overall width or diameter and 10 inch nominal overall depth. Floor sink shall have an

acid-resistant enamel interior finish with cast-iron body, aluminum sediment bucket, and perforated grate of cast iron in industrial areas and stainless steel in finished areas. The outlet pipe size shall be as indicated or of the same size as the connecting pipe.

2.7 SHOWER PAN

Shower pan may be copper, or nonmetallic material.

2.7.1 Sheet Copper

Sheet copper shall be 16 ounce weight.

2.7.2 Plasticized Polyvinyl Chloride Shower Pan Material

Material shall be sheet form. The material shall be 0.040 inch minimum thickness of plasticized polyvinyl chloride or chlorinated polyethylene and shall be in accordance with ASTM D 4551.

2.7.3 Nonplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Shower Pan Material

Material shall consist of a plastic waterproofing membrane in sheet form. The material shall be 0.040 inch minimum thickness of nonplasticized PVC and shall have the following minimum properties:

a. or ASTM D 638:

Ultimate T	'ensile	Strength:	2600	psi
Ultimate E	longati	lon:	398 pe	ercent
100 Percen	it Modul	lus:	445]	psi

b. ASTM D 1004:

Tear Strength:

300 pounds per inch

0.008 perms

c. ASTM E 96/E 96M:

Permeance:

d. Other Properties:

Specific Gravity:	1.29
PVC Solvent:	Weldable
Cold Crack:	minus 53 degrees F
Dimensional stability	
	212 degrees F minus 2.5 percent
Hardness, Shore A:	89

2.8 TRAPS

Unless otherwise specified, traps shall be copper-alloy adjustable tube type with slip joint inlet and swivel. Traps shall be with a cleanout. Tubes shall be copper alloy with walls not less than 0.032 inch thick within commercial tolerances, except on the outside of bends where the thickness may be reduced slightly in manufacture by usual commercial methods. Inlets shall have rubber washer and copper alloy nuts for slip joints above the discharge level. Swivel joints shall be below the

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discharge level and shall be of metal-to-metal or metal-to-plastic type as required for the application. Nuts shall have flats for wrench grip. Outlets shall have internal pipe thread, except that when required for the application, the outlets shall have sockets for solder-joint connections. The depth of the water seal shall be not less than 2 inches. The interior diameter shall be not more than 1/8 inch over or under the nominal size, and interior surfaces shall be reasonably smooth throughout. A copper alloy "P" trap assembly consisting of an adjustable "P" trap and threaded trap wall nipple with cast brass wall flange shall be provided for lavatories. The assembly shall be a standard manufactured unit and may have a rubber-gasketed swivel joint.

2.9 WATER HEATERS

Water heater types and capacities shall be as indicated. Each water heater shall have replaceable anodes. Each primary water heater shall have controls with an adjustable range that includes 90 to 160 degrees F. Each gas-fired water heater and booster water heater shall have controls with an adjustable range that includes 120 to 180 degrees F. Hot water systems utilizing recirculation systems shall be tied into building off-hour controls. The thermal efficiencies and standby heat losses shall conform to TABLE III for each type of water heater specified. The only exception is that storage water heaters and hot water storage tanks having more than 500 gallons storage capacity need not meet the standard loss requirement if the tank surface area is insulated to R-12.5 and if a standing light is not used. Plastic materials polyetherimide (PEI) and polyethersulfone (PES) are forbidden to be used for vent piping of combustion gases. A factory pre-charged expansion tank shall be installed on the cold water supply to each water heater. Expansion tanks shall be specifically designed for use on potable water systems and shall be rated for 200 degrees F water temperature and 150 psi working pressure. The expansion tank size and acceptance volume shall be as indicated.

2.9.1 Phenolic Resin Coatings for Heater Tubes

The phenolic resin coating system shall be applied at either the coil or coating manufacturer's factory in accordance with manufacturer's standard proven production process. The coating system shall be a product specifically intended for use on the material the water heating tubes/coils are made of and shall be acceptable for use in potable water systems. The coating system shall be capable of withstanding temperatures up to 400 degrees F dry bulb; and meet the requirements of 21 CFR 175.

2.9.1.1 Standard Product

Provide a phenolic resin coating system that is a standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacturing of products that are of a similar material, design and workmanship.

Standard products are defined as components and equipment that have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use in similar applications of similar size for at least two years before bid opening.

Prior to this two year period, these standard products were sold on the commercial market using advertisements in manufacturers' catalogs or brochures. These manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures shall have been copyrighted documents or be identified with a manufacturer's document number.

2.10 DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE METER

Cold water meters 2 inches and smaller shall be positive displacement type conforming to AWWA C700. Cold water meters 2-1/2 inches and larger shall be turbine type conforming to AWWA C701. Meter register may be round or straight reading type. Meter shall be provided with a pulse generator, remote readout register and all necessary wiring and accessories.

2.11 ELECTRICAL WORK

Provide electrical motor driven equipment specified complete with motors, motor starters, and controls as specified herein and in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Provide internal wiring for components of packaged equipment as an integral part of the equipment. Provide high efficiency type, single-phase, fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors, including motors that are part of a system, corresponding to the applications in accordance with NEMA MG 11. In addition to the requirements of Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, provide polyphase, squirrel-cage medium induction motors with continuous ratings, including motors that are part of a system, that meet the efficiency ratings for premium efficiency motors in accordance with NEMA MG 1. Provide motors in accordance with NEMA MG 1 and of sufficient size to drive the load at the specified capacity without exceeding the nameplate rating of the motor.

Motors shall be rated for continuous duty with the enclosure specified. Motor duty requirements shall allow for maximum frequency start-stop operation and minimum encountered interval between start and stop. Motor torque shall be capable of accelerating the connected load within 20 seconds with 80 percent of the rated voltage maintained at motor terminals during one starting period. Motor bearings shall be fitted with grease supply fittings and grease relief to outside of the enclosure.

Controllers and contactors shall have auxiliary contacts for use with the controls provided. Manual or automatic control and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified and any control wiring required for controls and devices specified, but not shown, shall be provided. For packaged equipment, the manufacturer shall provide controllers, including the required monitors and timed restart.

Power wiring and conduit for field installed equipment shall be provided under and conform to the requirements of Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.12 MISCELLANEOUS PIPING ITEMS

2.12.1 Escutcheon Plates

Provide one piece or split hinge metal plates for piping entering floors, walls, and ceilings in exposed spaces. Provide chromium-plated on copper alloy plates or polished stainless steel finish in finished spaces. Provide paint finish on plates in unfinished spaces.

2.12.2 Pipe Sleeves

Provide where piping passes entirely through walls, ceilings, roofs, and floors. Sleeves are not required where drain, waste, and vent (DWV) piping passes through concrete floor slabs located on grade, except where

penetrating a membrane waterproof floor.

2.12.2.1 Sleeves in Masonry and Concrete

Provide steel pipe sleeves or schedule 40 PVC plastic pipe sleeves. Sleeves are not required where drain, waste, and vent (DWV) piping passes through concrete floor slabs located on grade. Core drilling of masonry and concrete may be provided in lieu of pipe sleeves when cavities in the core-drilled hole are completely grouted smooth.

2.12.2.2 Sleeves Not in Masonry and Concrete

Provide 26 gage galvanized steel sheet or PVC plastic pipe sleeves.

2.12.3 Pipe Hangers (Supports)

Provide MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69, Type 1 with adjustable type steel support rods, except as specified or indicated otherwise. Attach to steel joists with Type 19 or 23 clamps and retaining straps. Attach to Steel W or S beams with Type 21, 28, 29, or 30 clamps. Attach to steel angles and vertical web steel channels with Type 20 clamp with beam clamp channel adapter. Attach to horizontal web steel channel and wood with drilled hole on centerline and double nut and washer. Attach to concrete with Type 18 insert or drilled expansion anchor. Provide Type 40 insulation protection shield for insulated piping.

2.12.4 Nameplates

Provide 0.125 inch thick melamine laminated plastic nameplates, black matte finish with white center core, for equipment, gages, thermometers, and valves; valves in supplies to faucets will not require nameplates. Accurately align lettering and engrave minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block lettering into the white core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be 1.0 by 2.5 inches. Key nameplates to a chart and schedule for each system. Frame charts and schedules under glass and place where directed near each system. Furnish two copies of each chart and schedule.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Piping located in air plenums shall conform to NFPA 90A requirements. Piping located in shafts that constitute air ducts or that enclose air ducts shall be noncombustible in accordance with NFPA 90A. Installation of plastic pipe where in compliance with NFPA may be installed in accordance with PPFA-01. The plumbing system shall be installed complete with necessary fixtures, fittings, traps, valves, and accessories. Water and drainage piping shall be extended 5 feet outside the building, unless otherwise indicated. A ball valve and drain shall be installed on the water service line inside the building approximately 6 inches above the floor from point of entry. Piping shall be connected to the exterior service lines or capped or plugged if the exterior service is not in place.

Sewer and water pipes shall be laid in separate trenches, except when otherwise shown. Exterior underground utilities shall be at least 12 inches below the average local frost depth or as indicated on the drawings. If trenches are closed or the pipes are otherwise covered before being connected to the service lines, the location of the end of each plumbing utility shall be marked with a stake or other acceptable means. Valves shall be installed with control no lower than the valve body.

3.1.1 Water Pipe, Fittings, and Connections

3.1.1.1 Utilities

The piping shall be extended to fixtures, outlets, and equipment. The hot-water and cold-water piping system shall be arranged and installed to permit draining. The supply line to each item of equipment or fixture, except faucets, flush valves, or other control valves which are supplied with integral stops, shall be equipped with a shutoff valve to enable isolation of the item for repair and maintenance without interfering with operation of other equipment or fixtures. Supply piping to fixtures, faucets, hydrants, shower heads, and flushing devices shall be anchored to prevent movement.

3.1.1.2 Cutting and Repairing

The work shall be carefully laid out in advance, and unnecessary cutting of construction shall be avoided. Damage to building, piping, wiring, or equipment as a result of cutting shall be repaired by mechanics skilled in the trade involved.

3.1.1.3 Protection of Fixtures, Materials, and Equipment

Pipe openings shall be closed with caps or plugs during installation. Fixtures and equipment shall be tightly covered and protected against dirt, water, chemicals, and mechanical injury. Upon completion of the work, the fixtures, materials, and equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned, adjusted, and operated. Safety guards shall be provided for exposed rotating equipment.

3.1.1.4 Mains, Branches, and Runouts

Piping shall be installed as indicated. Pipe shall be accurately cut and worked into place without springing or forcing. Structural portions of the building shall not be weakened. Aboveground piping shall run parallel with the lines of the building, unless otherwise indicated. Branch pipes from service lines may be taken from top, bottom, or side of main, using crossover fittings required by structural or installation conditions. Supply pipes, valves, and fittings shall be kept a sufficient distance from other work and other services to permit not less than 1/2 inch between finished covering on the different services. Bare and insulated water lines shall not bear directly against building structural elements so as to transmit sound to the structure or to prevent flexible movement of the lines. Water pipe shall not be buried in or under floors unless specifically indicated or approved. Changes in pipe sizes shall be made with reducing fittings. Use of bushings will not be permitted except for use in situations in which standard factory fabricated components are furnished to accommodate specific accepted installation practice. Change in direction shall be made with fittings, except that bending of pipe 4 inches and smaller will be permitted, provided a pipe bender is used and wide sweep bends are formed. The center-line radius of bends shall be not less than six diameters of the pipe. Bent pipe showing kinks, wrinkles, flattening, or other malformations will not be acceptable.

3.1.1.5 Pipe Drains

Pipe drains indicated shall consist of 3/4 inch hose bibb with renewable seat and ball valve ahead of hose bibb. At other low points, 3/4 inch

brass plugs or caps shall be provided. Disconnection of the supply piping at the fixture is an acceptable drain.

3.1.1.6 Expansion and Contraction of Piping

Allowance shall be made throughout for expansion and contraction of water pipe. Each hot-water and hot-water circulation riser shall have expansion loops or other provisions such as offsets, changes in direction, etc., where indicated and/or required. Risers shall be securely anchored as required or where indicated to force expansion to loops. Branch connections from risers shall be made with ample swing or offset to avoid undue strain on fittings or short pipe lengths. Horizontal runs of pipe over 50 feet in length shall be anchored to the wall or the supporting construction about midway on the run to force expansion, evenly divided, toward the ends. Sufficient flexibility shall be provided on branch runouts from mains and risers to provide for expansion and contraction of piping. Flexibility shall be provided by installing one or more turns in the line so that piping will spring enough to allow for expansion without straining. If mechanical grooved pipe coupling systems are provided, the deviation from design requirements for expansion and contraction may be allowed pending approval of Contracting Officer.

3.1.1.7 Thrust Restraint

Plugs, caps, tees, valves and bends deflecting 11.25 degrees or more, either vertically or horizontally, in waterlines 4 inches in diameter or larger shall be provided with thrust blocks, where indicated, to prevent movement. Thrust blocking shall be concrete of a mix not leaner than: 1 cement, 2-1/2 sand, 5 gravel; and having a compressive strength of not less than 2000 psi after 28 days. Blocking shall be placed between solid ground and the fitting to be anchored. Unless otherwise indicated or directed, the base and thrust bearing sides of the thrust block shall be poured against undisturbed earth. The side of the thrust block not subject to thrust shall be poured against forms. The area of bearing will be as shown. Blocking shall be placed so that the joints of the fitting are accessible for repair. Steel rods and clamps, protected by galvanizing or by coating with bituminous paint, shall be used to anchor vertical down bends into gravity thrust blocks.

3.1.1.8 Commercial-Type Water Hammer Arresters

Commercial-type water hammer arresters shall be provided on hot- and cold-water supplies and shall be located as generally indicated, with precise location and sizing to be in accordance with PDI WH 201. Water hammer arresters, where concealed, shall be accessible by means of access doors or removable panels. Commercial-type water hammer arresters shall conform to ASSE 1010. Vertical capped pipe columns will not be permitted.

3.1.2 Joints

Installation of pipe and fittings shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Mitering of joints for elbows and notching of straight runs of pipe for tees will not be permitted. Joints shall be made up with fittings of compatible material and made for the specific purpose intended.

3.1.2.1 Threaded

Threaded joints shall have American Standard taper pipe threads conforming

to ASME B1.20.1. Only male pipe threads shall be coated with graphite or with an approved graphite compound, or with an inert filler and oil, or shall have a polytetrafluoroethylene tape applied.

3.1.2.2 Mechanical Couplings

Mechanical couplings may be used in conjunction with grooved pipe for aboveground, ferrous or non-ferrous, domestic hot and cold water systems, in lieu of unions, brazed, soldered, welded, flanged, or threaded joints.

Mechanical couplings are permitted in accessible locations including behind access plates. Flexible grooved joints will not be permitted, except as vibration isolators adjacent to mechanical equipment. Rigid grooved joints shall incorporate an angle bolt pad design which maintains metal-to-metal contact with equal amount of pad offset of housings upon installation to ensure positive rigid clamping of the pipe.

Designs which can only clamp on the bottom of the groove or which utilize gripping teeth or jaws, or which use misaligned housing bolt holes, or which require a torque wrench or torque specifications will not be permitted.

Rigid grooved pipe couplings shall be for use with grooved end pipes, fittings, valves and strainers. Rigid couplings shall be designed for not less than 125 psi service and appropriate for static head plus the pumping head, and shall provide a watertight joint.

Grooved fittings and couplings, and grooving tools shall be provided from the same manufacturer. Segmentally welded elbows shall not be used. Grooves shall be prepared in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's latest published standards. Grooving shall be performed by qualified grooving operators having demonstrated proper grooving procedures in accordance with the tool manufacturer's recommendations.

The Contracting Officer shall be notified 24 hours in advance of test to demonstrate operator's capability, and the test shall be performed at the work site, if practical, or at a site agreed upon. The operator shall demonstrate the ability to properly adjust the grooving tool, groove the pipe, and to verify the groove dimensions in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's specifications.

3.1.2.3 Unions and Flanges

Unions, flanges and mechanical couplings shall not be concealed in walls, ceilings, or partitions. Unions shall be used on pipe sizes 2-1/2 inches and smaller; flanges shall be used on pipe sizes 3 inches and larger.

3.1.2.4 Grooved Mechanical Joints

Grooves shall be prepared according to the coupling manufacturer's instructions. Grooved fittings, couplings, and grooving tools shall be products of the same manufacturer. Pipe and groove dimensions shall comply with the tolerances specified by the coupling manufacturer. The diameter of grooves made in the field shall be measured using a "go/no-go" gauge, vernier or dial caliper, narrow-land micrometer, or other method specifically approved by the coupling manufacturer for the intended application. Groove width and dimension of groove from end of pipe shall be measured and recorded for each change in grooving tool setup to verify compliance with coupling manufacturer's tolerances. Grooved joints shall not be used in concealed locations.

3.1.2.5 Cast Iron Soil, Waste and Vent Pipe

Bell and spigot compression and hubless gasketed clamp joints for soil, waste and vent piping shall be installed per the manufacturer's recommendations.

- 3.1.2.6 Copper Tube and Pipe
 - a. Brazed. Brazed joints shall be made in conformance with AWS B2.2, MSS SP-73, and CDA A4015 with flux and are acceptable for all pipe sizes. Copper to copper joints shall include the use of copper-phosphorus or copper-phosphorus-silver brazing metal without flux. Brazing of dissimilar metals (copper to bronze or brass) shall include the use of flux with either a copper-phosphorus, copper-phosphorus-silver or a silver brazing filler metal.
 - b. Soldered. Soldered joints shall be made with flux and are only acceptable for piping 2 inches and smaller. Soldered joints shall conform to ASME B31.5 and CDA A4015. Soldered joints shall not be used in compressed air piping between the air compressor and the receiver.
 - c. Copper Tube Extracted Joint. Mechanically extracted joints shall be made in accordance with ICC IPC.
 - d. Press connection. Copper press connections shall be made in strict accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions for manufactured rated size. The joints shall be pressed using the tool(s) approved by the manufacturer of that joint. Minimum distance between fittings shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

3.1.2.7 PVC Pipe

PVC pipe shall have joints made with solvent cement elastomeric, threading, (threading of Schedule 80 Pipe is allowed only where required for disconnection and inspection; threading of Schedule 40 Pipe is not allowed), or mated flanged.

3.1.2.8 Other Joint Methods

3.1.3 Dissimilar Pipe Materials

Connections between ferrous and non-ferrous copper water pipe shall be made with dielectric unions or flange waterways. Dielectric waterways shall have temperature and pressure rating equal to or greater than that specified for the connecting piping. Waterways shall have metal connections on both ends suited to match connecting piping. Dielectric waterways shall be internally lined with an insulator specifically designed to prevent current flow between dissimilar metals. Dielectric flanges shall meet the performance requirements described herein for dielectric waterways. Connecting joints between plastic and metallic pipe shall be made with transition fitting for the specific purpose.

3.1.4 Corrosion Protection for Buried Pipe and Fittings

Ductile iron, cast iron, and steel pipe, fittings, and joints shall have a protective coating. Additionally, ductile iron, cast iron, and steel pressure pipe shall have a cathodic protection system and joint bonding.

Coatings shall be selected, applied, and inspected in accordance with NACE SP0169 and as otherwise specified. The pipe shall be cleaned and the coating system applied prior to pipe tightness testing. Joints and fittings shall be cleaned and the coating system applied after pipe tightness testing. For tape coating systems, the tape shall conform to AWWA C203 and shall be applied with a 50 percent overlap. Primer utilized with tape type coating systems shall be as recommended by the tape manufacturer.

3.1.5 Pipe Sleeves and Flashing

Pipe sleeves shall be furnished and set in their proper and permanent location.

3.1.5.1 Sleeve Requirements

Unless indicated otherwise, provide pipe sleeves meeting the following requirements:

Secure sleeves in position and location during construction. Provide sleeves of sufficient length to pass through entire thickness of walls, ceilings, roofs, and floors.

A modular mechanical type sealing assembly may be installed in lieu of a waterproofing clamping flange and caulking and sealing of annular space between pipe and sleeve. The seals shall consist of interlocking synthetic rubber links shaped to continuously fill the annular space between the pipe and sleeve using galvanized steel bolts, nuts, and pressure plates. The links shall be loosely assembled with bolts to form a continuous rubber belt around the pipe with a pressure plate under each bolt head and each nut. After the seal assembly is properly positioned in the sleeve, tightening of the bolt shall cause the rubber sealing elements to expand and provide a watertight seal between the pipe and the sleeve. Each seal assembly shall be sized as recommended by the manufacturer to fit the pipe and sleeve involved.

Sleeves shall not be installed in structural members, except where indicated or approved. Rectangular and square openings shall be as detailed. Each sleeve shall extend through its respective floor, or roof, and shall be cut flush with each surface, except for special circumstances. Pipe sleeves passing through floors in wet areas such as mechanical equipment rooms, lavatories, kitchens, and other plumbing fixture areas shall extend a minimum of 4 inches above the finished floor.

Unless otherwise indicated, sleeves shall be of a size to provide a minimum of one inch clearance between bare pipe or insulation and inside of sleeve or between insulation and inside of sleeve. Sleeves in bearing walls and concrete slab on grade floors shall be steel pipe or cast-iron pipe. Sleeves in nonbearing walls or ceilings may be steel pipe, cast-iron pipe, galvanized sheet metal with lock-type longitudinal seam, or plastic.

Except as otherwise specified, the annular space between pipe and sleeve, or between jacket over insulation and sleeve, shall be sealed as indicated with sealants conforming to ASTM C 920 and with a primer, backstop material and surface preparation as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS. The annular space between pipe and sleeve, between bare insulation and sleeve or between jacket over insulation and sleeve shall not be sealed for interior walls which are not designated as fire rated.

Sleeves through below-grade walls in contact with earth shall be recessed 1/2 inch from wall surfaces on both sides. Annular space between pipe and sleeve shall be filled with backing material and sealants in the joint between the pipe and wall as specified above. Sealant selected for the earth side of the wall shall be compatible with dampproofing/waterproofing materials that are to be applied over the joint sealant. Pipe sleeves in fire-rated walls shall conform to the requirements in Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

3.1.5.2 Flashing Requirements

Pipes passing through roof shall be installed through a 16 ounce copper flashing, each within an integral skirt or flange. Flashing shall be suitably formed, and the skirt or flange shall extend not less than 8 inches from the pipe and shall be set over the roof or floor membrane in a solid coating of bituminous cement. The flashing shall extend up the pipe a minimum of 10 inches. For cleanouts, the flashing shall be turned down into the hub and caulked after placing the ferrule. Pipes passing through pitched roofs shall be flashed, using lead or copper flashing, with an adjustable integral flange of adequate size to extend not less than 8 inches from the pipe in all directions and lapped into the roofing to provide a watertight seal. The annular space between the flashing and the bare pipe or between the flashing and the metal-jacket-covered insulation shall be sealed as indicated. Flashing for dry vents shall be turned down into the pipe to form a waterproof joint. Pipes, up to and including 10 inches in diameter, passing through roof or floor waterproofing membrane may be installed through a cast-iron sleeve with caulking recess, anchor lugs, flashing-clamp device, and pressure ring with brass bolts. Flashing shield shall be fitted into the sleeve clamping device. Pipes passing through wall waterproofing membrane shall be sleeved as described above. A waterproofing clamping flange shall be installed.

3.1.5.3 Waterproofing

Waterproofing at floor-mounted water closets shall be accomplished by forming a flashing guard from soft-tempered sheet copper. The center of the sheet shall be perforated and turned down approximately 1-1/2 inches to fit between the outside diameter of the drainpipe and the inside diameter of the cast-iron or steel pipe sleeve. The turned-down portion of the flashing guard shall be embedded in sealant to a depth of approximately 1-1/2 inches; then the sealant shall be finished off flush to floor level between the flashing guard and drainpipe. The flashing guard of sheet copper shall extend not less than 8 inches from the drainpipe and shall be lapped between the floor membrane in a solid coating of bituminous cement. If cast-iron water closet floor flanges are used, the space between the pipe sleeve and drainpipe shall be sealed with sealant and the flashing quard shall be upturned approximately 1-1/2 inches to fit the outside diameter of the drainpipe and the inside diameter of the water closet floor flange. The upturned portion of the sheet fitted into the floor flange shall be sealed.

3.1.5.4 Optional Counterflashing

Instead of turning the flashing down into a dry vent pipe, or caulking and sealing the annular space between the pipe and flashing or metal-jacket-covered insulation and flashing, counterflashing may be accomplished by utilizing the following:

a. A standard roof coupling for threaded pipe up to 6 inches in diameter.

- b. A tack-welded or banded-metal rain shield around the pipe.
- 3.1.5.5 Pipe Penetrations of Slab on Grade Floors

Where pipes, fixture drains, floor drains, cleanouts or similar items penetrate slab on grade floors, except at penetrations of floors with waterproofing membrane as specified in paragraphs Flashing Requirements and Waterproofing, a groove 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide by 1/4 to 3/8 inch deep shall be formed around the pipe, fitting or drain. The groove shall be filled with a sealant as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

3.1.5.6 Pipe Penetrations

Provide sealants for all pipe penetrations. All pipe penetrations shall be sealed to prevent infiltration of air, insects, and vermin.

3.1.6 Fire Seal

Where pipes pass through fire walls, fire-partitions, fire-rated pipe chase walls or floors above grade, a fire seal shall be provided as specified in Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

- 3.1.7 Supports
- 3.1.7.1 General

Hangers used to support piping 2 inches and larger shall be fabricated to permit adequate adjustment after erection while still supporting the load. Pipe guides and anchors shall be installed to keep pipes in accurate alignment, to direct the expansion movement, and to prevent buckling, swaying, and undue strain. Piping subjected to vertical movement when operating temperatures exceed ambient temperatures shall be supported by variable spring hangers and supports or by constant support hangers. In the support of multiple pipe runs on a common base member, a clip or clamp shall be used where each pipe crosses the base support member. Spacing of the base support members shall not exceed the hanger and support spacing required for an individual pipe in the multiple pipe run. Threaded sections of rods shall not be formed or bent.

3.1.7.2 Pipe Supports and Structural Bracing, Seismic Requirements

Piping and attached valves shall be supported and braced to resist seismic loads. Structural steel required for reinforcement to properly support piping, headers, and equipment, but not shown, shall be provided. Material used for supports shall be as specified in Section 05 50 13 MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS.

3.1.7.3 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Installation of pipe hangers, inserts and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69, except as modified herein.

- a. Types 5, 12, and 26 shall not be used.
- b. Type 3 shall not be used on insulated pipe.
- c. Type 18 inserts shall be secured to concrete forms before concrete is placed. Continuous inserts which allow more adjustment may be used if

they otherwise meet the requirements for type 18 inserts.

- d. Type 19 and 23 C-clamps shall be torqued per MSS SP-69 and shall have both locknuts and retaining devices furnished by the manufacturer. Field-fabricated C-clamp bodies or retaining devices are not acceptable.
- e. Type 20 attachments used on angles and channels shall be furnished with an added malleable-iron heel plate or adapter.
- f. Type 24 may be used only on trapeze hanger systems or on fabricated frames.
- g. Type 39 saddles shall be used on insulated pipe 4 inches and larger when the temperature of the medium is 60 degrees F or higher. Type 39 saddles shall be welded to the pipe.
- h. Type 40 shields shall:
 - (1) Be used on insulated pipe less than 4 inches.

(2) Be used on insulated pipe 4 inches and larger when the temperature of the medium is 60 degrees F or less.

(3) Have a high density insert for all pipe sizes. High density inserts shall have a density of 8 pcf or greater.

- i. Horizontal pipe supports shall be spaced as specified in MSS SP-69 and a support shall be installed not over 1 foot from the pipe fitting joint at each change in direction of the piping. Pipe supports shall be spaced not over 5 feet apart at valves. Operating temperatures in determining hanger spacing for PVC or CPVC pipe shall be 120 degrees F for PVC and 180 degrees F for CPVC. Horizontal pipe runs shall include allowances for expansion and contraction.
- j. Vertical pipe shall be supported at each floor, except at slab-on-grade, at intervals of not more than 15 feet nor more than 8 feet from end of risers, and at vent terminations. Vertical pipe risers shall include allowances for expansion and contraction.
- k. Type 35 guides using steel, reinforced polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or graphite slides shall be provided to allow longitudinal pipe movement. Slide materials shall be suitable for the system operating temperatures, atmospheric conditions, and bearing loads encountered. Lateral restraints shall be provided as needed. Where steel slides do not require provisions for lateral restraint the following may be used:
 - (1) On pipe 4 inches and larger when the temperature of the medium is 60 degrees F or higher, a Type 39 saddle, welded to the pipe, may freely rest on a steel plate.
 - (2) On pipe less than 4 inches a Type 40 shield, attached to the pipe or insulation, may freely rest on a steel plate.
 - (3) On pipe 4 inches and larger carrying medium less that 60 degrees F a Type 40 shield, attached to the pipe or insulation, may freely rest on a steel plate.
- 1. Pipe hangers on horizontal insulated pipe shall be the size of the outside diameter of the insulation. The insulation shall be continuous

through the hanger on all pipe sizes and applications.

- m. Where there are high system temperatures and welding to piping is not desirable, the type 35 guide shall include a pipe cradle, welded to the guide structure and strapped securely to the pipe. The pipe shall be separated from the slide material by at least 4 inches or by an amount adequate for the insulation, whichever is greater.
- n. Hangers and supports for plastic pipe shall not compress, distort, cut or abrade the piping, and shall allow free movement of pipe except where otherwise required in the control of expansion/contraction.

3.1.7.4 Structural Attachments

Attachment to building structure concrete and masonry shall be by cast-in concrete inserts, built-in anchors, or masonry anchor devices. Inserts and anchors shall be applied with a safety factor not less than 5. Supports shall not be attached to metal decking. Supports shall not be attached to the underside of concrete filled floor or concrete roof decks unless approved by the Contracting Officer. Masonry anchors for overhead applications shall be constructed of ferrous materials only.

3.1.8 Welded Installation

Plumbing pipe weldments shall be as indicated. Changes in direction of piping shall be made with welding fittings only; mitering or notching pipe to form elbows and tees or other similar type construction will not be permitted. Branch connection may be made with either welding tees or forged branch outlet fittings. Branch outlet fittings shall be forged, flared for improvement of flow where attached to the run, and reinforced against external strains. Beveling, alignment, heat treatment, and inspection of weld shall conform to ASME B31.1. Weld defects shall be removed and repairs made to the weld, or the weld joints shall be entirely removed and rewelded. After filler metal has been removed from its original package, it shall be protected or stored so that its characteristics or welding properties are not affected. Electrodes that have been wetted or that have lost any of their coating shall not be used.

3.1.9 Pipe Cleanouts

Pipe cleanouts shall be the same size as the pipe except that cleanout plugs larger than 4 inches will not be required. A cleanout installed in connection with cast-iron soil pipe shall consist of a long-sweep 1/4 bend or one or two 1/8 bends extended to the place shown. An extra-heavy cast-brass or cast-iron ferrule with countersunk cast-brass head screw plug shall be caulked into the hub of the fitting and shall be flush with the floor. Cleanouts in connection with other pipe, where indicated, shall be T-pattern, 90-degree branch drainage fittings with cast-brass screw plugs, except plastic plugs shall be installed in plastic pipe. Plugs shall be the same size as the pipe up to and including 4 inches. Cleanout tee branches with screw plug shall be installed at the foot of soil and waste stacks, at the foot of interior downspouts, on each connection to building drain outside the building. Cleanout tee branches may be omitted on stacks in single story buildings with slab-on-grade construction or where less than

18 inches of crawl space is provided under the floor. Cleanouts on pipe concealed in partitions shall be provided with chromium plated bronze, nickel bronze, nickel brass or stainless steel flush type access cover plates. Round access covers shall be provided and secured to plugs with securing screw. Square access covers may be provided with matching frames, anchoring lugs and cover screws. Cleanouts in finished walls shall have access covers and frames installed flush with the finished wall. Cleanouts installed in finished floors subject to foot traffic shall be provided with a chrome-plated cast brass, nickel brass, or nickel bronze cover secured to the plug or cover frame and set flush with the finished floor. Heads of fastening screws shall not project above the cover surface. Where cleanouts are provided with adjustable heads, the heads shall be cast iron or plastic.

3.2 WATER HEATERS AND HOT WATER STORAGE TANKS

3.2.1 Relief Valves

No valves shall be installed between a relief valve and its water heater or storage tank. The P&T relief valve shall be installed where the valve actuator comes in contact with the hottest water in the heater. Whenever possible, the relief valve shall be installed directly in a tapping in the tank or heater; otherwise, the P&T valve shall be installed in the hot-water outlet piping. A vacuum relief valve shall be provided on the cold water supply line to the hot-water storage tank or water heater and mounted above and within 6 inches above the top of the tank or water heater.

3.2.2 Installation of Gas- and Oil-Fired Water Heater

Installation shall conform to NFPA 54 for gas fired and NFPA 31 for oil fired. Storage water heaters that are not equipped with integral heat traps and having vertical pipe risers shall be installed with heat traps directly on both the inlet and outlet. Circulating systems need not have heat traps installed. An acceptable heat trap may be a piping arrangement such as elbows connected so that the inlet and outlet piping make vertically upward runs of not less than 24 inches just before turning downward or directly horizontal into the water heater's inlet and outlet fittings. Commercially available heat traps, specifically designed by the manufacturer for the purpose of effectively restricting the natural tendency of hot water to rise through vertical inlet and outlet piping during standby periods may also be approved.

3.2.3 Heat Traps

Piping to and from each water heater and hot water storage tank shall be routed horizontally and downward a minimum of 2 feet before turning in an upward direction.

3.2.4 Connections to Water Heaters

Connections of metallic pipe to water heaters shall be made with dielectric unions or flanges.

3.2.5 Expansion Tank

A pre-charged expansion tank shall be installed on the cold water supply between the water heater inlet and the cold water supply shut-off valve. The Contractor shall adjust the expansion tank air pressure, as recommended by the tank manufacturer, to match incoming water pressure.

3.2.6 Direct Fired and Domestic Water Heaters

Notify the Contracting Officer when any direct fired domestic water heater

over 400,000 BTU/hour is operational and ready to be inspected and certified.

3.3 FIXTURES AND FIXTURE TRIMMINGS

Polished chromium-plated pipe, valves, and fittings shall be provided where exposed to view. Angle stops, straight stops, stops integral with the faucets, or concealed type of lock-shield, and loose-key pattern stops for supplies with threaded, sweat or solvent weld inlets shall be furnished and installed with fixtures. Where connections between copper tubing and faucets are made by rubber compression fittings, a beading tool shall be used to mechanically deform the tubing above the compression fitting. Exposed traps and supply pipes for fixtures and equipment shall be connected to the rough piping systems at the wall, unless otherwise specified under the item. Floor and wall escutcheons shall be as specified. Drain lines and hot water lines of fixtures for handicapped personnel shall be insulated and do not require polished chrome finish. Plumbing fixtures and accessories shall be installed within the space shown.

3.3.1 Fixture Connections

Where space limitations prohibit standard fittings in conjunction with the cast-iron floor flange, special short-radius fittings shall be provided. Connections between earthenware fixtures and flanges on soil pipe shall be made gastight and watertight with a closet-setting compound or neoprene gasket and seal. Use of natural rubber gaskets or putty will not be permitted. Fixtures with outlet flanges shall be set the proper distance from floor or wall to make a first-class joint with the closet-setting compound or gasket and fixture used.

3.3.2 Flushometer Valves

Flushometer valves shall be secured to prevent movement by anchoring the long finished top spud connecting tube to wall adjacent to valve with approved metal bracket. Flushometer valves for water closets shall be installed 39 inches above the floor, except at water closets intended for use by the physically handicapped where flushometer valves shall be mounted at approximately 30 inches above the floor and arranged to avoid interference with grab bars. In addition, for water closets intended for handicap use, the flush valve handle shall be installed on the wide side of the enclosure.

3.3.3 Height of Fixture Rims Above Floor

Lavatories shall be mounted with rim 31 inches above finished floor. Wall-hung drinking fountains and water coolers shall be installed with rim 42 inches above floor. Wall-hung service sinks shall be mounted with rim 28 inches above the floor. Installation of fixtures for use by the physically handicapped shall be in accordance with ICC A117.1.

3.3.4 Shower Bath Outfits

The area around the water supply piping to the mixing valves and behind the escutcheon plate shall be made watertight by caulking or gasketing.

3.3.5 Fixture Supports

Fixture supports for off-the-floor lavatories, urinals, water closets, and other fixtures of similar size, design, and use, shall be of the

chair-carrier type. The carrier shall provide the necessary means of mounting the fixture, with a foot or feet to anchor the assembly to the floor slab. Adjustability shall be provided to locate the fixture at the desired height and in proper relation to the wall. Support plates, in lieu of chair carrier, shall be fastened to the wall structure only where it is not possible to anchor a floor-mounted chair carrier to the floor slab.

3.3.5.1 Support for Solid Masonry Construction

Chair carrier shall be anchored to the floor slab. Where a floor-anchored chair carrier cannot be used, a suitable wall plate shall be imbedded in the masonry wall.

3.3.5.2 Support for Concrete-Masonry Wall Construction

Chair carrier shall be anchored to floor slab. Where a floor-anchored chair carrier cannot be used, a suitable wall plate shall be fastened to the concrete wall using through bolts and a back-up plate.

3.3.5.3 Support for Steel Stud Frame Partitions

Chair carrier shall be used. The anchor feet and tubular uprights shall be of the heavy duty design; and feet (bases) shall be steel and welded to a square or rectangular steel tube upright. Wall plates, in lieu of floor-anchored chair carriers, shall be used only if adjoining steel partition studs are suitably reinforced to support a wall plate bolted to these studs.

3.3.5.4 Support for Wood Stud Construction

Where floor is a concrete slab, a floor-anchored chair carrier shall be used. Where entire construction is wood, wood crosspieces shall be installed. Fixture hanger plates, supports, brackets, or mounting lugs shall be fastened with not less than No. 10 wood screws, 1/4 inch thick minimum steel hanger, or toggle bolts with nut. The wood crosspieces shall extend the full width of the fixture and shall be securely supported.

3.3.5.5 Wall-Mounted Water Closet Gaskets

Where wall-mounted water closets are provided, reinforced wax, treated felt, or neoprene gaskets shall be provided. The type of gasket furnished shall be as recommended by the chair-carrier manufacturer.

3.3.6 Backflow Prevention Devices

Plumbing fixtures, equipment, and pipe connections shall not cross connect or interconnect between a potable water supply and any source of nonpotable water. Backflow preventers shall be installed where indicated and in accordance with ICC IPC at all other locations necessary to preclude a cross-connect or interconnect between a potable water supply and any nonpotable substance. In addition backflow preventers shall be installed at all locations where the potable water outlet is below the flood level of the equipment, or where the potable water outlet will be located below the level of the nonpotable substance. Backflow preventers shall be located so that no part of the device will be submerged. Backflow preventers shall be of sufficient size to allow unrestricted flow of water to the equipment, and preclude the backflow of any nonpotable substance into the potable water system. Bypass piping shall not be provided around backflow preventers. Access shall be provided for maintenance and testing. Each device shall be a standard commercial unit.

3.3.7 Access Panels

Access panels shall be provided for concealed valves and controls, or any item requiring inspection or maintenance. Access panels shall be of sufficient size and located so that the concealed items may be serviced, maintained, or replaced.

3.3.8 Sight Drains

Sight drains shall be installed so that the indirect waste will terminate 2 inches above the flood rim of the funnel to provide an acceptable air gap.

3.3.9 Traps

Each trap shall be placed as near to the fixture as possible, and no fixture shall be double-trapped. Traps installed on cast-iron soil pipe shall be cast iron. Traps installed on steel pipe or copper tubing shall be recess-drainage pattern, or brass-tube type. Traps installed on plastic pipe may be plastic conforming to ASTM D 3311. Traps for acid-resisting waste shall be of the same material as the pipe.

3.3.10 Shower Pans

Before installing shower pan, subfloor shall be free of projections such as nail heads or rough edges of aggregate. Drain shall be a bolt-down, clamping-ring type with weepholes, installed so the lip of the subdrain is flush with subfloor.

3.3.10.1 General

The floor of each individual shower, the shower-area portion of combination shower and drying room, and the entire shower and drying room where the two are not separated by curb or partition, shall be made watertight with a shower pan fabricated in place. The shower pan material shall be cut to size and shape of the area indicated, in one piece to the maximum extent practicable, allowing a minimum of 6 inches for turnup on walls or partitions, and shall be folded over the curb with an approximate return of 1/4 of curb height. The upstands shall be placed behind any wall or partition finish. Subflooring shall be smooth and clean, with nailheads driven flush with surface, and shall be sloped to drain. Shower pans shall be clamped to drains with the drain clamping ring.

3.3.10.2 Metal Shower Pans

When a shower pan of required size cannot be furnished in one piece, metal pieces shall be joined with a flintlock seam and soldered or burned. The corners shall be folded, not cut, and the corner seam shall be soldered or burned. Pans, including upstands, shall be coated on all surfaces with one brush coat of asphalt. Asphalt shall be applied evenly at not less than 1 gallon per 50 square feet. A layer of felt covered with building paper shall be placed between shower pans and wood floors. The joining surfaces of metal pan and drain shall be given a brush coat of asphalt after the pan is connected to the drain.

3.3.10.3 Nonplasticized Chlorinated Polyethylene Shower Pans

Corners of nonplasticized chlorinated polyethylene shower pans shall be folded against the upstand by making a pig-ear fold. Hot-air gun or heat lamp shall be used in making corner folds. Each pig-ear corner fold shall be nailed or stapled 1/2 inch from the upper edge to hold it in place. Nails shall be galvanized large-head roofing nails. On metal framing or studs, approved duct tape shall be used to secure pig-ear fold and membrane. Where no backing is provided between the studs, the membrane slack shall be taken up by pleating and stapling or nailing to studding 1/2 inch from upper edge. To adhere the membrane to vertical surfaces, the back of the membrane and the surface to which it will be applied shall be coated with adhesive that becomes dry to the touch in 5 to 10 minutes, after which the membrane shall be pressed into place. Surfaces to be solvent-welded shall be clean. Surfaces to be joined with xylene shall be initially sprayed and vigorously cleaned with a cotton cloth, followed by final coating of xylene and the joining of the surfaces by roller or equivalent means. If ambient or membrane temperatures are below 40 degrees ${\ensuremath{\mathsf{F}}}$ the membrane and the joint shall be heated prior to application of xylene. Heat may be applied with hot-air gun or heat lamp, taking precautions not to scorch the membrane. Adequate ventilation and wearing of gloves are required when working with xylene. Membrane shall be pressed into position on the drain body, and shall be cut and fit to match so that membrane can be properly clamped and an effective gasket-type seal provided. On wood subflooring, two layers of 15 pound dry felt shall be installed prior to installation of shower pan to ensure a smooth surface for installation.

3.3.10.4 Nonplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Shower Pans

Nonplasticized PVC shall be turned up behind walls or wall surfaces a distance of not less than 6 inches in room areas and 3 inches above curb level in curbed spaces with sufficient material to fold over and fasten to outside face of curb. Corners shall be pig-ear type and folded between pan and studs. Only top 1 inch of upstand shall be nailed to hold in place. Nails shall be galvanized large-head roofing type. Approved duct tape shall be used on metal framing or studs to secure pig-ear fold and membrane. Where no backing is provided between studs, the membrane slack shall be taken up by pleating and stapling or nailing to studding at top inch of upstand. To adhere the membrane to vertical surfaces, the back of the membrane and the surface to which it is to be applied shall be coated with adhesive that becomes dry to the touch in 5 to 10 minutes, after which the membrane shall be pressed into place. Trim for drain shall be exactly the size of drain opening. Bolt holes shall be pierced to accommodate bolts with a tight fit. Adhesive shall be used between pan and subdrain. Clamping ring shall be bolted firmly. A small amount of gravel or porous materials shall be placed at weepholes so that holes remain clear when setting bed is poured. Membrane shall be solvent welded with PVC solvent cement. Surfaces to be solvent welded shall be clean (free of grease and grime). Sheets shall be laid on a flat surface with an overlap of about 2 inches. Top edge shall be folded back and surface primed with a PVC primer. PVC cement shall be applied and surfaces immediately placed together, while still wet. Joint shall be lightly rolled with a paint roller, then as the joint sets shall be rolled firmly but not so hard as to distort the material. In long lengths, about 2 or 3 feet at a time shall be welded. On wood subflooring, two layers of 15 pound felt shall be installed prior to installation of shower pan to ensure a smooth surface installation.

3.4 VIBRATION-ABSORBING FEATURES

Mechanical equipment, including compressors and pumps, shall be isolated from the building structure by approved vibration-absorbing features, unless otherwise shown. Each foundation shall include an adequate number of standard isolation units. Each unit shall consist of machine and floor or foundation fastening, together with intermediate isolation material, and shall be a standard product with printed load rating. Piping connected to mechanical equipment shall be provided with flexible connectors.

3.5 WATER METER REMOTE READOUT REGISTER

The remote readout register shall be mounted at the location indicated or as directed by the Contracting Officer.

3.6 IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS

3.6.1 Identification Tags

Identification tags made of brass, engraved laminated plastic, or engraved anodized aluminum, indicating service and valve number shall be installed on valves, except those valves installed on supplies at plumbing fixtures. Tags shall be 1-3/8 inch minimum diameter, and marking shall be stamped or engraved. Indentations shall be black, for reading clarity. Tags shall be attached to valves with No. 12 AWG, copper wire, chrome-plated beaded chain, or plastic straps designed for that purpose.

3.6.2 Pipe Color Code Marking

Color code marking of piping shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.7 ESCUTCHEONS

Escutcheons shall be provided at finished surfaces where bare or insulated piping, exposed to view, passes through floors, walls, or ceilings, except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms. Escutcheons shall be fastened securely to pipe or pipe covering and shall be satin-finish, corrosion-resisting steel, polished chromium-plated zinc alloy, or polished chromium-plated copper alloy. Escutcheons shall be either one-piece or split-pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or setscrew.

3.8 PAINTING

Painting of pipes, hangers, supports, and other iron work, either in concealed spaces or exposed spaces, is specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.8.1 PAINTING OF NEW EQUIPMENT

New equipment painting shall be factory applied or shop applied, and shall be as specified herein, and provided under each individual section.

3.8.1.1 Factory Painting Systems

Manufacturer's standard factory painting systems may be provided subject to certification that the factory painting system applied will withstand 125 hours in a salt-spray fog test, except that equipment located outdoors shall withstand 500 hours in a salt-spray fog test. Salt-spray fog test

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shall be in accordance with ASTM B 117, and for that test the acceptance criteria shall be as follows: immediately after completion of the test, the paint shall show no signs of blistering, wrinkling, or cracking, and no loss of adhesion; and the specimen shall show no signs of rust creepage beyond 0.125 inch on either side of the scratch mark.

The film thickness of the factory painting system applied on the equipment shall not be less than the film thickness used on the test specimen. If manufacturer's standard factory painting system is being proposed for use on surfaces subject to temperatures above 120 degrees F, the factory painting system shall be designed for the temperature service.

3.8.1.2 Shop Painting Systems for Metal Surfaces

Clean, pretreat, prime and paint metal surfaces; except aluminum surfaces need not be painted. Apply coatings to clean dry surfaces. Clean the surfaces to remove dust, dirt, rust, oil and grease by wire brushing and solvent degreasing prior to application of paint, except metal surfaces subject to temperatures in excess of 120 degrees F shall be cleaned to bare metal.

Where more than one coat of paint is specified, apply the second coat after the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. Lightly sand damaged painting and retouch before applying the succeeding coat. Color of finish coat shall be aluminum or light gray.

- a. Temperatures Less Than 120 Degrees F: Immediately after cleaning, the metal surfaces subject to temperatures less than 120 degrees F shall receive one coat of pretreatment primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 0.3 mil, one coat of primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of one mil; and two coats of enamel applied to a minimum dry film thickness of one mil per coat.
- b. Temperatures Between 120 and 400 Degrees F: Metal surfaces subject to temperatures between 120 and 400 degrees F shall receive two coats of 400 degrees F heat-resisting enamel applied to a total minimum thickness of 2 mils.
- c. Temperatures Greater Than 400 Degrees F: Metal surfaces subject to temperatures greater than 400 degrees F shall receive two coats of 600 degrees F heat-resisting paint applied to a total minimum dry film thickness of 2 mils.
- 3.9 TESTS, FLUSHING AND DISINFECTION

3.9.1 Plumbing System

The following tests shall be performed on the plumbing system in accordance with ICC IPC, except that the drainage and vent system final test shall include the smoke test. The Contractor has the option to perform a peppermint test in lieu of the smoke test. If a peppermint test is chosen, the Contractor must submit a testing procedure to the Contracting Officer for approval.

- a. Drainage and Vent Systems Test. The final test shall include a smoke test.
- b. Building Sewers Tests.

c. Water Supply Systems Tests.

3.9.1.1 Test of Backflow Prevention Assemblies

Backflow prevention assembly shall be tested using gauges specifically designed for the testing of backflow prevention assemblies.

Backflow prevention assembly test gauges shall be tested annually for accuracy in accordance with the requirements of State or local regulatory agencies. If there is no State or local regulatory agency requirements, gauges shall be tested annually for accuracy in accordance with the requirements of University of Southern California's Foundation of Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research or the American Water Works Association Manual of Cross Connection (Manual M-14), or any other approved testing laboratory having equivalent capabilities for both laboratory and field evaluation of backflow prevention assembly test gauges.. Report form for each assembly shall include, as a minimum, the following:

Data on Device	Data on Testing Firm		
Type of Assembly	Name		
Manufacturer	Address		
Model Number	Certified Tester		
Serial Number	Certified Tester No.		
Size	Date of Test		
Location			
Test Pressure Readings	Serial Number and Test Data of Gauges		

If the unit fails to meet specified requirements, the unit shall be repaired and retested.

3.9.1.2 Shower Pans

After installation of the pan and finished floor, the drain shall be temporarily plugged below the weep holes. The floor area shall be flooded with water to a minimum depth of 1 inch for a period of 24 hours. Any drop in the water level during test, except for evaporation, will be reason for rejection, repair, and retest.

3.9.1.3 Compressed Air Piping

Piping systems shall be filled with oil-free dry air or gaseous nitrogen to 150 psig and hold this pressure for 2 hours with no drop in pressure.

3.9.2 Defective Work

If inspection or test shows defects, such defective work or material shall be replaced or repaired as necessary and inspection and tests shall be repeated. Repairs to piping shall be made with new materials. Caulking of screwed joints or holes will not be acceptable.

3.9.3 System Flushing

3.9.3.1 During Flushing

Before operational tests or disinfection, potable water piping system shall be flushed with potable water. Sufficient water shall be used to produce a water velocity that is capable of entraining and removing debris in all portions of the piping system. This requires simultaneous operation of all fixtures on a common branch or main in order to produce a flushing velocity of approximately 4 fps through all portions of the piping system. In the event that this is impossible due to size of system, the Contracting Officer (or the designated representative) shall specify the number of fixtures to be operated during flushing. Contractor shall provide adequate personnel to monitor the flushing operation and to ensure that drain lines are unobstructed in order to prevent flooding of the facility. Contractor shall be responsible for any flood damage resulting from flushing of the system. Flushing shall be continued until entrained dirt and other foreign materials have been removed and until discharge water shows no discoloration. All faucets and drinking water fountains, to include any device considered as an end point device by NSF 61, Section 9, shall be flushed a minimum of 0.25 gallons per 24 hour period, ten times over a 14 day period.

3.9.3.2 After Flushing

System shall be drained at low points. Strainer screens shall be removed, cleaned, and replaced. After flushing and cleaning, systems shall be prepared for testing by immediately filling water piping with clean, fresh potable water. Any stoppage, discoloration, or other damage to the finish, furnishings, or parts of the building due to the Contractor's failure to properly clean the piping system shall be repaired by the Contractor. When the system flushing is complete, the hot-water system shall be adjusted for uniform circulation. Flushing devices and automatic control systems shall be adjusted for proper operation according to manufacturer's instructions. Comply with ASHRAE 90.1 - IP for minimum efficiency requirements. Unless more stringent local requirements exist, lead levels shall not exceed limits established by 40 CFR 50.12 Part 141.80(c)(1). The water supply to the building shall be tested separately to ensure that any lead contamination found during potable water system testing is due to work being performed inside the building.

3.9.4 Operational Test

Upon completion of flushing and prior to disinfection procedures, the Contractor shall subject the plumbing system to operating tests to demonstrate satisfactory installation, connections, adjustments, and functional and operational efficiency. Such operating tests shall cover a period of not less than 8 hours for each system and shall include the following information in a report with conclusion as to the adequacy of the system:

- a. Time, date, and duration of test.
- b. Water pressures at the most remote and the highest fixtures.
- c. Operation of each fixture and fixture trim.
- d. Operation of each valve, hydrant, and faucet.
- f. Temperature of each domestic hot-water supply.
- g. Operation of each floor and roof drain by flooding with water.
- h. Operation of each vacuum breaker and backflow preventer.
- j. Compressed air readings at each compressor and at each outlet. Each

indicating instrument shall be read at 1/2 hour intervals. The report of the test shall be submitted in quadruplicate. The Contractor shall furnish instruments, equipment, and personnel required for the tests; the Government will furnish the necessary water and electricity.

3.9.5 Disinfection

After all system components are provided and operational tests are complete, the entire domestic hot- and cold-water distribution system shall be disinfected. Before introducing disinfecting chlorination material, entire system shall be flushed with potable water until any entrained dirt and other foreign materials have been removed.

- Water chlorination procedure shall be in accordance with AWWA C651 and AWWA C652 as modified and supplemented by this specification. The chlorinating material shall be hypochlorites or liquid chlorine. The chlorinating material shall be fed into the water piping system at a constant rate at a concentration of at least 50 parts per million (ppm). Feed a properly adjusted hypochlorite solution injected into the system with a hypochlorinator, or inject liquid chlorine into the system through a solution-feed chlorinator and booster pump until the entire system is completely filled.
- Test the chlorine residual level in the water at 6 hour intervals for a continuous period of 24 hours. If at the end of a 6 hour interval, the chlorine residual has dropped to less than 25 ppm, flush the piping including tanks with potable water, and repeat the above chlorination procedures. During the chlorination period, each valve and faucet shall be opened and closed several times.

After the second 24 hour period, verify that no less than 25 ppm chlorine residual remains in the treated system. The 24 hour chlorination procedure must be repeated until no less than 25 ppm chlorine residual remains in the treated system.

- Upon the specified verification, the system including tanks shall then be flushed with potable water until the residual chlorine level is reduced to less than one part per million. During the flushing period, each valve and faucet shall be opened and closed several times.
- Take addition samples of water in disinfected containers, for bacterial examination, at locations specified by the Contracting Officer Test these samples for total coliform organisms (coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, streptococcal, and other bacteria) in accordance with AWWA 10084. The testing method used shall be EPA approved for drinking water systems and shall comply with applicable local and state requirements.
- Disinfection shall be repeated until bacterial tests indicate the absence of coliform organisms (zero mean coliform density per 100 milliliters) in the samples for at least 2 full days. The system will not be accepted until satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained.

3.10 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Place materials defined as hazardous or toxic waste in designated containers. Return solvent and oil soaked rags for contaminant recovery and laundering or for proper disposal. Close and seal tightly partly used sealant and adhesive containers and store in protected, well-ventilated, fire-safe area at moderate temperature. Place used sealant and adhesive tubes and containers in areas designated for hazardous waste. Separate copper and ferrous pipe waste in accordance with the Waste Management Plan and place in designated areas for reuse.

3.11 POSTED INSTRUCTIONS

Framed instructions under glass or in laminated plastic, including wiring and control diagrams showing the complete layout of the entire system, shall be posted where directed. Condensed operating instructions explaining preventive maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal safe operation, and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system shall be prepared in typed form, framed as specified above for the wiring and control diagrams and posted beside the diagrams. The framed instructions shall be posted before acceptance testing of the systems.

3.12 PERFORMANCE OF WATER HEATING EQUIPMENT

Standard rating condition terms are as follows:

EF = Energy factor, minimum overall efficiency.

ET = Minimum thermal efficiency with 70 degrees F delta T.

SL = Standby loss is maximum (Btu/h) based on a 70 degrees F temperature difference between stored water and ambient requirements.

V = Rated volume in gallons

Q = Nameplate input rate in kW (Btu/h)

- 3.12.1 Storage Water Heaters
- 3.12.1.1 Gas
 - a. Storage capacity of 50 gallons or less shall have a minimum energy factor (EF) of 0.62 or higher per FEMP requirements.
 - b. Storage capacity of 20 gallons or more and input rating of 75,000 Btu/h or less: minimum EF shall be 0.62 - 0.0019V per 10 CFR 430.
 - c. Rating of less than 22980 W: (75,000 Btu/h) ET shall be 80 percent; maximum SL shall be (0/800+100x(V^{^1}1/2)), per CSA/AM Z21.10.3
- 3.12.2 Unfired Hot Water Storage

All volumes and inputs: shall meet or exceed R-12.5.

- 3.12.3 Instantaneous Water Heater
- 3.12.3.1 Gas
 - a. Rating of 4,000 Btu/h/gal and greater and less than 2 gallons with an input greater than 50,000 Btu/h and less than 200,000 Btu/h shall have a minimum energy factor (EF) of 0.62-0.0019V per 10 CFR 430.
 - b. Rating of 4,000 Btu/h/gal and greater and less than 10 gallons with an input of 200,000 Btu/h and greater shall have a minimum thermal

efficiency (ET) of 80 percent per CSA/AM Z21.10.3

c. Rating of 4,000 BTU/h/gal and greater and 10 gallons and greater with an input of 200,000 Btu/h and greater shall have a minimum thermal efficiency (ET) of 80 percent and the maximum SL shall be $Q/800+110x(V^{1/2})$ per CSA/AM Z21.10.3

3.13 TABLES

TABLE I PIPE AND FITTING MATERIALS FOR DRAINAGE, WASTE, AND VENT PIPING SYSTEMS

				SERVICE			
 It	em # Pipe and Fitting Materials	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Cast iron soil pipe and fittings, hub and spigot, ASTM A 74 with compression gaskets. Pipe and fittings shall be marked with the CISPI trademark.	X	Х	х	Х	Х	
2	Cast iron soil pipe and fittings hubless, CISPI 301 and ASTM A 888. Pipe and fittings shall be marked with the CISPI trademark.		Х	Х	Х	Х	
3	Cast iron drainage fittings, threaded, ASME B16.12 for use with Item 10	Х		Х	Х		
4	Cast iron screwed fittings (threaded) ASME B16.4 for use with Item 10				Х	Х	
5	Grooved pipe couplings, ferrous and non-ferrous pipe ASTM A 536 and ASTM A 47/A 47M	Х	Х		Х	Х	
6	Ductile iron grooved joint fittings for ferrous pipe ASTM A 536 and ASTM A 47/A 47M for use with Item 5	Х	Х		Х	Х	
7	Bronze sand casting grooved joint pressure fittings for non-ferrous pipe ASTM B 584, for use with Item 5	Х	Х		Х	Х	
8	Wrought copper grooved joint pressure pressure fittings for non-ferrous pipe ASTM B 75 C12200, ASTM B 152/B 152M, C11000, ASME B16.22 ASME B16.22 for use with Item 5	Х	х				
9	Malleable-iron threaded fittings, galvanized ASME B16.3 for use with Item 10				Х	Х	
	DRAINAGE, WASTE, AND VEN	r pipin	IG SYS	TEMS			
-----	---	---	-----------------------	------	---------	-------	---
				S	SERVICI	 E	
Ite	m # Pipe and Fitting Materials	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	Steel pipe, seamless galvanized, ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type S, Grade B	X			X	X	
11	Seamless red brass pipe, ASTM B 43		Х	Х			
12	Bronzed flanged fittings, ASME B16.24 for use with Items 11 and 14				Х	Х	
13	Cast copper alloy solder joint pressure fittings, ASME B16.18 for use with Item 14				Х	Х	
14	Seamless copper pipe, ASTM B 42				Х		
15	Cast bronze threaded fittings, ASME B16.15				Х	Х	
16	Copper drainage tube, (DWV), ASTM B 306	Χ*	Х	Х*	Х	Х	
17	Wrought copper and wrought alloy solder-joint drainage fittings. ASME B16.29	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
18	Cast copper alloy solder joint drainage fittings, DWV, ASME B16.23	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
19	Polyvinyl Chloride plastic drain, waste and vent pipe and fittings, ASTM D 2665, ASTM F 891, (Sch 40) ASTM F 1760	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х
	SERVICE:						
	 A - Underground Building Soil, Waste and B - Aboveground Soil, Waste, Drain In Building C - Underground Vent D - Aboveground Vent E - Interior Rainwater Conductors Aboveg F - Corrosive Waste And Vent Above And H * - Hard Temper 	d Storm uilding ground Belowgr	n Drai gs cound	n			

TABLE I PIPE AND FITTING MATERIALS FOR

	PIPE AND FITTING MATERIALS FOR	PRESSURE	PIPING	SYSTEMS	
			SER	VICE	
Ite	em No. Pipe and Fitting Materials	A	B	C	D
1	Malleable-iron threaded fittings, a. Galvanized, ASME B16.3 for use with Item 4a	Х	Х	Х	Х
	b. Same as "a" but not galvanized for use with Item 4b			Х	
2	Grooved pipe couplings, ferrous pipe ASTM A 536 and ASTM A 47/A 47M, non-ferrous pipe, ASTM A 536 and ASTM A 47/A 47M,	Х	х	Х	
3	Ductile iron grooved joint fittings for ferrous pipe ASTM A 536 and ASTM A 47/A 47M, for use with Item 2	Х	Х	Х	
4	Steel pipe: a. Seamless, galvanized, ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type S, Grade B	Х	Х	Х	Х
	b. Seamless, black, ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type S, Grade B			Х	
5	Seamless red brass pipe, ASTM B 43	Х	Х		Х
6	Bronze flanged fittings, ASME B16.24 for use with Items 5 and 7	Х	Х		Х
7	Seamless copper pipe, ASTM B 42	Х	Х		Х
8	Seamless copper water tube, ASTM B 88, ASTM B 88M	X**	X**	X**	X***
9	Cast bronze threaded fittings, ASME B16.15 for use with Items 5 and 7	X	Х		Х
10	Wrought copper and bronze solder-joint pressure fittings, ASME B16.22 for use with Items 5, 7 and 8	х	Х	X	Х
11	Cast copper alloy solder-joint pressure fittings, ASME B16.18 for use with Item 8	Х	Х	Х	Х

TABLE II

				SER	VICE		
Item 1	No. Pipe and Fi	tting Materials	A	B	С	D	
12 Bro jo: fe: fo:	onze and sand ca int pressure fit rrous pipe ASTM r use with Item	stings grooved tings for non- B 584, 2	Х	х	Х		
13 Fit ASI ASI	ttings: brass on ME B16.15, and <i>A</i> IM B 828	bronze; SME B16.18	Х	Х			
14 Car soo MSS	rbon steel pipe cket-welding and S SP-83	unions, l threaded,	Х	Х	Х		
15 Ma un:	lleable-iron thu ions ASME B16.39	eaded pipe	Х	Х			
16 Nip	pples, pipe thre	aded ASTM A 733	Х	Х	Х		
17 Pre	ess Fittings		Х	Х			
Aboveground C - Compressed Air Lubricated D - Cold Water Service Belowground Indicated types are minimum wall thicknesses. ** - Type L - Hard *** - Type K - Hard temper with brazed joints only or type K-soft temper without joints in or under floors **** - In or under slab floors only brazed joints TABLE III STANDARD RATING CONDITIONS AND MINIMUM PERFORMANCE RATINGS FOR WATER HEATING							
A. S	FORAGE WATER HEA	TERS					
FUEL	STORAGE CAPACITY GALLONS	INPUT RATING	TEST PROCEDU	RE REQU PERF	IIRED 'ORMANCE		
Gas	50 max.		10 CFR 430	EF =	0.62		
Gas	20 min.	75,000 Btu/h max.	10 CFR 430	EF =	8 m:	0 -0.0019 in.	
Gas	1,000	75,000 Btu/h	CSA/AM Z21.1	0.3 ET =	80 perce	ent min.	

TABLE II PIPE AND FITTING MATERIALS FOR PRESSURE PIPING SYSTEMS TABLE III STANDARD RATING CONDITIONS AND MINIMUM PERFORMANCE RATINGS FOR WATER HEATING EQUIPMENT (I-P)

A. STORAGE WATER HEATERS

STORAGE

CAPACITY INPUT FUEL GALLONS RATING TEST PROCEDURE REQUIRED (Btu/h)/gal SL = 1.3+38/V max.

- B. Unfired Hot Water Storage R-12.5 min.
- C. Instantaneous Water Heater
- Gas 4,000 50,000 Btu/h min 10 CFR 430 EF = 0.62-0.0019V (btu/h)/gal 200,000 Btu/h max. and 2 gal max.

Gas 4,000 200,000 Btu/h CSA/AM Z21.10.3 ET = 80 percent (Btu/h)/gal min. and 10 gal max.

Gas 4,000 200,000 Btu/h CSA/AM Z21.10.3 ET = 80 percent (Btu/h)/gal min. SL = (Q/800+110x(V^1/2)) min and max. 10 gal. min.

TERMS:

EF = Energy factor, minimum overall efficiency. ET = Minimum thermal efficiency with 70 degrees F delta T. SL = Standby loss is maximum Btu/h based on a 70 degree F temperature difference between stored water and ambient requirements. V = Rated storage volume in gallons Q = Nameplate input rate in Btu/h

-- End of Section --

SECTION 22 07 19

PLUMBING PIPING INSULATION 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A 240/A 240M	(2009a) Standard Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications
ASTM B 209	(2007) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM C 1136	(2008) Standard Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 195	(2000) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Thermal Insulating Cement
ASTM C 449	(2007) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Hydraulic-Setting Thermal Insulating and Finishing Cement
ASTM C 533	(2009) Standard Specification for Calcium Silicate Block and Pipe Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 534/C 534M	(2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Thermal Insulation in Sheet and Tubular Form
ASTM C 547	(2008e1) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Pipe Insulation
ASTM C 552	(2007) Standard Specification for Cellular Glass Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 553	(2008) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Commercial and Industrial Applications
ASTM C 591	(2008a) Standard Specification for Unfaced

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	Preformed Rigid Cellular Polyisocy Thermal Insulation	anurate
ASTM C 795	(2008) Standard Specification for ' Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel	Thermal
ASTM C 916	(1985; R 2007) Standard Specificat Adhesives for Duct Thermal Insulat	ion for ion
ASTM C 920	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants	
ASTM C 921	(2009) Standard Practice for Detern the Properties of Jacketing Materia Thermal Insulation	mining als for
ASTM D 226	(2006) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Use Roofing and Waterproofing	d in
ASTM D 579	(2009) Standard Specification for (Woven Glass Fabrics	Greige
ASTM E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for S Burning Characteristics of Building Materials	urface 9
ASTM E 96/E 96M	(2005) Standard Test Methods for Wa Vapor Transmission of Materials	ater
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTI	ON ASSOCIATION (NFPA)	

NFPA 220	(2008)	Standard	on	Types	of	Building
	Constru	uction				

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (SAE)

SAE AMS 3779	(1990; Rev A; R 1994) Tape Adhesive,
	Pressure Sensitive Thermal Radiation
	Resistant, Aluminum Foil/Glass Cloth

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Section 23 00 00 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEMS applies to work specified in this section.

1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Provide noncombustible thermal-insulation system materials, as defined by NFPA 220. Adhesives, coatings, sealants, facings, jackets, and thermal-insulation materials, except cellular elastomers, with a flame-spread classification (FSC) of 25 or less, and a smoke-developed classification (SDC) of 50 or less. Determine these maximum values in accordance with ASTM E 84. Provide coatings and sealants that are nonflammable in their wet state.

Adhesives, coatings, and sealants shall have published or certified temperature ratings suitable for the entire range of working temperatures

normal for the surfaces to which they are to be applied.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Submit Installation Drawings for pipe insulation in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Installation of Insulation Systems," of this section.

SD-03 Product Data

Submit manufacturer's catalog data for the following items:

Adhesives Coatings Insulating Cement Insulation Materials Jacketing Tape

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Installation manual for Insulation Materials

1.5 RECYCLED MATERIALS

Provide thermal insulation containing recycled materials to the extent practicable, provided that the material meets all other requirements of this section. The minimum recycled material content of he following insulation are:

Rock Wool - 75 percent slag by weight Fiberglass - 20-25 percent glass cullet by weight Plastic Rigid Foam - 9 percent recovered material Polyisocyanurate/Polyurethane - 9 percent recovered material Rigid Foam - 9 percent recovered material

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Materials shall be compatible and not contribute to corrosion, soften, or otherwise attack surfaces to which applied in either the wet or dry state. Meet ASTM C 795 requirements for materials to be used on stainless steel surfaces. Provide materials that are asbestos free and conform to the following.

2.1 INSULATION MATERIALS

Insulation conductances shall be maximum values, as tested at any point, not an average. Replace or augment insulation conductance found by test to exceed the specified maximum by an additional thickness to bring it to the required maximum conductance and a complete finishing system. 2.1.1 Mineral Fiber Insulation

Conform to ASTM C 553 for Mineral Fiber Insulation and be suitable for surface temperatures up to 370 degrees F, and not less than 4-pound per cubic foot density with thermal conductivity not greater than 0.26 Btu per hour per square foot square per degree F at 150 degrees F mean.

2.1.2 Cellular Elastomer Insulation

Conform to ASTM C 534/C 534M, except ensure the water vapor permeability does not exceed 0.30 perms per foot per inch per hour per square foot mercury pressure difference for 1 inch thickness for Cellular Elastomer.

2.1.3 Cellular Glass Insulation

Conform to ASTM C 552, Type II, Grade 2, pipe covering for Cellular Glass. Substitutions for this material are not permitted. Ensure minimum thickness is not less than 1-1/2 inches.

2.1.4 Calcium Silicate Insulation

Conform to ASTM C 533. Ensure the apparent thermal conductivity does not exceed 0.54 Btu-inch per hour per square foot per degree F 200 degrees F mean.

2.1.5 Fiberglass Insulation

Conform to ASTM C 547. Ensure the apparent thermal conductivity does not exceed 0.54 Btu-inch per hour per square foot per degree F at 200 degrees F mean.

Fiber glass pipe insulation having an insulating efficiency not less than that of the specified thickness of mineral fiber pipe insulation may be provided in lieu of mineral fiber pipe insulation for aboveground piping.

2.1.6 Polyisocyanurate Pipe Insulation

Conform to ASTM C 591 for polyisocyanurate, minimum density of 1.7 pcf.

2.1.7 Pipe Barrel

Pipe barrel insulation shall be Type II, Molded, Grade A or Type III, Precision V-Groove, Grade A for use at temperatures up to and including 1200 degrees F.

2.1.8 Pipe Fittings

Provide molding pipe fitting insulation covering for use at temperatures up to and including 1200 degrees F.

2.1.9 Flexible Blankets

Provide flexible blankets and felts for use at temperatures up to and including 350 degrees F minimum 1 pound per cubic foot density. Thermal conductivity shall be not greater than 0.26 Btu per hour per square foot per degree F at 75 degrees F mean.

2.2 ADHESIVES

2.2.1 Cloth Adhesives

Adhesives for adhering, sizing, and finishing lagging cloth, canvas, and open-weave glass cloth shall be a pigmented polyvinyl acetate emulsion and conform to the requirements of ASTM C 916, Type I.

2.2.2 Vapor-Barrier Material Adhesives

Adhesives for attaching laps of vapor-barrier materials and presized glass cloth and for attaching insulation to itself, to metal, and to various other substrates, must be solvent-base, synthetic-rubber type and conform to the requirements of ASTM C 916, Type I, for attaching fibrous-glass insulation to metal surfaces. Solvent shall be nonflammable.

2.2.3 Cellular Elastomer Insulation Adhesive

Adhesive for cellular elastomer insulation shall be a solvent cutback chloroprene elastomer conforming to ASTM C 916, Type I, and be of a type approved by the manufacturer of the cellular elastomer for the intended use.

2.3 INSULATING CEMENT

2.3.1 General Purpose Insulating Cement

General purpose insulating cement shall be diatomaceous silica or mineral fiber and conform to ASTM C 195. Composite shall be rated for 1800 degrees F service and have a thermal-conductivity maximum of 0.85 Btu by inch per hour per square foot for each degree F temperature differential at 200 degrees F mean temperature for 1 inch thickness.

2.3.2 Finishing Insulating Cement

Finishing insulating cement shall be mineral-fiber, hydraulic-setting type conforming to ASTM C 449.

2.4 CALKING

Calking used with specified insulation materials shall be an elastomeric joint sealant in accordance with ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use A.

2.5 CORNER ANGLES

Corner angle piping insulation shall be nominal 0.016 inch aluminum 1 by 1 inch with factory applied kraft backing. Aluminum shall be in accordance with ASTM B 209, Alloy 3003.

2.6 JACKETING

2.6.1 Aluminum Jacket

ASTM B 209, Temper H14, minimum thickness of 0.016 inch, with factory-applied polyethylene and kraft paper moisture barrier on inside surface. Provide smooth surface jackets for jacket outside diameters less than 8 inches. Provide corrugated surface jackets for jacket outside diameters 8 inches and larger. Provide stainless steel bands, minimum width of 0.5 inch. Provide factory prefabricated aluminum covers for insulation on fittings, valves, and flanges.

2.6.2 Asphalt-Saturated Felt

ASTM D 226, without perforations, minimum weight of 10 pounds per 100 square feet.

2.6.3 Stainless Steel Jacket

ASTM A 167 or ASTM A 240/A 240M; Type 304, minimum thickness of 0.010 inch, smooth surface with factory-applied polyethylene and kraft paper moisture barrier on inside surface. Provide stainless steel bands, minimum width of 0.5 inch. Provide factory prefabricated stainless steel covers for insulation on fittings, valves, and flanges.

2.6.4 Glass Cloth Jacket

Provide plain-weave glass cloth conforming to ASTM D 579, Style 141 and weigh not less than 7.23 ounces per square yard before sizing. Factory apply cloth wherever possible.

Provide leno weave glass reinforcing cloth, 26-end and 12-pick thread conservation, with a warp and fill tensile strength of 45 and 30 pounds per inch of width, respectively, and with a weight of not less than 1.5 ounces per square yard.

2.6.5 PVC Jacket

Provide 0.010 inch thick, factory-premolded, one-piece fitting or pipe-barrel sheeting vapor-barrier jacketingpolyvinylchloride that is self-extinguishing, high-impact strength, moderate chemical resistance with a permeability rating of 0.01 grain per hour per square foot per inch of mercury pressure difference, determined in accordance with ASTM E 96/E 96M. Provide manufacturer's standard solvent-weld type vapor-barrier joint adhesive.

Conform to ASTM C 1136 for, Type I, low-vapor transmission, high-puncture resistance vapor barrier for use on insulation for piping, ducts, and equipment.

- 2.7 COATINGS
- 2.7.1 Outdoor Vapor-Barrier Finishing

Coatings for outdoor vapor-barrier finishing of insulation surfaces such as fittings and elbows shall be a nonasphaltic, hydrocarbon polymer, solvent-base mastic containing a blend of nonflammable solvents. Conform to the requirements of ASTM C 1136 and ASTM C 921 for coatings.

2.7.2 Indoor Vapor-Barrier Finishing

Provide pigmented resin and solvent compound coatings for indoor vapor-barrier finishing of insulation surfaces and conform to ASTM C 1136, Type II.

2.7.3 Outdoor and Indoor Nonvapor-Barrier Finishing

Provide pigmented polymer-emulsion type recommended by the insulation material manufacturer for outdoor and indoor nonvapor-barrier finish

coating of insulation surfaces for the surface to be coated and applied to specified dry-film thickness.

2.7.4 Cellular-Elastomer Insulation Coating

Provide a polyvinylchloride lacquer approved by the manufacturer of the cellular elastomer finish coating.

2.7.5 Coating Color

Provide white for the coating color.

2.8 TAPE

Provide a knitted elastic cloth glass lagging specifically suitable for continuous spiral wrapping of insulated pipe bends and fittings and produce a smooth, tight, wrinkle-free surface. Conform to requirements of SAE AMS 3779, SAE AMS 3779, ASTM D 579, and ASTM C 921 for tape, and weigh not less than 10 ounces per square yard.

2.9 HOT-WATER, STEAM, AND CONDENSATE-RETURN PIPING

Provide mineral fiber insulation with glass cloth jacket, Type T-2 with a thickness of not less than 1 inch. Insulate aboveground pipes, valve bodies, fittings, unions, flanges, and miscellaneous surfaces.

2.10 COLD-WATER AND CONDENSATE-DRAIN PIPING

Insulate aboveground pipes, valve bodies, fittings, unions, flanges, and miscellaneous surfaces.

Provide mineral fiber insulation with glass cloth jacket, Type T-2, with a thickness of not less than 1 inch.

2.11 REFRIGERANT SUCTION PIPING

Provide cellular-elastomer insulation, Type T-3, with a nominal thickness of 3/4 inch. Insulate surfaces, including valve, fittings, unions, and flanges.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF INSULATION SYSTEMS

Install smooth and continuous contours on exposed work. Smoothly and securely paste down cemented laps, flaps, bands, and tapes. Apply adhesives on a full-coverage basis.

Apply insulation only to system or component surfaces that have been tested and approved.

Install insulation lengths tightly butted against each other at joints. Where lengths are cut, provide smooth and square and without breakage of end surfaces. Where insulation terminates, neatly taper and effectively seal ends, or finish as specified. Direct longitudinal seams of exposed insulation away from normal view.

Apply materials in conformance with the recommendations of the manufacturer.

Clean surfaces free of oil and grease before insulation adhesives or mastics are applied. Provide solvent cleaning required to bring metal surfaces to such condition.

Installation Drawings for pipe insulation shall be in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's written instructions for installation.

3.2 SYSTEM TYPES

3.2.1 Type T-2, Mineral Fiber with Glass Cloth Jacket

Cover piping with a mineral-fiber, pipe insulation with factory-attached, presized, white, glass cloth. Securely cement jackets, jacket laps, flaps, and bands in place with vapor-barrier adhesive with jacket overlap not less than 1-1/2 inches and jacketing bands for butt joints 3 inches wide.

Cover exposed-to-view fittings with preformed mineral-fiber fitting insulation of the same thickness as the pipe insulation and temporarily secured in place with light cord ties. Install impregnated glass lagging tape with indoor vapor-barrier on 50 percent overlap basis and the blend tape smoothly into the adjacent jacketing. Apply additional coating as needed, and rubber gloved to a smooth contour. tape ends of insulation to the pipe at valves 2 inches and smaller. Build up on-the-job fabricated insulation for concealed fittings and special configurations from mineral fiber and a mixture of insulating cement and lagging adhesive, diluted with 3 parts water. Finish surfaces with glass cloth or tape lagging.

Cover all valves 2-1/2 inches and larger and all flanges with preformed insulation of the same thickness as the adjacent insulation.

Finish exposed-to-view insulation with a minimum 6-mil dry-film thickness of nonvapor-barrier coating suitable for painting.

In lieu of materials and methods specified above, fittings may be wrapped with a twine-secured, mineral-wool blanket to the required thickness and covered with premolded polyvinylchloride jackets. Hold all jacket ends in place with AISI 300 series corrosion-resistant steel straps, 15 mils thick by 1/2 inch wide. Provide fitting insulation, thermally equivalent to pipe-barrel insulation to preclude surface temperatures detrimental to polyvinylchloride.

3.2.2 Type T-3, Cellular Elastomer

Cover piping-system surfaces with flexible cellular-elastomer sheet or preformed insulation. Maintain vapor seal. Cement insulation into continuous material with a solvent cutback chloroprene adhesive recommended by the manufacturer for the specific purpose. Apply adhesive to both of the surfaces on a 100-percent coverage basis to a minimum thickness of 10 mils wet or approximately 150 square feet per gallon of undiluted adhesive.

Seal insulation on cold water piping to the pipe for a minimum of 6 inches at maximum intervals of 12 feet to form an effective vapor barrier. At piping supports, insulation shall be continuous through using outside-carrying type clevis hangers with insulation shield. Install Cork or Wood dowel load-bearing inserts between the pipe and insulation shields to prevent insulation compression.

Insulate hot-water, cold-water, and condensate drain pipes to the extent shown with nominal 1/2 inch thick, fire retardant (FR), cellular elastomer,

preformed pipe insulation. Seal joints with adhesive.

At pipe hangers or supports where the insulation rests on the pipe hanger strap, cut the insulation with a brass cork borer and a No. 3 superior grade cork inserted. Seal seams with approved adhesive. Insulate sweat fitting with miter-cut pieces of cellular elastomer insulation of the same nominal pipe size and thickness as the insulation on the adjacent piping or tubing. Joint miter-cut pieces with approved adhesive. Slit and snap covers over the fitting, and seal joints with approved adhesive.

Insulate screwed fittings with sleeve-type covers formed from miter-cut pieces of cellular elastomer thermal insulation having an inside diameter large enough to overlap adjacent pipe insulation. Butt pipe insulation against fittings. Overlap shall be not less than 1 inch. Use adhesive to join cover pieces and cement the cover to the pipe insulation.

Finish surfaces exposed to view or ultraviolet light with a 2-mil minimum dry-film thickness application of a polyvinylchloride lacquer recommended by the manufacturer, and applied in not less than two coats.

3.3 ACCEPTANCE

Final acceptance will depend upon providing construction (Record Drawings) details to the Contracting Officer. Include construction details, by building area, the insulation material type, amount, and installation method. An illustration or map of the duct routing locations may serve this purpose. With data provide a cover letter/sheet clearly marked with the system name, date, and the words "Record Drawings insulation/material." Forward to the Systems Engineer/Condition Monitoring Office/Predictive

Testing Group for inclusion in the Maintenance Database."

-- End of Section --

SECTION 22 15 14

GENERAL SERVICE COMPRESSED-AIR SYSTEMS, LOW PRESSURE 02/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

AISC 360 (2005) Specification for Structural Steel Buildings, with Commentary

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C504 (2006) Standard for Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS-03 (2001) Welding Handbook, Volumes 1 thru 4

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME A112.18.1	(2005) Standard for Plumbing Fixture Fittings
ASME B16.1	(2005) Standard for Gray Iron Threaded Fittings; Classes 125 and 250

ASME B16.3 (2006) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300

ASME B16.39 (2009) Standard for Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions; Classes 150, 250, and 300

ASME B16.5 (2009) Standard for Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24

ASME B16.9 (2007) Standard for Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings

ASME B18.2.2 (1987; R 2005) Standard for Square and Hex Nuts

ASME B19.3 (1991; Addenda A 1994; Addenda B 1995) Safety Standard for Compressors for Process Industries

ASME B31.1 (2007; Addenda 2008; Addenda 2009) Power Piping

P-273 T-6B JPATS NAS WHITING FIEI	S TRAINING OPS PARA LD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY	812562
ASME B31.3		(2008) Process Piping	
ASME B40.100		(2005) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments	
ASME BPVC		(2007) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code	S
ASME BPVC SEC	VIII D1	(2007; Addenda 2008) Boiler and Pressu Vessel Code; Section VIII, Pressure Vessels Division 1 - Basic Coverage	ıre
ASTM 3	INTERNATIONAL (AST	M)	
ASTM A 126		(2004) Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings for Valves, Flanges, and Pipe Fittings	7 1
ASTM A 181/A 1	.81M	(2006) Standard Specification for Carb Steel Forgings, for General-Purpose Pi	oon ping
ASTM A 183		(2003; R 2009) Standard Specification Carbon Steel Track Bolts and Nuts	for
ASTM A 197/A 1	.97M	(2000; R 2006) Standard Specification Cupola Malleable Iron	for
ASTM A 216/A 2	216M	(2008) Standard Specification for Stee Castings, Carbon, Suitable for Fusion Welding, for High-Temperature Service	21
ASTM A 234/A 2	234M	(2007) Standard Specification for Pipi Fittings of Wrought Carbon Steel and A Steel for Moderate and High Temperatur Service	.ng Alloy ce
ASTM A 307		(2007b) Standard Specification for Car Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tens Strength	rbon Sile
ASTM A 395/A 3	95M	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification Ferritic Ductile Iron Pressure-Retaini Castings for Use at Elevated Temperatu	for .ng ıres
ASTM A 436		(1984; R 2006) Standard Specification Austenitic Gray Iron Castings	for
ASTM A 53/A 53	BM	(2007) Standard Specification for Pipe Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coat Welded and Seamless	ed,
ASTM A 536		(1984; R 2009) Standard Specification Ductile Iron Castings	for
ASTM A 666		(2003) Standard Specification for Anne or Cold-Worked Austenitic Stainless St Sheet, Strip, Plate and Flat Bar	aled eel
ASTM B 148		(1997; R 2009) Standard Specification Aluminum-Bronze Sand Castings	for

ASTM B 584	(2008a) Standard Specification for Copper Alloy Sand Castings for General Applications
ASTM B 62	(2009) Standard Specification for Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings
ASTM C 592	(2008a) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Blanket Insulation and Blanket-Type Pipe Insulation (Metal-Mesh Covered) (Industrial Type)
ASTM C 920	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM D 2000	(2008) Standard Classification System for Rubber Products in Automotive Applications
ASTM E 1	(2007) Standard Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers
ASTM F 104	(2003) Standard Classification System for Nonmetallic Gasket Materials
ISA - INTERNATIONAL SOC	IETY OF AUTOMATION (ISA)
ISA 7.0.01	(1996) Quality Standard for Instrument Air
MANUFACTURERS STANDARDI INDUSTRY (MSS)	ZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS
MSS SP-58	(2002) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture
MSS SP-67	(2002a; R 2004) Standard for Butterfly Valves
MSS SP-69	(2003; R 2004) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Selection and Application
MSS SP-70	(2006) Standard for Cast Iron Gate Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends
MSS SP-72	(1999) Standard for Ball Valves with Flanged or Butt-Welding Ends for General Service
MSS SP-80	(2008) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle and Check Valves
U.S. GENERAL SERVICES A	DMINISTRATION (GSA)
FS FF-S-325	(Int Amd 3) Shield, Expansion; Nail, Expansion; and Nail, Drive Screw (Devices, Anchoring, Masonry)

FS L-C-530 (Rev C) Coating, Pipe, Thermoplastic Resin

1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 23 00 00 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEMS applies to work specified in this section.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Submit Installation Drawings for low-pressure compressed air systems in accordance with paragraphs entitled, "Drawings," "Aboveground Piping Materials," and "Underground Piping Materials," of this section.

SD-03 Product Data

Submit Equipment and Performance Data for piping systems.

Submit manufacturer's catalog data for the following items:

Underground Piping Materials Aboveground Piping Materials Piping Specialties Supporting Elements Air Compressors Valves Accessories Miscellaneous Materials Vibration Isolation

SD-05 Design Data

Submit Design Analysis and Calculations for low-pressure compressed air systems for the following in accordance with paragraph entitled, "General Requirements," of this section.

Flow Rates Air Distribution Pressure Requirements Insulation Requirements

Equipment and Performance Data submitted for piping systems shall show conformance with ASME Code.

SD-06 Test Reports

Submit test reports for the following items in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Compressed Air Systems Testing," of this section.

Hydrostatic Testing compressed Air Systems Testing Valve-Operating Tests Drainage Tests Pneumatic Testing

Each acceptance test shall require the signature of the Contracting Officer and two record copies shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer after acceptance.

SD-07 Certificates

Submit certificates for the following items showing conformance with the referenced standards contained in this section.

Underground Piping Materials Aboveground Piping Materials Supporting Elements Riser Alarm Equipment Sprinkler Heads Valves Miscellaneous Materials

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Submit Operation and Maintenance Manuals in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Operation and Maintenance," of this section.

1.4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Equipment and Performance Data submitted for piping systems shall show conformance with ASME Code.

Certificates for Riser Alarm Equipment and Sprinkler Heads shall be submitted meeting referenced standards contained within this section.

Design Analysis and Calculations for low-pressure compressed air systems shall consist of Flow Rates, Air Distribution, Pressure Requirements and Insulation Requirements meeting requirements for referenced standards contained in this section.

1.5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Contractor shall submit 6 copies of the Operation and Maintenance Manuals 30 calendar days prior to testing the low-pressure compressed air System. Update and resubmit data for final approval no later than 30 calendar days prior to contract completion.

1.6 DRAWINGS

Submit Installation drawings for low-pressure compressed air systems in accordance with paragraphs entitled, "Aboveground Piping Materials" and "Underground Piping Materials," of this section.

Shop drawings shall be accompanied by curves indicating that an essentially flat reduced pressure curve for the capacity demand of the system will be met by the proposed valves.

Submit complete shop drawing data for pipe attachments for approval.

In lieu of separate hangers, the Contractor may submit for approval a shop drawing of trapeze hangers with a solid or split-ring clamp which he proposes to furnish.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 UNDERGROUND PIPING MATERIALS
- 2.1.1 Piping Types

Type BCS-PS black carbon steel piping with polyethylene sheath shall conform to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E or S, in sizes through 10 inch iron pipe size (ips). Pipe in size 12 inches and larger shall have Schedule 40 wall. Pipe wall shall be 0.375 inch thick.

Thermoplastic sheath shall conform to FS L-C-530. Make sheath joints with thermally fitted shrinking sleeves applied with factory-approved shrinking devices. Make taped fitting protection and repairs in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Electrical flaw detection testing at the factory shall require 10,000 volts to be impressed across the sheath. Sheath breakdown voltage shall be not less than 13,000 volts.

2.1.2 Fittings

Fittings shall be long radius butt weld carbon steel conforming to ASTM A 234/A 234M and ASME B16.9 to match pipe wall thickness. Pipe bending is not p. Aboveground terminal fittings shall be 150-pound working steam pressure (wsp) forged steel weld neck flanges to match wall thickness, conforming to ASME B16.5 and ASTM A 181/A 181M Class 60.

2.2 ABOVEGROUND PIPING MATERIALS

- 2.2.1 Compressed Air Systems 125 Psig and Less
- 2.2.1.1 Type BCS Black Carbon Steel

Pipe 1/8 through 1-1/2 inches shall be Schedule 40, furnace butt welded, black carbon steel, conforming to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type F, Grade B.

Pipe 2 through 10 inches shall be Schedule 40, seamless or electric resistance welded, black carbon steel, conforming to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Grade B, Type E or S. Grade A pipe should be used for permissible field bending.

Pipe 12 inches and over shall be 0.375 inch wall, seamless, black carbon steel, conforming to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Grade B, Type E or S.

Fittings 2 inches and under shall be 150-pounds per square inch, gage (psig) wsp, banded, black malleable iron, screwed, conforming to ASTM A 197/A 197M and ASME B16.3.

Unions 2 inches and under shall be 250-psig wsp, female, screwed, black malleable iron, with brass-to-iron seat and ground joint conforming to ASME B16.39, ductile iron conforming to ASTM A 536 for grooved pipe couplings.

Couplings 2 inches and under shall be standard weight, screwed, black carbon steel.

Fittings 2-1/2 inches and over shall be steel, butt welded, to match pipe

wall thickness, conforming to ASTM A 234/A 234M and ASME B16.9 .

Flanges 2-1/2 inches and over shall be 150-psig wsp, forged steel, welding neck to match pipe wall thickness, conforming to ASME B16.5.

Grooved pipe couplings and fittings 2-1/2 inches and over shall be malleable iron couplings and fittings conforming to paragraph entitled, "Piping Specialties," of this section.

2.3 PIPING SPECIALTIES

2.3.1 Compressed Air Receivers

Compressed air receivers shall conform to the sizes and capacities specified. Design such vessels for the applicable working pressures and service in accordance with the ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1, and label.

Vessels shall be complete with connections for drain, supports, and other required Accessories.

2.3.2 Grooved Pipe Couplings and Fittings

Couplings shall have a housing fabricated in at least two parts of malleable or ductile iron castings. Coupling gasket shall be molded synthetic rubber conforming to requirements of ASTM D 2000. Coupling bolts shall be oval-neck track-head type with hexagonal heavy nuts, conforming to ASTM A 183.

Fabricate pipe fittings used with couplings of malleable or ductile iron castings. Where a manufacturer's standard size malleable or ductile iron fitting pattern is not available, fabricated fittings may be used.

Fabricate fittings from Schedule 40, in accordance with ASTM A 53/A 53M, Grade B, seamless steel pipe. Long radius seamless welding fittings with wall thickness to match pipe, conforming to ASTM A 234/A 234M and ASME B16.9.

2.3.3 Pressure Gages

Pressure gages shall conform to ASME B40.100. Pressure gages shall be Type I, Class 1, (pressure) for pressures indicated. Pressure gage size shall be 3-1/2 inches nominal diameter. Case shall be corrosion-resistant steel conforming to ASTM A 666 with an ASM No. 4 standard commercial polish or better. Equip gages with damper screw adjustment in inlet connection.

2.3.4 Thermometers

Thermometers shall conform to ASTM E 1. Thermometers shall be industrial pattern Type I, Class 3. All thermometers installed 6 feet or higher above the floor shall have an adjustable angle body. Scale shall be not less than 7 inches long, and case face shall be manufacturer's standard polished aluminum. Thermometer range shall be as required for service, and provided with nonferrous separable wells.

2.3.5 Line Strainers

Strainers shall be Y-type with removable basket. Strainers in sizes 2 inch ips and smaller shall have screwed ends and in sizes 2-1/2 inch ips and larger shall have flanged ends. Body working pressure rating shall exceed maximum service pressure of system in which installed by at least 50

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

percent. Body shall have cast-in arrows to indicate direction of flow. Strainer bodies fitted with screwed screen retainers shall have straight threads and gasketed with nonferrous metal. Strainer bodies fitted with bolted-on screen retainers shall have offset blowdown holes. Fit strainers larger than 2-1/2-inches with manufacturer's standard blowdown valve. Body material shall be cast bronze conforming to ASTM B 62. Where system material is nonferrous, strainer body material shall be nonferrous.

Minimum free-hole area of strainer element shall be equal to not less than 3.4 times the internal area of connecting piping. Strainer screens for air service shall have mesh cloth not to exceed 0.006 inch. Strainer screens shall have finished ends fitted to machined screen chamber surfaces to preclude bypass flow. Strainer element material shall be AISI Type 304 corrosion-resistant steel.

2.4 AIR COMPRESSORS

Provide an oilless air compressor of the standard piston type complete with air tank, air dryer, and other appurtenances. Compressor and installation shall conform to ASME B19.3. Compressor capacity shall be as required for service and provide continuous control air when operating on a 1/3-on 2/3-off cycle. Air dryers shall be of the continuous duty silica-gel type with reactivation and shall maintain the air in the system with a dew point low enough to prevent condensation 13 degrees F at 18 psi main pressure. Locate air dryer at the outlet of the tank. Control air delivered to the system shall conform to ISA 7.0.01.

2.5 VALVES

2.5.1 Ball Valves (BAV)

Ball valves shall conform to MSS SP-72. Valves shall be Style 1 or 3.

Grooved end ball valves may be used provided that the manufacturer certifies valve performance in accordance with MSS SP-72.

Rate valves for service at not less than 175 psi at 200 degrees F.

Valve bodies in sizes 2 inch ips and smaller shall be screwed end connection type constructed of Class A copper alloy.

Valve bodies in sizes 2-1/2 inch ips and larger shall be flanged-end connection type.

Balls and stems of valves 2 inch ips and smaller shall be . Electroless nickel plating is acceptable.

Balls and stems of valves 2-1/2 inch ips and larger shall be manufacturer's standard Class C corrosion-resistant steel alloy with hard chrome plate. In valves 6 inch ips and larger, balls shall be Class D with 900 Brinell hard chrome plate. Electroless nickel plating is acceptable.

Design valves for flow from either direction and seal equally tight in either direction.

Valves shall have full pipe size flow areas.

Valves with ball seals kept in place by spring washers are not acceptable. All valves shall have adjustable packing glands. Seats and seals shall be

tetrafluoroethylene.

Valve body construction shall be such that torque from a pipe with valve in installed condition shall not tend to disassemble the valve by stripping setscrews or by loosening body end inserts or coupling nuts. Torque from a pipe shall be resisted by a one-piece body between end connections or by bolts in shear where body is of mating flange or surface-bolted construction.

2.5.2 Butterfly Valves (BUV)

Butterfly valves shall conform to MSS SP-67.

Grooved end butterfly valves may be used in services to 230 degrees F provided the manufacturer certifies valve performance in accordance with MSS SP-67.

Butterfly valves shall be wafer type for mounting between specified flanges and rated for 150-psig shutoff and nonshock working pressure. Body shall be cast ferrous metal conforming to ASTM A 126, Class B, and to ASME B16.1 for body wall thickness.

Provide valves installed in insulated piping systems with extended bonnets, placing the operator beyond the specified insulation.

Disk shall be free of external ribs and streamlined. Fabricate disk from cast ferrous or nonferrous alloys conforming to ASTM A 126 for Class B, cast iron ASTM A 436 for Type 1 or 2 copper free austenitic cast iron, ASTM A 216/A 216M for Grade WCB cast steel ASTM A 395/A 395M and ASTM A 536 for ductile iron, ASTM B 62 ASTM B 584or ASTM B 148.

Use of taper pins to secure the valve disk to the shaft is prohibited.

Fabricate shafts from AISI 300 series, 17-4 PH corrosion-resistant steel or nickel copper alloy conforming to ASTM B 164 and may be one-piece or stub-shaft type. Extend stub shafts into the disk hub at least 1-1/2 shaft diameters except for angle disk construction. Design connection between the valve shaft and disk to transmit shaft torque equivalent to not less than 75 percent of the torsional strength of the minimum required shaft diameter. Minimum nominal shaft diameter for all valves shall be in accordance with the following:

VALVE SIZE INCHES	SHAFT DIAMETER <u>INCHES</u>	VALVE SIZE <u>INCHES</u>	SHAFT DIAMETER <u>INCHES</u>
2-1/2	7/16	10	1-1/8
3	1/2	12	1-1/4
4	5/8	14	1-1/2
5	11/16	16	1-5/8
6	3/4	18	1-7/8
8	7/8	20	2-1/8

Seats and seals shall be resilient elastomer type, designed for field removal and replacement. Elastomers shall be Buna-N, ethylene propylene

terpolymer, or chloroprene formulated for continuous immersion service at 225 degrees F minimum and shall be applied at least 10 percent below maximum continuous service temperature. Bonding adhesives shall comply with elastomer temperature requirements and shall have an effective life equal to or greater than the elastomer.

Design seals on 20 inch and smaller valves to use standard split V packing, dual O-rings, quad rings, or the adjustable pulldown type.

Seats may be installed in the valve body or on the disk, except that circular cross section O-ring construction shall not be acceptable.

Seat or disk mating surfaces shall be of corrosion-resistant material. These materials shall be welded to substrate and ground or mechanically retained. Plated or similarly applied surfacing materials shall not be acceptable.

Ensure bearings are permanently lubricated sleeve type of manufacturer's standard corrosion-resistant steel, bronze, nickel-copper alloy, nylon, or filled tetrafluoroethylene. Design bearings for a pressure not exceeding the published design load for the bearing material. Provide operating end of the shaft with dual inboard bearings or a single inboard and an outboard bearing in or beyond the operator.

Provide padlocking feature to make valve tamperproof.

For balancing service, valve operators shall have provision for infinite position locking.

Provide manual nonchain-operated valves through 8 inches with not less than nine-position lever lock handles not exceeding 18 inches in length.

Provide manual valves 10 inches and larger, or smaller if the application torque exceeds a pull of 80 pounds , with gear operators.

Where valves are indicated to be chain operated, equip all sizes with gear operators, and chain length shall be suitable for proper stowage and operation.

Gear operators shall be worm-gear type. Totally enclose operator in a cast iron housing suitable for grease or oil lubrication. Gears shall be "hobcut." Cast-iron-housed traveling-nut operators shall conform to AWWA C504. Size operators to provide the required torque, static or dynamic, with a maximum manual pull of 80 pounds on the handwheel or chain wheel.

Provide modulating or remotely actuated two-position service valves with pneumatic operators, pilot positioners, valve position indicators, and boosters and relays.

Maximum load on a pneumatic operator shall not exceed 85 percent of rated operator capacity.

2.5.3 Diaphragm Control and Instrument Valves (DCIV)

Diaphragm valves in sizes 1/4- and 3/8 inch shall have a forged brass body with reinforced tetrafluoroethylene diaphragm, AISI 300 series corrosion-resistant steel spring, and round phenolic handle.

2.5.4 Gage Cocks (GC)

Gage cocks shall be T-head or lever handle ground key type with washer and screw, constructed of polished ASTM B 62 bronze, and rated for 125 psi saturated steam service. End connections shall suit the service, with or without union and nipple.

2.5.5 Gate Valves (GAV)

Gate valves 2 inches and smaller shall conform to MSS SP-80. Ensure packing is woven non-asbestos material impregnated with not less than 25 percent, by weight, tetrafluorethylene resin. Packing shall be woven non-asbestos material impregnated with not less than 25 percent, by weight, tetrafluoroethylene resin.

Gate valves 2-1/2 inches and larger shall be Type I, Class 1, conforming to MSS SP-70. Valves shall be flanged, with bronze trim and outside screw and yoke (OS&Y) construction. Ensure packing is woven non-asbestos material impregnated with not less than 25 percent, by weight, tetrafluoroethylene resin.

2.5.6 Globe and Angle Valves (GLV and ANV)

Globe and angle valves 2 inches and smaller shall conform to MSS SP-80. Valves located in tunnels, equipment rooms, or factory-assembled equipment, shall be union-ring bonnet, screwed-end type. Disk shall be free to swivel on the stem in all valve sizes. Composition seating surface disk construction may be substituted for all metal disk construction. Packing shall be a woven material impregnated with not less than 25 percent, by weight, tetrafluoroethylene resin.

Globe and angle valves 2-1/2 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-80. Valve bodies shall be cast iron conforming to ASTM A 126, Class A, as specified for Class 1 valves under MSS SP-70. Flange valve ends in conformance with ASME B16.1, and valve construction shall be OS&Y type. Packing shall be a woven material impregnated with not less than 25 percent, by weight, tetrafluoroethylene resin.

2.5.7 Eccentric Plug Valves (EPV)

Eccentric plug valves in sizes 2 inches and smaller shall be constructed of manufacturer's standard brass. Ensure valves are rated for service at 175 psi maximum nonshock pressure at 200 degrees F.. Valve body shall have screwed or grooved ends. Coat eccentric plug surfaces in contact with flow with a 60 to 70 Shore A durometer hardness elastomer resistant to compressed air.

Construct eccentric plug valves in sizes 2-1/2 inches and larger of Type 2 nickel alloy iron conforming to ASTM A 436 or cast iron conforming to ASTM A 126. Ensure valves are rated for service at 175-psi maximum nonshock pressure at 200 degrees F. Valve body shall have screwed or grooved ends. Coat eccentric plug surfaces with a 60 to 70 Shore A durometer hardness elastomer resistant to compressed air. For specified applications, in sizes to 5 inch ips, cross-sectional area of valve bore, when open, shall equal pipe inlet area. Valves used for combination shutoff and balancing service shall be fitted with a memory device. Memory device or mechanism shall permit a valve set at a balance point to be opened or closed, but not beyond the balance point. Fit valves up to 6 inch ips with removable lever operator. Valves 6 inch ips and larger shall be fitted with totally

enclosed flood-lubricated worm gear drive such that operating torque does not exceed 50 foot-pounds.

2.6 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

2.6.1 Bolting

Flange and general-purpose bolting shall be hex-head and shall conform to ASTM A 307, Grade B. Heavy hex-nuts shall conform to ASME B18.2.2. Square-head bolts shall not be acceptable.

Grooved couplings shall utilize bolts and nuts of heat treated carbon steel conforming to ASTM A 183.

2.6.2 Elastomer Calk

Polysulfide or polyurethane base elastomer calking material shall be a two-component type conforming to ASTM C 920.

2.6.3 Escutcheons

Escutcheons shall be manufactured from nonferrous metals and chrome plated or hot-dipped galvanized except when AISI 300 series corrosion-resistant steel is provided. Metals and finish shall be in accordance with ASME A112.18.1.

Escutcheons shall be one-piece or split-pattern type. Escutcheons shall maintain a fixed position against a surface by means of internal spring tension devices or setscrews.

2.6.4 Flange Gaskets

Compressed non-asbestos sheet shall conform to ASTM F 104, Type 1, and be coated on both sides with graphite.

Grooved flange adapters gasketing shall be a pressure responsive elastomer conforming to ASTM D 2000.

2.6.5 Pipe Thread Compounds

Use tetrafluorethylene tape not less than 2 mils thick in compressed air systems for pipe sizes to and including 1 inch ips. Tetrafluoroethylene dispersions and other suitable compounds may be used for other applications upon approval by the Contracting Officer.

2.7 SUPPORTING ELEMENTS

Contractor shall provide all necessary piping system components and miscellaneous required supporting elements. Supporting elements shall be suitable for stresses imposed by system pressures and temperatures, and natural and other external forces.

Supporting elements shall be UL-listed and conform to requirements of ASME B31.3, MSS SP-58, and MSS SP-69, except as otherwise noted. Type devices specified herein are defined in MSS standards unless otherwise noted.

2.7.1 Building Structure Attachments

Concrete and masonry anchor devices shall conform to requirements of FS FF-S-325 Group I or II, Type 2, Class 2, Style 1 or 2; Group III or VIII.

Cast-in floor-mounted equipment anchor devices shall provide adjustable positions.

Masonry anchor devices shall be built-in, unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer.

Do not use power actuated anchoring devices to support mechanical systems components.

Beam clamps shall be center loading Type 21, 28, 29, or 30, UL listed, cataloged, and load rated, and commercially manufactured.

Use clamps to support piping sizes 1-1/2 inches and smaller. C-clamps shall be FM approved and UL listed with hardened cup tip, setscrew, locknut, and retaining strap. Retaining strap section shall be not less than 1/8 by 1 inch . Beam flange thickness to which clamps are attached shall not exceed 0.60 inch.

Construct concrete inserts in accordance with the requirements of MSS SP-58, for Type 18 and MSS SP-69. When applied to piping in sizes 2 inch ips and larger and where otherwise required by imposed loads, a 1-foot length of 1/2 inch reinforcing rod shall be inserted and wired through wing slots. Approved proprietary-type continuous inserts may be similarly used upon approval by the Contracting Officer.

2.7.2 Horizontal Pipe Attachments

Piping in sizes to and including 2 inch ips shall be supported by Type 6 solid malleable-iron pipe rings except that split-band-type rings may be used in sizes up to 1 inch ips.

Piping in sizes through 8 inch ips inclusive shall be supported by Types 1, 3, or 4 attachments.

Piping in sizes larger than 8 inch ips shall be supported with Type 41 or 49 pipe rolls.

Trapeze hangers fabricated from approved structural steel shapes, with U-bolts, shall be used in congested areas and where multiple pipe runs occur. Structural steel shapes shall conform to supplementary steel requirements be a commercially available, proprietary-design, rolled steel.

2.7.3 Vertical Pipe Attachments

Vertical pipe attachments shall be Type 8.

2.7.4 Hanger Rods and Fixtures

Use only circular cross-section rod hangers to connect building structure attachments to pipe support devices. Pipe, straps, or bars of equivalent strength may be used for hangers only where approved by the Contracting Officer.

Provide turnbuckles, swing eyes, and clevises as required by support system to accommodate pipe accessibility and adjustment for load and pitch.

2.7.5 Supplementary Steel

Where it is necessary to frame structural members between existing members or where structural members are used in lieu of commercially rated supports, such supplementary steel shall be designed and fabricated in accordance with AISC 360.

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 ABOVE GROUND PIPING SYSTEM INSTALLATION
- 3.1.1 Piping Systems

Fabricate and install piping systems in accordance with ASME B31.3, MSS SP-69, ASME BPVC, and applicable AWS requirements.

Fabricate pipe to measurements established on the job and carefully work into place without springing or forcing.

Pipe, tubing, fittings, valves, equipment, and Accessories shall be clean and free of all foreign material before being installed in their respective systems. Clean pipe by a method approved by the Contracting Officer. Purge lines with dry, oil-free compressed air after erection, but purging shall not be relied upon for removing all foreign matter. Purge lines at a velocity equal to 1-1/2 times maximum normal flow velocity. During the progress of construction, protect open ends of pipe, fittings, and valves at all times to prevent the admission of foreign matter. Except when connections are actually underway, install plugs or caps on all pipe and component openings. Plugs or caps shall be commercially manufactured products.

Install piping straight and true, with approved offsets around obstructions and with necessary expansion bends or fitting offsets essential to a satisfactory installation and as may be necessary to increase headroom or to avoid interference with the building construction, electric conduit, or facilities equipment.

Use standard long sweep pipe fittings for changes in direction. No mitered joints or unapproved pipe bends shall be permitted.

Pipe bends in seamless pipe may be made with hydraulic benders in the field for pipe sizes to 4 inch ips, upon approval of the Contracting Officer. Radius of pipe bends shall be not less than five nominal pipe diameters.

Tee connections shall be made with screwed tee fittings or grooved tee fittings, or, where pipe is being welded, branch connections shall be made with either welding tees or forged branch outlet fittings, either being acceptable without size limitations. Branch outlet fittings shall be forged, flared for improved flow where attached to the run, reinforced against external strains, and designed to withstand full burst-pressure strength requirements. Provide tool space between parallel piping runs whenever threaded unions or couplings are installed.

Horizontal piping shall have a grade of 1 inch per 100 feet.

Use eccentric reducers where required to permit proper drainage of pipe

lines. Do not permit bushings for this purpose. Provide drain values in piping systems at low points. Pipe drains shall consist of 1/2 inch globe values with renewable disks and 3/4 inch hose adapter.

Perform installation of piping in a manner that will prevent stresses and strains from being imposed on connected equipment.

Make expansion bends in steel pipe from pipe sections and long-radius welding elbows in sizes 1 inch and larger. Expansion U-bends shall be cold sprung and welded into the line. Anchor line before removing the spreader from the expansion U-bend.

3.1.2 Joints

Ream pipe ends before joint connections are made.

Make up screwed joints with joint compound.

Apply joint compounds to the male thread only, and exercise care to prevent compound from reaching the interior of the pipe.

Provide screwed unions, welded unions, or bolted flanges wherever required to permit convenient removal of equipment, valves, and piping Accessories from the piping system.

Assemble flanged joints with appropriate flanges, gaskets, and bolting. Clearance between flange faces shall be such that the connections can be gasketed and bolted tight without imposing undue strain on the piping system. Flange faces shall be parallel and the bores concentric. Center gaskets on the flange faces without projecting into the bore. Lubricate bolting with oil and graphite before assembly to ensure uniform bolt stressing. Draw up and tighten flange bolts in staggered sequence to prevent unequal gasket compression and deformation of the flanges. Wherever a flange with a raised face is joined to a companion flange with a flat face, the raised face shall be machined to a smooth matching surface, and a full facegasket shall be used. After the piping system has been tested and is in service at its maximum temperature, bolting shall be retightened. Only use hex-head nuts and bolts. Gasket material shall be fresh stock, 1/16 inch thick.

Field welded joints shall conform to the requirements of the AWS-03 and ASME B31.3.

Copper tubing for solder joints shall be cut square, and burrs shall be removed with approved cutting and reaming tools. Clean inside surfaces of fittings and outside surfaces of tubes in joint area before assembly of joint. Apply joint flux, solder, and heat source in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to provide proper capillary action to fill the socket space and to achieve 100 percent of shear-line strength capability. Valves in copper piping shall have screwed ends with end adapters to suit mechanical connections, unless solder joining is specified for a given application. Remake copper joints that fail pressure tests with new materials, including pipe or tubing fittings and filler metal.

Tubing for mechanical joints shall be cut square, and burrs shall be removed. Exercise care to avoid work-hardened copper surfaces and cut off or anneal tube ends. Heating temperature and air-cooling shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Provide valves to permit isolation of branch piping and each equipment item from the balance of the system, to allow safe and convenient access without moving equipment, and to require a minimum of piping and equipment disassembly.

Provide valves in piping mains and branches at equipment and equipment items.

Provide riser and downcomer drains above piping shutoff values in piping 2-1/2 inches and larger. Tap and fit shutoff value body with a 1/2 inch plugged globe value.

Provide three-valve bypass around each pressure-regulating valve.

Provide valves unavoidably located in furred or other normally inaccessible places with access panels.

3.1.4 Bypass Throttling Valves

Valves shall be globe type.

3.1.5 Supporting Elements Installation

Provide support elements in accordance with the requirements of ASME B31.1, MSS SP-58, MSS SP-69. Hang piping from building construction. No piping shall be hung from roof deck or from other pipe.

Attachment to building construction concrete shall be by approved cast-in concrete inserts wherever possible. Attachment to building construction solid masonry shall be by built-in anchors. Where attachment by either of above methods is not possible, specified masonry anchor devices may be used upon receipt of written approval from the Contracting Officer.

Embed fish plates in the concrete to transmit hanger loads to the reinforcing steel where hanger rods exceed 7/8 inch diameter.

Construct masonry anchors selected for overhead applications of ferrous materials only.

Install masonry anchors conforming toFS FF-S-325 in rotary, nonpercussion, electric drilled holes. Group III self-drilling anchors may be used provided masonry drilling is done with electric hammers selected and applied in a manner that will preclude concrete spalling or cracking both visible or invisible. Pneumatic tool use is not allowed.

Percussive action, electric hammers, and combination rotary-electric hammers used for the installation of self-drilling anchors shall be selected in accordance with the following guide:

For nominal anchor device sizes 1/4- through 1/2 inch, the tool shall be hammer type only or combination rotary-hammer type and shall be rated at load to draw not more than 5.0 amperes when operating on 120-volt, 60-hertz power.

For nominal anchor device sizes 5/8 inch and larger, the hammer type only tool shall be rated at load to draw not more than 8.0 amperes when operating on 120-volt, 60-hertz power. Combination rotary hammer tools

on the same power supply shall have a full-load current rating not to exceed 10 amperes.

Size inserts and anchors for the total stress to be applied with a safety factor as required by applicable codes but in no case less than 4.

Insert anchor devices into concrete sections not less than twice the overall length of the device and locate them not less than the following applicable distance from any side or end edge or centerline of adjacent anchor service:

Anchor Bolt Length (Inches)	Minimum Edge Space (Inches)
1/4	3-1/2
5/16	3-3/4
3/8	4
1/2	5
5/8	6
3/4	7
7/8	8

In special circumstances, upon prior written approval of the Contracting Officer, center-to-center distance may be reduced to 50 percent of given distance provided the load on the device is reduced in direct proportion to reduced distance.

Piping shall run parallel with the lines of the building. Space and install piping and components so that a threaded pipe fitting may be removed between adjacent pipes and so that there will be not less than 1/2 inch of clear space between the finished surface and other work and between the finished surface and parallel adjacent piping. Hangers on different adjacent service lines running parallel with each other shall be arranged to be in line with each other and parallel to the lines of the building.

Place identical service systems piping, where practical, at same elevation and hung on trapeze hangers adjusted for proper pitch.

Spacing of trapeze hangers where piping is grouped in parallel runs shall be the closest interval required for any size pipe supported.

Where it is necessary to avoid any transfer of load from support to support or onto connecting equipment, pipe hangers shall be constant support type.

Provide approved pipe alignment guides, attached in an approved manner to the building structure, to control pipe movement in true alignment in the piping adjacent to and on each side of all pipe expansion loops.

Anchors incorporated in piping systems for the purpose of maintaining permanent pipe positions shall be welded to the piping and attached to the building structure in a manner approved by the Contracting Officer.

Suitably brace piping against sway and vibration. Bracing shall consist of brackets, anchor chairs, rods, and structural steel for Vibration Isolation.

When support is not halfway between purlins, the allowable hanger load shall be the product of 400 times the inverse ratio of the longest distance to purlin to purlin spacing.

When the hanger load exceeds the above limits, furnish and install the reinforcing of the roof purlin(s) or additional support beam(s). When an additional beam is used, the beam shall bear on the top chord of the roof trusses, and bearing shall be over gusset plates of top chord. Stabilize beam by connection to roof purlin along bottom flange.

Purlins used for supporting fire protection sprinkler lines, electrical lighting fixtures, or electrical power duct or cable tray shall be considered fully loaded, and supplemental reinforcing for these purlins or auxiliary support steel shall be furnished and installed by the Contractor.

Install hangers and supports for piping at intervals specified herein at locations not more than 3 feet from the ends of each runout and not over 25 percent of the specified interval from each change in direction of piping.

Load rating for all pipe hanger supports shall be based on weight and forces imposed on all lines. Deflection per span shall not exceed slope gradient of pipe. Schedule 40 and heavier pipe supports shall be in accordance with the following minimum rod size. Maximum allowable hanger spacing and concentrated loads will reduce allowable span proportionately:

PIPE SIZE INCHES	ROD SIZE INCHES	STEEL PIPE <u>FEET</u>
Up to 1	3/8	8
1-1/4 to 1-1/2	3/8	10
2	3/8	12
2-1/2 to 3-1/2	1/2	12
4 to 5	5/8	16
6	3/4	16
8 to 12	7/8	20

Where possible, support vertical risers at the base at intervals specified and guide for lateral stability. Place clamps under fittings wherever possible. Support carbon steel pipe at each floor at not more than 15-foot intervals for pipe 2 inches and smaller and at not more than 20-foot intervals for pipe 2-1/2 inches and larger.

After the piping systems have been installed, tested, and placed in satisfactory operation, the Contractor shall firmly tighten hanger rod nuts and jam nuts to prevent any movement.

3.1.6 Sound Stopping

Provide effective sound stopping and adequate operating clearance to prevent structure contact where piping penetrates walls, floors, or ceilings, into occupied spaces adjacent to equipment rooms, where similar penetrations occur between occupied spaces, and where penetrations occur from pipe chases into occupied spaces. Occupied spaces includes space above ceilings where no special acoustic treatment of ceiling is provided. Penetrations shall be finished to be compatible with surface being penetrated.

Sound stopping provisions shall be essentially the materials and procedures specified under "Sleeves" in this section.

Sound stopping and vapor barrier sealing of pipe shafts and large floor and wall openings shall be accomplished by packing to high density with properly supported mineral fiber or, where ambient or surface temperatures do not exceed 120 degrees F, by foaming in place with self-extinguishing, 2-pound density polyurethane foam to a depth not less than 6 inches . Finish foam with a rasp. Vapor barrier shall be not less than 1/8 inch thickness of vinyl coating applied to visible and accessible surfaces. Where high temperatures and fire-stopping are a consideration, only mineral fiber shall be used and openings shall, in addition, be covered with 16-gage sheet metal.

All mineral materials shall conform to requirements specified under "Sleeves" in this section.

Leadwool and viscoelastic damping compounds may be proposed for use where other sound-stopping methods are not practical, provided temperature and fire-resistance characteristics of the compounds are suitable for the service.

3.1.7 Sleeves

Sleeves are required where piping passes through roofs, through masonry or concrete walls, or through floor.

Lay out and set sleeve work before placement of slabs or construction of walls and roof. Furnish sleeves necessary to complete the work.

Where pipe sleeves are required after slabs and masonry are installed, holes to accommodate these sleeves shall be made with core drills. Set sleeves in place with a two-component epoxy adhesive system approved by the Contracting Officer. Carry no load by such sleeves unless approved by the Contracting Officer.

Sleeves shall be flush with all ceilings.

Sleeves shall be flush with the floor in finished spaces and shall extend 2 inches above the floor in unfinished spaces.

Sleeves passing through steel decks shall be continuously welded or brazed to the deck.

Sleeves extending through floors, roofs, and load bearing walls, and sleeves through fire barriers shall be continuous and fabricated from Schedule 40 steel pipe with welded anchor lugs. Other sleeves may be formed by molded linear polyethylene liners or similar materials that are removable. Diameter of sleeves shall be large enough to accommodate pipe, insulation, and jacketing without touching the sleeve and provide a minimum 3/8 inch clearance. Sleeve size shall accommodate mechanical and thermal motion of pipe to preclude transmission of vibration to walls and generation of noise.

Space between a pipe, bare or insulated, and the inside of a pipe sleeve or a construction surface penetration shall be packed solid with a mineral fiber conforming to ASTM C 592, Form B, Class 8. Wherever the piping

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passes through firewalls, equipment room walls, floors and ceilings connected to occupied spaces, and other locations where sleeves or construction surface penetrations occur between occupied spaces, similar packing shall be provided. Where sleeves or construction surface penetrations occur between conditioned and unconditioned spaces, the space between a pipe, bare or insulated, and the inside of a pipe sleeve or construction surface penetration shall be filled with an elastomer calk to a depth of 1/2 inch . Surfaces to be calked shall be oil- and grease-free.

Exterior wall sleeves shall be made watertight with mechanically expandable chloroprene inserts with mastic sealed metal components.

Sleeve height above roof surface shall be 12 inches .

3.1.8 Escutcheons

Provide escutcheons at penetrations of piping into finished areas. Where finished areas are separated by partitions through which piping passes, provide escutcheons on both sides of the partition. Provide plates at the underside only of such ceilings, where suspended ceilings are installed. Plates shall be large enough to fit around the insulation, for insulated pipes. Escutcheons shall be chrome-plated in occupied spaces and shall be of sufficient size to conceal openings in building construction. Firmly attach escutcheons with setscrews.

3.1.9 Flashings

Provide required flashings at mechanical systems penetrations of building boundaries.

3.2 COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEMS TESTING

Prior to acceptance of the work, pressure-test completed systems in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

Testing shall be done in two stages: preliminary stage and acceptance stage, including gage tests.

Perform no testing until personnel not directly involved in the test have been evacuated from the area.

Contractor may conduct tests for his own purposes, but preliminary testing and the acceptance test shall be conducted as specified.

3.2.1 Preliminary Stage Tests

Tests shall be pneumatic and shall use dry, oil-free compressed air. Use carbon dioxide or nitrogen in metallic systems.

Testing of any system for any purpose shall include preliminary testing by swabbing joints under test with standard high-strength film soap solution and observing for bubbles at internal pressures not in excess of 5 psi.

When testing reveals that leakage exceeds specified limits, isolate and repair the leaks, replace defective materials where necessary, and retest the system until specified limits are met. Remake leaking gaskets with new gaskets and new flange bolting, and discard used bolting and gaskets.

Other than standard piping flanges, plugs, caps and valves, only use

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commercially manufactured expandable elastomer plugs for sealing off piping for test purposes. Published safe test pressure rating of any plug used shall be not less than three times the actual test pressure being applied. During pneumatic testing or hydrostatic testing, evacuate personnel from areas where plugs are used.

Remove components that could be damaged by test pressure from piping systems to be tested.

Perform Valve-Operating Tests and Drainage Tests according to referenced standards.

Check piping system components, such as valves, for proper operation under system test pressure.

No test media shall be added to a system during a test for a period specified or determined by the Contracting Officer.

Duration of a test will be determined by the Contracting Officer and will be for a minimum of 15 minutes with a maximum of 24 hours. Test may be terminated by direction of the Contracting Officer at any point after it has been determined that the leakage rate is within limits.

Prepare and maintain test records of all piping systems tests. Records shall show Governmental and Contractor test personnel responsibilities, dates, test gage identification numbers, ambient temperatures, pressure ranges, rates of pressure drop, and leakage rates.

3.2.2 Test Gages

Contractor's test gages shall conform to ASME B40.100 and have a dial size of 8 inches or larger. Maximum permissible scale range for a given test shall be such that the pointer during a test shall have a starting position at midpoint of the dial or within the middle third of the scale range. Certification of accuracy and correction table shall bear a date within 90 calendar days prior to test use, test gage number, and the project number, unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.3 Acceptance Pressure Testing

Testing shall take place during steady-state ambient temperature conditions.

Test ferrous piping systems at 1-1/2 times maximum operating pressure. Maintain test pressure for a period of not less than 2 hours with an allowable pressure drop of 2 psi during that time unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer.

Test control and instrumentation tubing systems at 30 psi . Maintain test pressure for a period of not less than 24 hours with essentially no pressure drop during that time.

3.3 COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM CLEANING

Remove rust and dirt from the bore and exterior surface of all piping and equipment. Clean pipeline strainers, temporary and permanent, during purging operations, after startup, and immediately prior to final acceptance by the Government.

Flush and clean new steel piping with a suitable degreasing agent, , until visible, grease, dirt, and other contaminants have been removed. Degreased waste material including the degreaser itself shall be disposed of in accordance with written instructions received from the Environmental authority having jurisdiction through the Contracting Officer and in accordance with all Local, State and Federal Regulations.

3.4 COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEMS IDENTIFICATION

Identification plates shall be protected and kept clean. Replace damaged and illegible identification plates at no additional expense.

Label and arrow piping at each point of entry and exit of piping passing through walls; at each change in direction, such as at elbows and tees; and in congested or hidden areas, at each point required to clarify service or indicate a hazard. Also label each riser.

In long straight runs, locate labels at distances visible to each other, but in no case shall the distance between labels exceed 75 feet. Labels shall be legible from the primary service and operating area.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 00 00

AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEMS 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL (AMCA)

AMCA 201	(2002) Fans and Systems	
AMCA 210	(2007) Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Aerodynamic Performance Rating	
AMCA 300	(2005) Reverberant Room Method for Sound Testing of Fans	
AMCA 301	(2006; INT 2007; Errata 2008) Methods for Calculating Fan Sound Ratings from Laboratory Test Data	
AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATIN	NG AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI)	
AHRI 260	(2001; Addendum 2002) Sound Rating of Ducted Air Moving and Conditioning Equipment	
AHRI 430	(1999) Standard for Central-Station Air-Handling Units	
AHRI Guideline D	(1996) Application and Installation of Central Station Air-Handling Units	
AMERICAN BEARING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (ABMA)		
ABMA 11	(1990; R 1999) Load Ratings and Fatigue Life for Roller Bearings	
ABMA 9	(1990; R 2000) Load Ratings and Fatigue Life for Ball Bearings	
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)		
ASHRAE 52.2	(2007; Addenda B 2008; Errata 2009) Method of Testing General Ventilation Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size	
ASHRAE 62.1	(2007; INT 2007; INT 2-15 2008; Errata 2008; Addenda a, b, e, f and h 2008)	

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P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	PARALOFT FACILITY 812562
	Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
ASHRAE 68	(1997) Laboratory Method of Testing to Determine the Sound Power In a Duct
ASHRAE 70	(2006) Method of Testing for Rating the Performance of Air Outlets and Inlets
ASHRAE 84	(2008) Method of Testing Air-to-Air Heat Exchangers
ASME INTERNATIONAL	(ASME)
ASME A13.1	(2007) Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems
ASTM INTERNATIONAL	(ASTM)
ASTM A 123/A 123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A 167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A 53/A 53M	(2007) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A 924/A 924M	(2009) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM B 117	(2009) Standing Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
ASTM B 152/B 152M	(2006ae1) Standard Specification for Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar
ASTM B 209	(2007) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM B 766	(1986; R 2008) Standard Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Cadmium
ASTM C 1071	(2005el) Standard Specification for Fibrous Glass Duct Lining Insulation (Thermal and Sound Absorbing Material)
ASTM C 553	(2008) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Commercial and Industrial Applications
ASTM D 1654	(2008) Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments

ASTM D 3359	(2009)	Measuring	Adhesion	by	Таре	Test

ASTM D 520 (2000; R 2005) Zinc Dust Pigment

ASTM E 2016 (2006) Standard Specification for Industrial Woven Wire Cloth

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

- NEMA MG 1(2007; Errata 2008) Standard for Motorsand Generators
- NEMA MG 10 (2001; R 2007) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Fixed Frequency Medium AC Squirrel-Cage Polyphase Induction Motors
- NEMA MG 11 (1977; R 2007) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Single Phase Motors

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 90A (2008; Errata 2009) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)

- SMACNA 1650 (20080) Seismic Restraint Manual Guidelines for Mechanical Systems - Second Edition
- SMACNA 1819(2002, 5th Ed) Fire, Smoke and RadiationDamper Installation Guide for HVAC Systems
- SMACNA 1966 (2005) HVAC Duct Construction Standards Metal and Flexible

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

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40 CFR 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone
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UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 181	(2005; Rev thru Oct 2008) Standard for Factory-Made Air Ducts and Air Connectors
UL 214	(1997; Rev thru Aug 2001) Tests for Flame-Propagation of Fabrics and Films
UL 555	(2006; Rev thru Feb 2009) Standard for Fire Dampers
UL 555S	(1999; Rev thru Mar 2009) Smoke Dampers

UL 586 (2009) Standard for High-Efficiency Particulate, Air Filter Units

UL 6	(2007) Standard for Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit-Steel
UL 705	(2004; Rev thru Oct 2009) Standard for Power Ventilators
UL 900	(2004; Rev thru Nov 2007) Standard for Air Filter Units
UL Bld Mat Dir	(2009) Building Materials Directory
UL Electrical Constructn	(2009) Electrical Construction Equipment Directory
UL Fire Resistance	(2009) Fire Resistance Directory

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Furnish ductwork, piping offsets, fittings, and accessories as required to provide a complete installation. Coordinate the work of the different trades to avoid interference between piping, equipment, structural, and electrical work. Provide complete, in place, all necessary offsets in piping and ductwork, and all fittings, and other components, required to install the work as indicated and specified.

1.2.1 Mechanical Equipment Identification

Provide chart listing of equipment by designation numbers and capacities such as flow rates, pressure and temperature differences, heating and cooling capacities, horsepower, pipe sizes, and voltage and current characteristics. Diagrams shall be neat mechanical drawings provided with extruded aluminum frames and 1/8-inch acrylic plastic protection. Location is as directed by the Contracting Officer. The number of charts and diagrams shall be equal to or greater than the number of mechanical equipment rooms. Where more than one chart per space is required, mount these in edge pivoted, swinging leaf, extruded aluminum frame holders which open to 170 degrees.

1.2.2 Service Labeling

Label equipment, including fans, air handlers, terminal units, etc. with labels made of self-sticking, plastic film designed for permanent installation. Labels shall be in accordance with the typical examples below:

SERVICE	LABEL AND TAG DESIGNATION
Air handling unit Number	AHU - 1
Exhaust Fan Number	EF - 1
Fan Coil Unit Number	FC - 1
Unit Ventilator Number	UV - 1

Identify similar services with different temperatures or pressures. Where pressures could exceed 125 pounds per square inch, gage, include the maximum system pressure in the label. Label and arrow piping in accordance

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with the following:

- a. Each point of entry and exit of pipe passing through walls.
- b. Each change in direction, i.e., elbows, tees.
- c. In congested or hidden areas and at all access panels at each point required to clarify service or indicated hazard.
- d. In long straight runs, locate labels at distances within eyesight of each other not to exceed 75 feet. All labels shall be visible and legible from the primary service and operating area.

For Bare or Insulated Pipes	
for Outside Diameters of	Lettering
1/2 thru 1-3/8 inch	1/2 inch
1-1/2 thru 2-3/8 inch	3/4 inch
2-1/2 inch and larger	1-1/4 inch

1.2.3 Color Coding

Color coding of all piping systems shall be in accordance with ASME A13.1 .

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Drawings as specified in Paragraph Detail Drawings and throughout this Section.

SD-03 Product Data

Standard Products: Manufacturer's catalog data included with the detail drawings for the following items. Highlight the data to show model, size, options, etc., that are intended for consideration. Provide adequate data to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements for the following:

Metallic Flexible Duct Insulated Nonmetallic Flexible Duct Runouts Duct Connectors Duct Access Doors Fire Dampers Manual Balancing Dampers Automatic Smoke-Fire Dampers Diffusers Registers and Grilles Louvers Air Vents, Penthouses, and Goosenecks Centrifugal Fans In-Line Centrifugal Fans Ceiling Exhaust Fans Air Handling Units Unit Ventilators Energy Recovery Devices Laboratory Fume Hood

Proposed test procedures and test schedules for the ductwork leak test, and performance tests of systems, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of related testing.

Operation and Maintenance Training

Proposed On-site Training schedule, submitted concurrently with the Operation and Maintenance Manuals.

SD-06 Test Reports

Performance Tests

Test reports for the ductwork leak test, and performance tests in booklet form, upon completion of testing. Document phases of tests performed including initial test summary, repairs/adjustments made, and final test results in the reports.

Damper Acceptance Test

Proposed schedule, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of test.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Manufacturer's Installation Instructions Operation and Maintenance Training

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation and Maintenance Manuals

Six manuals at least 2 weeks prior to field training. Submit data complying with the requirements specified in Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. Submit Data Package 3 for the following:

Fire Dampers Manual Balancing Dampers Automatic Smoke-Fire Dampers Centrifugal Fans In-Line Centrifugal Fans Ceiling Exhaust Fans Air Handling Units Unit Ventilators Energy Recovery Devices Fume Hoods

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Except as otherwise specified, approval of materials and equipment is based on manufacturer's published data.

a. Where materials and equipment are specified to conform to the standards of the Underwriters Laboratories, the label of or listing with

have been tested and that the units conform to the specified requirements. Outline methods of testing used by the specified agencies.

- b. Where materials or equipment are specified to be constructed or tested, or both, in accordance with the standards of the ASTM International (ASTM), the ASME International (ASME), or other standards, a manufacturer's certificate of compliance of each item is acceptable as proof of compliance.
- c. Conformance to such agency requirements does not relieve the item from compliance with other requirements of these specifications.

1.4.1 Prevention of Corrosion

Protect metallic materials against corrosion. Manufacturer shall provide rust-inhibiting treatment and standard finish for the equipment enclosures. Do not use aluminum in contact with earth, and where connected to dissimilar metal. Protect aluminum by approved fittings, barrier material, or treatment. Ferrous parts such as anchors, bolts, braces, boxes, bodies, clamps, fittings, guards, nuts, pins, rods, shims, thimbles, washers, and miscellaneous parts not of corrosion-resistant steel or nonferrous materials shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M for exterior locations and cadmium-plated in conformance with ASTM B 766 for interior locations.

1.4.2 Asbestos Prohibition

Do not use asbestos and asbestos-containing products.

1.4.3 Ozone Depleting Substances Used as Refrigerants

Minimize releases of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) during repair, maintenance, servicing or disposal of appliances containing ODS's by complying with all applicable sections of 40 CFR 82 Part 82 Subpart F. Any person conducting repair, maintenance, servicing or disposal of appliances owned by NASA shall comply with the following:

- a. Do not knowingly vent or otherwise release into the environment, Class I or Class II substances used as a refrigerant.
- b. Do not open appliances without meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 82 Part 82.156 Subpart F, regarding required practices for evacuation and collection of refrigerant, and 40 CFR 82 Part 82.158 Subpart F, regarding standards of recycling and recovery equipment.
- c. Only persons who comply with 40 CFR 82 Part 82.161 Subpart F, regarding technician certification, can conduct work on appliances containing refrigerant.

In addition, provide copies of all applicable certifications to the Contracting Officer at least 14 calendar days prior to initiating maintenance, repair, servicing, dismantling or disposal of appliances, including:

- a. Proof of Technician Certification
- b. Proof of Equipment Certification for recovery or recycling equipment.
- c. Proof of availability of certified recovery or recycling equipment.
- 1.4.4 Use of Ozone Depleting Substances, Other than Refrigerants

The use of Class I or Class II ODS's listed as nonessential in 40 CFR 82 Part 82.66 Subpart C is prohibited. These prohibited materials and uses include:

- a. Any plastic party spray streamer or noise horn which is propelled by a chlorofluorocarbon
- b. Any cleaning fluid for electronic and photographic equipment which contains a chlorofluorocarbon; including liquid packaging, solvent wipes, solvent sprays, and gas sprays
- c. Any plastic flexible or packaging foam product which is manufactured with or contains a chlorofluorocarbon, including, open cell foam, open cell rigid polyurethane poured foam, closed cell extruded polystyrene sheet foam, closed cell polyethylene foam and closed cell polypropylene foam except for flexible or packaging foam used in coaxial
- d. Any aerosol product or other pressurized dispenser which contains a chlorofluorocarbon, except for those listed in 40 CFR 82 Part 82.66 Subpart C.

Request a waiver if a facility requirement dictates that a prohibited material is necessary to achieve project goals. Submit the waiver request in writing to the Contracting Officer. The waiver will be evaluated and dispositioned.

1.4.5 Detail Drawings

Submit detail drawings showing equipment layout, including assembly and installation details and electrical connection diagrams; ductwork layout showing the location of all supports and hangers, typical hanger details, gauge reinforcement, reinforcement spacing rigidity classification, and static pressure and seal classifications. Include any information required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated and functions properly as a unit on the drawings and show equipment relationship to other parts of the work, including clearances required for operation and maintenance. Submit drawings showing bolt-setting information, and foundation bolts prior to concrete foundation construction for all equipment indicated or required to have concrete foundations. Submit function designation of the equipment and any other requirements specified throughout this Section with the shop drawings.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect stored equipment at the jobsite from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Additionally, cap or plug all pipes until installed.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Except for the fabricated duct, plenums and casings specified in paragraphs "Metal Ductwork" and "Plenums and Casings for Field-Fabricated Units", provide components and equipment that are standard products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the manufacturing of products that are of a similar material, design and workmanship. This requirement applies to all equipment, including diffusers, registers, fire dampers, and balancing dampers.

- a. Standard products are defined as components and equipment that have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use in similar applications of similar size for at least two years before bid opening.
- b. Prior to this two year period, these standard products shall have been sold on the commercial market using advertisements in manufacturers' catalogs or brochures. These manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures shall have been copyrighted documents or have been identified with a manufacturer's document number.
- c. Provide equipment items that are supported by a service organization. Where applicable, provide equipment that is an ENERGY STAR Qualified product or a Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designated product.

2.2 IDENTIFICATION PLATES

In addition to standard manufacturer's identification plates, provide engraved laminated phenolic identification plates for each piece of mechanical equipment. Identification plates are to designate the function of the equipment. Submit designation with the shop drawings. Identification plates shall be three layers, black-white-black, engraved to show white letters on black background. Letters shall be upper case. Identification plates 1-1/2-inches high and smaller shall be 1/16-inch thick, with engraved lettering 1/8-inch high; identification plates larger than 1-1/2-inches high shall be 1/8-inch thick, with engraved lettering of suitable height. Identification plates 1-1/2-inches high and larger shall have beveled edges. Install identification plates using a compatible adhesive.

2.3 EQUIPMENT GUARDS AND ACCESS

Fully enclose or guard belts, pulleys, chains, gears, couplings, projecting setscrews, keys, and other rotating parts exposed to personnel contact according to OSHA requirements. Properly guard or cover with insulation of a type specified, high temperature equipment and piping exposed to contact by personnel or where it creates a potential fire hazard.

2.4 ELECTRICAL WORK

a. Provide motors, controllers, integral disconnects, contactors, and controls with their respective pieces of equipment, except controllers indicated as part of motor control centers. Provide electrical equipment, including motors and wiring, as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Provide manual or automatic control and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified and control wiring required for controls and devices specified, but not shown. For packaged equipment, include manufacturer provided controllers with the required monitors and timed restart.

- b. For single-phase motors, provide high-efficiency type, fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors, including motors that are part of a system, in accordance with NEMA MG 11. Integral size motors shall be the premium efficiency type in accordance with NEMA MG 1.
- c. For polyphase motors, provide squirrel-cage medium induction motors, including motors that are part of a system , and that meet the efficiency ratings for premium efficiency motors in accordance with NEMA MG 1. Select premium efficiency polyphase motors in accordance with NEMA MG 10.
- d. Provide motors in accordance with NEMA MG 1 and of sufficient size to drive the load at the specified capacity without exceeding the nameplate rating of the motor. Provide motors rated for continuous duty with the enclosure specified. Provide motor duty that allows for maximum frequency start-stop operation and minimum encountered interval between start and stop. Provide motor torque capable of accelerating the connected load within 20 seconds with 80 percent of the rated voltage maintained at motor terminals during one starting period. Provide motor starters complete with thermal overload protection and other necessary appurtenances. Fit motor bearings with grease supply fittings and grease relief to outside of the enclosure.

2.5 ANCHOR BOLTS

Provide anchor bolts for equipment placed on concrete equipment pads or on concrete slabs. Bolts to be of the size and number recommended by the equipment manufacturer and located by means of suitable templates. Installation of anchor bolts shall not degrade the surrounding concrete.

2.6 SEISMIC ANCHORAGE

Anchor equipment in accordance with applicable seismic criteria for the area and as defined in SMACNA 1650

2.7 PAINTING

Paint equipment units in accordance with approved equipment manufacturer's standards unless specified otherwise. Field retouch only if approved. Otherwise, return equipment to the factory for refinishing.

2.8 INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Provide equipment and components that comply with the requirements of ASHRAE 62.1 unless more stringent requirements are specified herein.

2.9 DUCT SYSTEMS

2.9.1 Metal Ductwork

Provide metal ductwork construction, including all fittings and components, that complies with SMACNA 1966, as supplemented and modified by this specification .

a. Ductwork shall be constructed meeting the requirements for the duct system static pressure specified in APPENDIX D of Section 23 05 93

TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING FOR HVAC.

- . Provide radius type elbows with a centerline radius of 1.5 times the width or diameter of the duct where space permits. Otherwise, elbows having a minimum radius equal to the width or diameter of the duct or square elbows with factory fabricated turning vanes are allowed.
- c. Provide ductwork that meets the requirements of Seal Class A. Provide ductwork in VAV systems upstream of the VAV boxes that meets the requirements of Seal Class A.
- . Provide sealants that conform to fire hazard classification specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS and are suitable for the range of air distribution and ambient temperatures to which it is exposed. Do not use pressure sensitive tape as a sealant.
- . Make spiral lock seam duct, and flat oval with duct sealant and lock with not less than 3 equally spaced drive screws or other approved methods indicated in SMACNA 1966. Apply the sealant to the exposed male part of the fitting collar so that the sealer is on the inside of the joint and fully protected by the metal of the duct fitting. Apply one brush coat of the sealant over the outside of the joint to at least 2 inch band width covering all screw heads and joint gap. Dents in the male portion of the slip fitting collar are not acceptable. Fabricate outdoor air intake ducts and plenums with watertight soldered or brazed joints and seams.

2.9.1.1 Metallic Flexible Duct

- a. Provide duct that conforms to UL 181 and NFPA 90A with factory-applied insulation, vapor barrier, and end connections. Provide duct assembly that does not exceed 25 for flame spread and 50 for smoke developed. Proved ducts designed for working pressures of two inches water gauge positive and 1.5 inches water gauge positive. Provide flexible round duct length that does not exceed five feet. Secure connections by applying adhesive for two inches over rigid duct, apply flexible duct two inches over rigid duct, apply metal clamp, and provide minimum of three No. 8 sheet metal screws through clamp and rigid duct.
- b. Inner duct core: Provide interlocking spiral or helically corrugated flexible core constructed of zinc-coated steel, aluminum, or stainless steel; or constructed of inner liner of continuous galvanized spring steel wire helix fused to continuous, fire-retardant, flexible vapor barrier film, inner duct core.
- c. Insulation: Provide inner duct core that is insulated with mineral fiber blanket type flexible insulation, minimum of one inch thick. Provide insulation covered on exterior with manufacturer's standard fire retardant vapor barrier jacket for flexible round duct.

2.9.1.2 Insulated Nonmetallic Flexible Duct Runouts

Use flexible duct runouts only where indicated. Runout length is indicated on the drawings, and is not to exceed 5 feet. Provide runouts that are preinsulated, factory fabricated, and that comply with NFPA 90A and UL 181. Provide either field or factory applied vapor barrier. Provide not less

than 20 ounce glass fabric duct connectors coated on both sides with neoprene. Where coil induction or high velocity units are supplied with vertical air inlets, use a streamlined, vaned and mitered elbow transition piece for connection to the flexible duct or hose. Provide a die-stamped elbow and not a flexible connector as the last elbow to these units other than the vertical air inlet type.. Insulated flexible connectors are allowed as runouts. Provide insulated material and vapor barrier that conform to the requirements of Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. Do not expose the insulation material surface to the air stream.

2.9.1.3 General Service Duct Connectors

Provide a flexible duct connector approximately 6 inches in width where sheet metal connections are made to fans or where ducts of dissimilar metals are connected. For round/oval ducts, secure the flexible material by stainless steel or zinc-coated, iron clinch-type draw bands. For rectangular ducts, install the flexible material locked to metal collars using normal duct construction methods. Provide a composite connector system that complies with UL 214 and is classified as "flame-retarded fabrics" in UL Bld Mat Dir.

2.9.1.4 High Temperature Service Duct Connections

Provide material that is approximately 3/32 inch thick, 35 to 40-ounce per square yard weight, plain weave fibrous glass cloth with, nickel/chrome wire reinforcement for service in excess of 1200 degrees F.

2.9.1.5 Aluminum Ducts

ASTM B 209, alloy 3003-H14 for aluminum sheet and alloy 6061-T6 or equivalent strength for aluminum connectors and bar stock.

2.9.1.6 Copper Sheets

ASTM B 152/B 152M, light cold rolled temper.

2.9.1.7 Corrosion Resisting (Stainless) Steel Sheets

ASTM A 167

2.9.2 Duct Access Doors

Provide hinged access doors conforming to SMACNA 1966 in ductwork and plenums where indicated and at all air flow measuring primaries, automatic dampers, fire dampers, coils, thermostats, and other apparatus requiring service and inspection in the duct system. Provide access doors upstream and downstream of air flow measuring primaries and heating and cooling coils. Provide doors that are a minimum 15 by 18 inches, unless otherwise shown. Where duct size does not accommodate this size door, make the doors as large as practicable. Equip doors 24 by 24 inches or larger with fasteners operable from inside and outside the duct. Use insulated type doors in insulated ducts.

2.9.3 Fire Dampers

Use 1.5 hour rated fire dampers unless otherwise indicated. Provide fire dampers that conform to the requirements of NFPA 90A and UL 555. Perform the fire damper test as outlined in NFPA 90A. Provide a pressure relief door upstream of the fire damper. If the ductwork connected to the fire damper is to be insulated then provide a factory installed pressure relief damper. Provide automatic operating fire dampers with a dynamic rating

suitable for the maximum air velocity and pressure differential to which it is subjected. Provide fire dampers approved for the specific application, and install according to their listing. Equip fire dampers with a steel sleeve or adequately sized frame installed in such a manner that disruption of the attached ductwork, if any, does not impair the operation of the damper. Equip sleeves or frames with perimeter mounting angles attached on both sides of the wall or floor opening. Construct ductwork in fire-rated floor-ceiling or roof-ceiling assembly systems with air ducts that pierce the ceiling of the assemblies in conformance with UL Fire Resistance. Provide fire dampers. Install dampers that do not reduce the duct or the air transfer opening cross-sectional area. Install dampers so that the centerline of the damper depth or thickness is located in the centerline of the wall, partition or floor slab depth or thickness. Unless otherwise indicated, comply with the installation details given in SMACNA 1819 and in manufacturer's instructions for fire dampers. Perform acceptance testing of fire dampers according to paragraph Fire Damper Acceptance Test and NFPA 90A.

2.9.4 Manual Balancing Dampers

Furnish manual balancing dampers with accessible operating mechanisms. Use chromium plated operators (with all exposed edges rounded) in finished portions of the building. Provide manual volume control dampers that are operated by locking-type quadrant operators.

Unless otherwise indicated, provide opposed blade type multileaf dampers with maximum blade width of 12 inches. Provide access doors or panels for all concealed damper operators and locking setscrews. Provide access doors or panels in hard ceilings, partitions and walls for access to all concealed damper operators and damper locking setscrews. Coordinate location of doors or panels with other affected contractors.

Provide stand-off mounting brackets, bases, or adapters not less than the thickness of the insulation when the locking-type quadrant operators for dampers are installed on ducts to be thermally insulated, to provide clearance between the duct surface and the operator. Stand-off mounting items shall be integral with the operator or standard accessory of the damper manufacturer.

2.9.4.1 Square or Rectangular Dampers

- a. Duct Height 12 inches and Less
 - (1) Frames: Maximum 19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; minimum of 20 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 3 inches long.

More than 19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; Minimum of 16 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 3 inches long.

(2) Single Leaf Blades:

Maximum 19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; Minimum of 20 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 3 inches long.

More than 19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; Minimum of 16 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 3 inches long.

(3) Blade Axles:

To support the blades of round dampers, provide galvanized steel shafts supporting the blade the entire duct diameter frame-to-frame. Axle shafts shall extend through standoff bracket and hand quadrant.

Maximum 19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; Galvanized steel, minimum of 3/8 inch square shaft.

More than 19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; Galvanized steel, minimum of 1/2 inch square shaft.

(4) Axle Bearings:

Support the shaft on each end at the frames with shaft bearings. Shaft bearings configuration shall be a pressed fit to provide a tight joint between blade shaft and damper frame.

Maximum 19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; solid nylon, or equivalent solid plastic, or oil-impregnated bronze bearings.

More than19 inches in width, maximum 12 inches in height; oil-impregnated bronze bearings.

(5) Control Shaft/Hand Quadrant: Provide dampers with accessible locking-type control shaft/hand quadrant operators.

Provide stand-off mounting brackets, bases, or adapters for the locking-type quadrant operators on dampers installed on ducts to be thermally insulated. Stand-off distance shall be a minimum of 50 mm 2 inches off the metal duct surface. Stand-off mounting items shall be integral with the operator or standard accessory of the damper manufacturer.

- (6) Finish: Mill Galvanized
- b. Duct Height Greater than 12 inches

Provide dampers with multi-leaf opposed-type blades.

- (1) Frames: Maximum 48 inches in height; maximum48 inches in width; minimum of 16 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 5.5 inches long.
- (2) Blades: Minimum of 16 gauge galvanized steel; 6 inch nominal width.
- (3) Blade Axles: To support the blades of round dampers, provide galvanized square steel shafts supporting the blade the entire duct diameter frame-to-frame. Axle shafts shall extend through standoff bracket and hand quadrant.
- (4) Axle Bearings: Support the shaft on each end at the frames with shaft bearings constructed of oil-impregnated bronze, or solid nylon, or a solid plastic equivalent to nylon. Shaft bearings configuration shall

be a pressed fit to provide a tightjoint between blade shaft and damper frame.

- (5) Blade Actuator: Minimum 1/2 inch diameter galvanized steel.
- (6) Blade Actuator Linkage: Mill Galvanized steel bar and crank plate with stainless steel pivots.
- (7) Control Shaft/Hand Quadrant: Provide dampers with accessible locking-type control shaft/hand quadrant operators.

Provide stand-off mounting brackets, bases, or adapters for the locking-type quadrant operators on dampers installed on ducts to be thermally insulated. Stand-off distance shall be a minimum of 50 mm 2 inches off the metal duct surface. Stand-off mounting items shall be integral with the operator or standard accessory of the damper manufacturer.

- (8) Finish: Mill Galvanized
- 2.9.4.2 Round Dampers
 - a. Frames:
 - 4 to 20 inches size: Minimum of 20 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 10 inches long.
 - size: Minimum of 20 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 10 inches long.
 - 32 to 40 inches size: Minimum of 16 gauge galvanized steel, minimum of 10 inches long.
 - b. Blades:

4 to 20 inches size: Minimum of 20 gauge galvanized steel

22 to 30 inches size: Minimum of 16 gauge galvanized steel

32 to 40 inches size: Minimum of 10 gauge galvanized steel

c. Blade Axles

To support the blades of round dampers, provide galvanized steel shafts supporting the blade the entire duct diameter frame-to-frame. Axle shafts shall extend through standoff bracket and hand quadrant.

4 to 20 inches size: Minimum of 3/8 inch square shaft.

22 to 30 inches size: Minimum of 1/2 inch square shaft.

32 to 40 inches size: Minimum of 3/4 inch square shaft.

d. Axle Bearings:

Support the shaft on each end at the frames with shaft bearings constructed of oil-impregnated bronze, or solid nylon, or a solid plastic equivalent to nylon. Shaft bearings configuration shall be a pressed fit to provide a tight joint between blade shaft and damper frame.

4 to 20 inches size: solid nylon, or equivalent solid plastic, or

oil-impregnated bronze.

- 22 to 30 inches size: solid nylon, or equivalent solid plastic, or oil-impregnated bronze.
- 32 to 40 inches size: oil-impregnated bronze, or stainless steel sleeve bearing
- e. Control Shaft/Hand Quadrant: Provide dampers with accessible locking-type control shaft/hand quadrant operators.

Provide stand-off mounting brackets, bases, or adapters for the locking-type quadrant operators on dampers installed on ducts to be thermally insulated. Stand-off distance shall be a minimum of 2 inches off the metal duct surface. Stand-off mounting items shall be integral with the operator or standard accessory of the damper manufacturer.

- f. Finish: Mill Galvanized
- 2.9.5 Automatic Balancing Dampers

Provide dampers as specified in paragraph SUPPLEMENTAL COMPONENTS/SERVICES, subparagraph CONTROLS.

2.9.6 Automatic Smoke-Fire Dampers

Multiple blade type, 180 degrees F fusible fire damper link; smoke damper assembly to include pneumatically powered operator. UL 555 as a 1.5 hour rated fire damper; further qualified under UL 555S as a leakage rated damper. Provide a leakage rating under UL 555S that is no higher than Class II at an elevated temperature Category B (250 degrees F for 30 minutes). Ensure that pressure drop in the damper open position does not exceed 0.1 inch water gauge with average duct velocities of 2500 fpm.

- 2.9.7 Plenums and Casings for Field-Fabricated Units
- 2.9.7.1 Plenum and Casings

Fabricate and erect plenums and casings as shown in SMACNA 1966, as applicable. Construct system casing of not less than 16 gauge galvanized sheet steel. Furnish cooling coil drain pans with 1 inch threaded outlet to collect condensation from the cooling coils. Fabricate drain pans from not lighter than 16 gauge steel, galvanized after fabrication or of 18 gauge corrosion-resisting sheet steel conforming to ASTM A 167, Type 304, welded and stiffened. Thermally insulate drain pans exposed to the atmosphere to prevent condensation. Coat insulation with a flame resistant waterproofing material. Provide separate drain pans for each vertical coil section, and a separate drain line for each pan. Size pans to ensure capture of entrained moisture on the downstream-air side of the coil. Seal openings in the casing, such as for piping connections, to prevent air leakage. Size the water seal for the drain to maintain a pressure of at least 2 inch water gauge greater than the maximum negative pressure in the coil space.

2.9.7.2 Casing

Terminate casings at the curb line and bolt each to the curb using galvanized angle, as indicated in SMACNA 1966.

2.9.7.3 Access Doors

Provide access doors in each section of the casing. Weld doorframes in place, gasket each door with neoprene, hinge with minimum of two brass hinges, and fasten with a minimum of two brass tension fasteners operable from inside and outside of the casing. Where possible, make doors 36 by 18 inches and locate them 18 inches above the floor. Where the space available does not accommodate doors of this size, use doors as large as the space accommodates. Swing doors so that fan suction or pressure holds doors in closed position, airtight.

2.9.7.4 Factory-Fabricated Insulated Sheet Metal Panels

Factory-fabricated components are allowed for field-assembled units, provided all requirements specified for field-fabricated plenums and casings are met. Provide panels of modular design, pretested for structural strength, thermal control, condensation control, and acoustical control. Seal and insulate panel joints. Provide and gasket access doors to prevent air leakage. Provide panel construction that is not less than 20 gauge galvanized sheet steel, assembled with fasteners treated against corrosion. Provide standard length panels that deflect not more than 1/2 inch under operation. Construct details, including joint sealing, not specifically covered, as indicated in SMACNA 1966. Construct the plenums and casings to withstand the specified internal pressure of the air systems.

2.9.7.5 Duct Liner

Unless otherwise specified, duct liner is not permitted.

2.9.8 Diffusers, Registers, and Grilles

Provide factory-fabricated units of corrosion-resistant steel or aluminum that distribute the specified quantity of air evenly over space intended without causing noticeable drafts, air movement faster than 50 fpm in occupied zone, or dead spots anywhere in the conditioned area. Provide outlets for diffusion, spread, throw, and noise level as required for specified performance. Certify performance according to ASHRAE 70. Provide sound rated and certified inlets and outlets according to ASHRAE 70. Provide sound power level as indicated. Provide diffusers and registers with volume damper with accessible operator, unless otherwise indicated; or if standard with the manufacturer, an automatically controlled device is acceptable. Provide opposed blade type volume dampers for all diffusers and registers, except linear slot diffusers. Provide linear slot diffusers with round or elliptical balancing dampers. Where the inlet and outlet openings are located less than 7 feet above the floor, protect them by a grille or screen according to NFPA 90A.

2.9.8.1 Diffusers

Provide diffuser types indicated. Furnish ceiling mounted units with anti-smudge devices, unless the diffuser unit minimizes ceiling smudging through design features. Provide diffusers with air deflectors of the type indicated. Provide air handling troffers or combination light and ceiling diffusers conforming to the requirements of UL Electrical Constructn for the interchangeable use as cooled or heated air supply diffusers or return air units. Install ceiling mounted units with rims tight against ceiling. Provide sponge rubber gaskets between ceiling and surface mounted diffusers for air leakage control. Provide suitable trim for flush mounted diffusers. For connecting the duct to diffuser, provide duct collar that is airtight and does not interfere with volume controller. Provide return or exhaust units that are similar to supply diffusers.

2.9.8.2 Registers and Grilles

Provide units that are four-way directional-control type, except provide return and exhaust registers that are fixed horizontal or vertical louver type similar in appearance to the supply register face. Furnish registers with sponge-rubber gasket between flanges and wall or ceiling. Install wall supply registers at least 6 inches below the ceiling unless otherwise indicated. Locate return and exhaust registers 6 inches above the floor unless otherwise indicated. Achieve four-way directional control by a grille face which can be rotated in 4 positions or by adjustment of horizontal and vertical vanes. Provide grilles as specified for registers, without volume control damper.

2.9.8.3 Registers

Double-deflection supply registers. Provide manufacturer-furnished volume dampers. Provide volume dampers of the group-operated, opposed-blade type and key adjustable by inserting key through face of register. Operating mechanism shall not project through any part of the register face. Automatic volume control devices are acceptable. Provide exhaust and return registers as specified for supply registers, except provide exhaust and return registers that have a single set of nondirectional face bars or vanes having the same appearance as the supply registers.

2.9.9 Louvers

Provide louvers for installation in exterior walls that are associated with the air supply and distribution system as specified in Section 08 91 00 METAL LOUVERS.

2.9.10 Air Vents, Penthouses, and Goosenecks

Fabricate air vents, penthouses, and goosenecks from galvanized steel or aluminum sheets with galvanized or aluminum structural shapes. Provide sheet metal thickness, reinforcement, and fabrication that conform to SMACNA 1966. Accurately fit and secure louver blades to frames. Fold or bead edges of louver blades for rigidity and baffle these edges to exclude driving rain. Provide air vents, penthouses, and goosenecks with bird screen.

2.9.11 Bird Screens and Frames

Provide bird screens that conform to ASTM E 2016, No. 2 mesh, aluminum or stainless steel. Provide "medium-light" rated aluminum screens. Provide "light" rated stainless steel screens. Provide removable type frames fabricated from either stainless steel or extruded aluminum.

2.10 AIR SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT

2.10.1 Fans

Test and rate fans according to AMCA 210. Calculate system effect on air moving devices in accordance with AMCA 201 where installed ductwork differs from that indicated on drawings. Install air moving devices to minimize fan system effect. Where system effect is unavoidable, determine the most effective way to accommodate the inefficiencies caused by system effect on

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the installed air moving device. The sound power level of the fans shall not exceed 85 dBA when tested according to AMCA 300 and rated in accordance with AMCA 301. Provide all fans with an AMCA seal. Connect fans to the motors either directly or indirectly with V-belt drive. Use V-belt drives designed for not less than 150 percent of the connected driving capacity. Provide variable pitch motor sheaves for 15 hp and below, and fixed pitch as defined by AHRI Guideline D. Select variable pitch sheaves to drive the fan at a speed which can produce the specified capacity when set at the approximate midpoint of the sheave adjustment. When fixed pitch sheaves are furnished, provide a replaceable sheave when needed to achieve system air balance. Provide motors for V-belt drives with adjustable rails or bases. Provide removable metal quards for all exposed V-belt drives, and provide speed-test openings at the center of all rotating shafts. Provide fans with personnel screens or guards on both suction and supply ends, except that the screens need not be provided, unless otherwise indicated, where ducts are connected to the fan. Provide fan and motor assemblies with vibration-isolation supports or mountings as indicated. Use vibration-isolation units that are standard products with published loading ratings. Select each fan to produce the capacity required at the fan static pressure indicated. Provide sound power level as indicated. Obtain the sound power level values according to AMCA 300. Provide standard AMCA arrangement, rotation, and discharge as indicated. Provide power ventilators that conform to UL 705 and have a UL label.

2.10.1.1 Centrifugal Fans

Provide fully enclosed, single-width single-inlet, or double-width double-inlet centrifugal fans, with AMCA Pressure Class I, II, or III as required or indicated for the design system pressure. Provide impeller wheels that are rigidly constructed and accurately balanced both statically and dynamically. . Provide open-wheel radial type booster fans for exhaust dryer systems, and fans suitable for conveying lint and the temperatures encountered. Equip the fan shaft with a heat slinger to dissipate heat buildup along the shaft. Install an access (service) door to facilitate maintenance to these fans. Provide fan wheels over 36 inches in diameter with overhung pulleys and a bearing on each side of the wheel. Provide fan wheels 36 inches or less in diameter that have one or more extra long bearings between the fan wheel and the drive. Provide sleeve type, self-aligning and self-oiling bearings with oil reservoirs, or precision self-aligning roller or ball-type with accessible grease fittings or permanently lubricated type. Connect grease fittings to tubing for serviceability from a single accessible point. Provide L50 rated bearing life at not less than 200,000 hours as defined by ABMA 9 and ABMA 11. Provide steel, accurately finished fan shafts, with key seats and keys for impeller hubs and fan pulleys. Provide fan outlets of ample proportions, designed for the attachment of angles and bolts for attaching flexible connections. Unless otherwise indicated, provide motors that do not exceed 1800 rpm and have totally enclosed enclosures. Provide across-the-line type motor starters with weather-resistant enclosure.

2.10.1.2 In-Line Centrifugal Fans

Provide in-line fans with centrifugal backward inclined blades, stationary discharge conversion vanes, internal and external belt guards, and adjustable motor mounts. Mount fans in a welded tubular casing. Provide a fan that axially flows the air in and out. Streamline inlets with conversion vanes to eliminate turbulence and provide smooth discharge air flow. Enclose and isolate fan bearings and drive shafts from the air stream. Provide precision, self aligning ball or roller type fan bearings that are sealed against dust and dirt and are permanently lubricated. Provide L50 rated bearing life at not less than 200,000 hours as defined by ABMA 9 and ABMA 11. Provide motors with totally enclosed enclosure. Provide motor starters across-the-line with weather-resistant enclosures.

2.10.1.3 Ceiling Exhaust Fans

Provide centrifugal type, direct driven suspended cabinet-type ceiling exhaust fans. Provide fans with acoustically insulated housing. Provide chatter-proof backdraft damper. Provide egg-crate design or louver design integral face grille. Mount fan motors on vibration isolators. Furnish unit with mounting flange for hanging unit from above. Provide U.L. listed fans.

2.10.2 Air Filters

List air filters according to requirements of UL 900, except list high efficiency particulate air filters of 99.97 percent efficiency by the DOP Test method under the Label Service to meet the requirements of UL 586.

2.10.2.1 Extended Surface Pleated Panel Filters

Provide 2 inch depth, sectional, disposable type filters of the size indicated with a MERV of 8 when tested according to ASHRAE 52.2. Provide initial resistance at 500 fpm that does not exceed 0.36 inches water gauge. Provide UL Class 2 filters, and nonwoven cotton and synthetic fiber mat media. Attach a wire support grid bonded to the media to a moisture resistant fiberboard frame. Bond all four edges of the filter media to the inside of the frame to prevent air bypass and increase rigidity.

2.10.2.2 Cartridge Type Filters

Provide 12 inch depth, sectional, replaceable dry media type filters of the size indicated with a MERV of 13 when tested according to ASHRAE 52.2. Provide initial resistance at 500 fpm that does not exceed 0.56 inches, water gauge. Provide UL class 1 filters, and pleated microglass paper media with corrugated aluminum separators, sealed inside the filter cell to form a totally rigid filter assembly. Fluctuations in filter face velocity or turbulent airflow have no effect on filter integrity or performance. Install each filter with an extended surface pleated media panel filter as a prefilter in a factory preassembled side access housing, or a factory-made sectional frame bank, as indicated.

2.10.2.3 Replaceable Media Filters

Provide the dry-media type replaceable media filters, of the size required to suit the application. Provide filtering media that is not less than 2 inches thick fibrous glass media pad supported by a structural wire grid or woven wire mesh. Enclose pad in a holding frame of not less than 16 gauge galvanized steel, equipped with quick-opening mechanism for changing filter media. Base the air flow capacity of the filter on net filter face velocity not exceeding 300 fpm, with initial resistance of 0.13 inches water gauge. Provide MERV that is not less than 13 when tested according to ASHRAE 52.2.

2.10.2.4 Holding Frames

Fabricate frames from not lighter than 16 gauge sheet steel with rust-inhibitor coating. Equip each holding frame with suitable filter

holding devices. Provide gasketed holding frame seats. Make all joints airtight.

2.10.2.5 Filter Gauges

Provide dial type filter gauges, diaphragm actuated draft for all filter stations, including those filters which are furnished as integral parts of factory fabricated air handling units. Gauges shall be at least 3-7/8 inches in diameter, with white dials with black figures, and with a minimum range of 1 inch of water beyond the specified final resistance for the filter bank on which each gauge is applied. Provide each gauge with a screw operated zero adjustment and two static pressure tips with integral compression fittings, two molded plastic vent valves, two 5 foot minimum lengths of 1/4 inch diameter aluminum tubing, and all hardware and accessories for gauge mounting.

- 2.11 AIR HANDLING UNITS
- 2.11.1 Field-Fabricated Air Handling Units

Provide built-up units as specified in paragraph DUCT SYSTEMS. Provide fans, coils spray-coil dehumidifiers, and air filters as specified in paragraph AIR SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT for types indicated.

2.11.2 Factory-Fabricated Air Handling Units

Provide single-zone draw-through type units as indicated. Units shall include fans, coils, airtight insulated casing, prefilters, secondary filter sections, drives, access sections where indicated, mixing box sections, vibration-isolators, and appurtenances required for specified operation. Provide vibration isolators as indicated. Physical dimensions of each air handling unit shall be suitable to fit space allotted to the unit with the capacity indicated. Provide air handling unit that is rated in accordance with AHRI 430 and AHRI certified for cooling.

2.11.2.1 Casings

Provide the following:

- a. Casing sections 2 inch double wall type, constructed of a minimum 18 gauge galvanized steel, or 18 gauge corrosion-resisting sheet steel conforming to ASTM A 167, Type 304.Inner casing of double-wall units that are a minimum 20 gauge solid galvanized steel or corrosion-resisting sheet steel conforming to ASTM A 167, Type 304. Design and construct casing with an integral insulated structural galvanized steel frame such that exterior panels are non-load bearing.
- b. Individually removable exterior panels with standard tools. Removal shall not affect the structural integrity of the unit. Furnish casings with access sections, according to paragraph AIR HANDLING UNITS, inspection doors, and access doors, all capable of opening a minimum of 90 degrees, as indicated.
- c. Foam insulated, fully gasketed, double-wall type inspection and access doors, of a minimum 18 gauge outer and 20 gauge inner panels made of either galvanized steel or corrosion-resisting sheet steel conforming to ASTM A 167, Type 304. Doors shall be rigid and provided with heavy duty hinges and latches. Inspection doors shall be a minimum 12 inches wide by 12 inches high. Access doors shall be a minimum 24 inches

wide, the full height of the unit casing or a minimum of 6 foot, whichever is less.

- d. Double-wall insulated type drain pan (thickness equal to exterior casing) constructed of 16 gauge galvanized steel, conforming to ASHRAE 62.1. Construct drain pans water tight, treated to prevent corrosion, and designed for positive condensate drainage. When 2 or more cooling coils are used, with one stacked above the other, condensate from the upper coils shall not flow across the face of lower coils. Provide intermediate drain pans or condensate collection channels and downspouts, as required to carry condensate to the unit drain pan out of the air stream and without moisture carryover. Construct drain pan to allow for easy visual inspection, including underneath the coil without removal of the pan underneath the coil without removal of the zero of the coil without removal to the coil without removal from the coil without removal of the coil without removal from the coil without removal from the casing.
- e. Casing insulation that conforms to NFPA 90A. Single-wall casing sections handling conditioned air shall be insulated with not less than 1 inch thick, 1-1/2 pound density coated fibrous glass material having a thermal conductivity not greater than 0.23 Btu/hr-sf-F. Double-wall casing sections handling conditioned air shall be insulated with not less than 2 inches of the same insulation specified for single-wall casings. Foil-faced insulation is not an acceptable substitute for use with double wall casing. Double wall insulation shall be completely sealed by inner and outer panels.
- f. Factory applied fibrous glass insulation that conforms to ASTM C 1071, except that the minimum thickness and density requirements do not apply, and that meets the requirements of NFPA 90A. Make air handling unit casing insulation uniform over the entire casing. Foil-faced insulation is not an acceptable substitute for use on double-wall access doors and inspections doors and casing sections.
- g. Duct liner material, coating, and adhesive that conforms to fire-hazard requirements specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. Protect exposed insulation edges and joints where insulation panels are butted with a metal nosing strip or coat to meet erosion resistance requirements of ASTM C 1071.
- h. A latched and hinged inspection door, in the fan and coil sections. Plus additional inspection doors, access doors and access sections for filter sections, heat recovery wheel, and power exhaust.
- 2.11.2.2 Heating and Cooling Coils

Provide coils as specified in paragraph AIR SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT.

2.11.2.3 Air Filters

Provide air filters as specified in paragraph AIR SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT for types and thickness indicated.

2.11.2.4 Fans

Provide the following:

a. Fans that are double-inlet, centrifugal type with each fan in a

separate scroll. Dynamically balance fans and shafts prior to installation into air handling unit, then after it has been installed in the air handling unit, statically and dynamically balance the entire fan assembly. Mount fans on steel shafts, accurately ground and finished.

- b. Fan bearings that are sealed against dust and dirt and are precision self-aligning ball or roller type, with L50 rated bearing life at not less than 200,000 hours as defined by ABMA 9 and ABMA 11. Bearings shall be permanently lubricated or lubricated type with lubrication fittings readily accessible at the drive side of the unit. Support bearings by structural shapes, or die formed sheet structural members, or support plates securely attached to the unit casing. Do not fasten bearings directly to the unit sheet metal casing. Furnish fans and scrolls with coating indicated.
- c. Fans that are driven by a unit-mounted, or a floor-mounted motor connected to fans by V-belt drive complete with belt guard for externally mounted motors. Furnish belt guards that are the three-sided enclosed type with solid or expanded metal face. Belt drives shall be designed for not less than a 1.3 service factor based on motor nameplate rating.
- d. Where fixed sheaves are required, the use of variable pitch sheaves is allowed during air balance, but replace them with an appropriate fixed sheave after air balance is completed. Select variable pitch sheaves to drive the fan at a speed that produces the specified capacity when set at the approximate midpoint of the sheave adjustment. Furnish motors for V-belt drives with adjustable bases, and with open enclosures.
- e. Motor starters with general purpose enclosure. Select unit fan or fans to produce the required capacity at the fan static pressure with sound power level as indicated. Obtain the sound power level values according to AMCA 300, ASHRAE 68, or AHRI 260.
- 2.11.2.5 Access Sections and Filter/Mixing Boxes

Provide access sections where indicated and furnish with access doors as shown. Construct access sections and filter/mixing boxes in a manner identical to the remainder of the unit casing and equip with access doors. Design mixing boxes to minimize air stratification and to promote thorough mixing of the air streams.

- 2.12 ENERGY RECOVERY DEVICES
- 2.12.1 Rotary Wheel

Provide unit that is a factory fabricated and tested assembly for air-to-air energy recovery by transfer of sensible heat from exhaust air to supply air stream, with device performance according to ASHRAE 84 and that delivers an energy transfer effectiveness of not less than 70 percent with cross-contamination not in excess of 1.0 percent of exhaust airflow rate at system design differential pressure, including purging sector if provided with wheel. Provide exchange media that is chemically inert, moisture-resistant, fire-retardant, laminated, nonmetallic material which complies with NFPA 90A. Isolate exhaust and supply streams by seals which are static, field adjustable, and replaceable. Equip chain drive mechanisms with ratcheting torque limiter or slip-clutch protective device. Fabricate enclosure from galvanized steel and include provisions for maintenance access. Provide recovery control and rotation failure provisions as indicated.

2.12.2 Desiccant Wheel

Provide counterflow supply, regeneration airstreams, a rotary type dehumidifier designed for continuous operation, and extended surface type wheel structure in the axial flow direction with a geometry that allows for laminar flow over the operating range for minimum air pressure differentials. Provide the dehumidifier complete with a drive system utilizing a fractional-horsepower electric motor and speed reducer assembly driving the rotor. Include a slack-side tensioner for automatic take-up for belt-driven wheels. Provide an adsorbing type desiccant material. Apply the desiccant material to the wheel such that the entire surface is active as a desiccant and the desiccant material does not degrade or detach from the surface of the wheel which is fitted with full-face, low-friction contact seals on both sides to prevent cross leakage. Provide rotary structure that has underheat, overheat and rotation fault circuitry. The wheel assembly shall come with a warranty for a minimum of five years.

<SPT =2.15.1>2.15 FUME HOODS

2.12.2.1 Fume Hood

Fume hoods shall be of double wall construction with epoxy-coated, cold-rolled steel exterior, interior, and baffle. The 4 foot hood with vertical rising sash assembly shall feature 3/16" thick tempered safety glass sash with single counterbalance sash weight. Sashes shall have no less than a fully open height of 26" and provide a viewing height of at least 27". Hoods shall be provided with a removable air foil across the bottom of the sash area, for ease of cleaning. Access for maintenance shall be from both the front and exterior sides of the hood. Hood shall be of one piece construction and shall pass through a 30" opening without disassembly.

2.14.4 Warranty

Manufacturer's warranty against defects in material or workmanship on its fume hoods shall be for 1 year from date of installation or 2 years from date of purchase, whichever is sooner, shall include replacement of parts (except lamps) and labor.

2.12.2.2 Materials

Provide the following:

a. Hood exterior construction shall be 16 gauge (or heavier) cold rolled sheet steel. All exterior painted surfaces shall be baked on, dry powder epoxy applied electrostatically. Base metal material shall be properly prepared for epoxy coating.

b. Hood interior liner and baffle shall be 16 gauge (or heavier) cold rolled sheet steel.

c. Corner posts shall be 16 gauge cold-rolled steel with epoxy-coated finish.

d. Exhaust connection shall be epoxy-coated steel.

e. Optional rear exterior finish panel shall be epoxy-coated steel.

f. Hood sash shall be 3/16" thick tempered safety glass surrounded by an epoxy-coated aluminum and PVC frame.

g. Sash foil shall be 14 gauge epoxy-coated cold-rolled steel.

h. Exhaust air volume requirements and static pressure losses shall be 720 CFM and 0.35" sp.

i. By-pass design shall minimize face velocity fluctuations as the sash is raised or lowered.

j. Sash stop to be included.

k. Hood shall be explosion proof and equipped with explosion-proof, 100 watt, 115 volt, 50/60 Hz incandescent lighting fixture.

1. Fume hood exhaust blower shall be integral, coated carbon steel construction. Blowers shall be UL listed. Blower and duct sizing shall be per fume hood manufacturer's recommendations.

2.13 FACTORY PAINTING

Factory paint new equipment, which are not of galvanized construction. Paint with a corrosion resisting paint finish according to ASTM A 123/A 123M or ASTM A 924/A 924M. Clean, phosphatize and coat internal and external ferrous metal surfaces with a paint finish which has been tested according to ASTM B 117, ASTM D 1654, and ASTM D 3359. Submit evidence of satisfactory paint performance for a minimum of 125 hours for units to be installed indoors and 500 hours for units to be installed outdoors. Provide rating of failure at the scribe mark that is not less than 6, average creepage not greater than 1/8 inch. Provide rating of the inscribed area that is not less than 10, no failure. On units constructed of galvanized steel that have been welded, provide a final shop docket of zinc-rich protective paint on exterior surfaces of welds or welds that have burned through from the interior according to ASTM D 520 Type I.

Factory painting that has been damaged prior to acceptance by the Contracting Officer shall be field painted in compliance with the requiremetns of paragraph FIELD PAINTING OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT.

2.14 SUPPLEMENTAL COMPONENTS/SERVICES

2.14.1 Refrigerant Piping

The requirements for refrigerant piping are specified in Section 23 23 00 REFRIGERANT PIPING.

2.14.2 Condensate Drain Lines

Provide and install condensate drainage for each item of equipment that generates condensate in accordance with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE except as modified herein.

2.14.3 Insulation

The requirements for shop and field applied insulation are specified in

Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

2.14.4 Controls

The requirements for controls are specified in 23 09 23.13 20 BACnet DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR HVAC.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- a. Install materials and equipment in accordance with the requirements of the contract drawings and approved manufacturer's installation instructions. Accomplish installation by workers skilled in this type of work. Perform installation so that there is no degradation of the designed fire ratings of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors.
- b. No installation is permitted to block or otherwise impede access to any existing machine or system. Install all hinged doors to swing open a minimum of 120 degrees. Provide an area in front of all access doors that clears a minimum of 3 feet. In front of all access doors to electrical circuits, clear the area the minimum distance to energized circuits as specified in OSHA Standards, part 1910.333 (Electrical-Safety Related work practices) and an additional 3 feet.
- c. Except as otherwise indicated, install emergency switches and alarms in conspicuous locations. Mount all indicators, to include gauges, meters, and alarms in order to be easily visible by people in the area.

3.2.1 Condensate Drain Lines

Provide water seals in the condensate drain from all units except room fan-coil units. Provide a depth of each seal of 2 inches plus the number of inches, measured in water gauge, of the total static pressure rating of the unit to which the drain is connected. Provide water seals that are constructed of 2 tees and an appropriate U-bend with the open end of each tee plugged. Provide pipe cap or plug cleanouts where indicated. Connect drains indicated to connect to the sanitary waste system using an indirect waste fitting. Insulate air conditioner drain lines as specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

3.2.2 Equipment and Installation

Provide frames and supports for tanks, compressors, pumps, valves, air handling units, fans, coils, dampers, and other similar items requiring supports. Floor mount or ceiling hang air handling units as indicated. Anchor and fasten as detailed. Set floor-mounted equipment on not less than 6 inch concrete pads or curbs doweled in place unless otherwise indicated. Make concrete foundations heavy enough to minimize the intensity of the vibrations transmitted to the piping, duct work and the surrounding structure, as recommended in writing by the equipment manufacturer. In lieu of a concrete pad foundation, build a concrete pedestal block with isolators placed between the pedestal block and the floor. Make the concrete foundation or concrete pedestal block a mass not less than three times the weight of the components to be supported. Provide the lines connected to the pump mounted on pedestal blocks with flexible connectors. Submit foundation drawings as specified in paragraph DETAIL DRAWINGS. Provide concrete for foundations as specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

3.2.3 Access Panels

Install access panels for concealed valves, vents, controls, dampers, and items requiring inspection or maintenance of sufficient size, and locate them so that the concealed items are easily serviced and maintained or completely removed and replaced. Provide access panels as specified in Section 05 50 13 MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS.

3.2.4 Flexible Duct

Install pre-insulated flexible duct in accordance with the latest printed instructions of the manufacturer to ensure a vapor tight joint. Provide hangers, when required to suspend the duct, of the type recommended by the duct manufacturer and set at the intervals recommended.

3.2.5 Metal Ductwork

Install according to SMACNA 1966 unless otherwise indicated. Install duct supports for sheet metal ductwork according to SMACNA 1966, unless otherwise specified. Do not use friction beam clamps indicated in SMACNA 1966. Anchor risers on high velocity ducts in the center of the vertical run to allow ends of riser to move due to thermal expansion. Erect supports on the risers that allow free vertical movement of the duct. Attach supports only to structural framing members and concrete slabs. Do not anchor supports to metal decking unless a means is provided and approved for preventing the anchor from puncturing the metal decking. Where supports are required between structural framing members, provide suitable intermediate metal framing. Where C-clamps are used, provide retainer clips.

3.2.6 Dust Control

To prevent the accumulation of dust, debris and foreign material during construction, perform temporary dust control protection. Protect the distribution system (supply and return) with temporary seal-offs at all inlets and outlets at the end of each day's work. Keep temporary protection in place until system is ready for startup.

3.2.7 Insulation

Provide thickness and application of insulation materials for ductwork, piping, and equipment according to Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. Externally insulate outdoor air intake ducts and plenums.

3.2.8 Duct Test Holes

Provide holes with closures or threaded holes with plugs in ducts and plenums as indicated or where necessary for the use of pitot tube in balancing the air system. Plug insulated duct at the duct surface, patched over with insulation and then marked to indicate location of test hole if needed for future use.

3.3 EQUIPMENT PADS

Provide equipment pads to the dimensions shown or, if not shown, to conform to the shape of each piece of equipment served with a minimum 3-inch margin around the equipment and supports. Allow equipment bases and foundations, when constructed of concrete or grout, to cure a minimum of 28 calendar days before being loaded.

3.4 CUTTING AND PATCHING

Install work in such a manner and at such time that a minimum of cutting and patching of the building structure is required. Make holes in exposed locations, in or through existing floors, by drilling and smooth by sanding. Use of a jackhammer is permitted only where specifically approved. Make holes through masonry walls to accommodate sleeves with an iron pipe masonry core saw.

3.5 CLEANING

Thoroughly clean surfaces of piping and equipment that have become covered with dirt, plaster, or other material during handling and construction before such surfaces are prepared for final finish painting or are enclosed within the building structure. Before final acceptance, clean mechanical equipment, including piping, ducting, and fixtures, and free from dirt, grease, and finger marks. When the work area is in an occupied space such as office, laboratory or warehouse protect all furniture and equipment from dirt and debris. Incorporate housekeeping for field construction work which leaves all furniture and equipment in the affected area free of construction generated dust and debris; and, all floor surfaces vacuum-swept clean.

3.6 PENETRATIONS

Provide sleeves and prepared openings for duct mains, branches, and other penetrating items, and install during the construction of the surface to be penetrated. Cut sleeves flush with each surface. Place sleeves for round duct 15 inches and smaller. Build framed, prepared openings for round duct larger than 15 inches and square, rectangular or oval ducts. Sleeves and framed openings are also required where grilles, registers, and diffusers are installed at the openings. Provide one inch clearance between penetrating and penetrated surfaces except at grilles, registers, and diffusers. Pack spaces between sleeve or opening and duct or duct insulation with mineral fiber conforming with ASTM C 553, Type 1, Class B-2.

- a. Sleeves: Fabricate sleeves, except as otherwise specified or indicated, from 20 gauge thick mill galvanized sheet metal. Where sleeves are installed in bearing walls or partitions, provide black steel pipe conforming with ASTM A 53/A 53M, Schedule 20.
- b. Framed Prepared Openings: Fabricate framed prepared openings from 20 gauge galvanized steel, unless otherwise indicated.
- c. Insulation: Provide duct insulation in accordance with Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS continuous through sleeves and prepared openings except firewall penetrations. Terminate duct insulation at fire dampers and flexible connections. For duct handling air at or below 60 degrees F, provide insulation continuous over the damper collar and retaining angle of fire dampers, which are exposed to

unconditioned air.

- d. Closure Collars: Provide closure collars of a minimum 4 inches wide, unless otherwise indicated, for exposed ducts and items on each side of penetrated surface, except where equipment is installed. Install collar tight against the surface and fit snugly around the duct or insulation. Grind sharp edges smooth to prevent damage to penetrating surface. Fabricate collars for round ducts 15 inches in diameter or less from 20 gauge galvanized steel. Fabricate collars for square and rectangular ducts, or round ducts with minimum dimension over 15 inches from 18 gauge galvanized steel. Fabricate collars for square and rectangular ducts with a maximum side of 15 inches or less from 20 gauge galvanized steel. Install collars with fasteners a maximum of 6 inches on center. Attach to collars a minimum of 4 fasteners where the opening is 12 inches in diameter or less, and a minimum of 8 fasteners where the opening is 20 inches in diameter or less.
- e. Firestopping: Where ducts pass through fire-rated walls, fire partitions, and fire rated chase walls, seal the penetration with fire stopping materials as specified in Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

3.7 FIELD PAINTING OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Clean, pretreat, prime and paint metal surfaces; except aluminum surfaces need not be painted. Apply coatings to clean dry surfaces. Clean the surfaces to remove dust, dirt, rust, oil and grease by wire brushing and solvent degreasing prior to application of paint, except clean to bare metal on metal surfaces subject to temperatures in excess of 120 degrees F. Where more than one coat of paint is specified, apply the second coat after the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. Lightly sand damaged painting and retouch before applying the succeeding coat. Provide aluminum or light gray finish coat.

- a. Temperatures less than 120 degrees F: Immediately after cleaning, apply one coat of pretreatment primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 0.3 mil, one coat of primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of one mil; and two coats of enamel applied to a minimum dry film thickness of one mil per coat to metal surfaces subject to temperatures less than 120 degrees F.
- b. Temperatures between 120 and 400 degrees F: Apply two coats of 400 degrees F heat-resisting enamel applied to a total minimum thickness of two mils to metal surfaces subject to temperatures between 120 and 400 degrees F.
- c. Temperatures greater than 400 degrees F: Apply two coats of 315 degrees C 600 degrees F heat-resisting paint applied to a total minimum dry film thickness of two mils to metal surfaces subject to temperatures greater than 400 degrees F.

3.8 IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Provide identification tags made of brass, engraved laminated plastic, or engraved anodized aluminum, indicating service and item number on all valves and dampers. Provide tags that are 1-3/8 inch minimum diameter with stamped or engraved markings. Make indentations black for reading clarity. Attach tags to valves with No. 12 AWG 0.0808-inch diameter corrosion-resistant steel wire, copper wire, chrome-plated beaded chain or plastic straps designed for that purpose.

3.9 DUCTWORK LEAK TESTS

The requirements for ductwork leak tests are specified in Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING FOR HVAC.

3.10 DAMPER ACCEPTANCE TEST

Operate all fire dampers and smoke dampers under normal operating conditions, prior to the occupancy of a building to determine that they function properly. Test each fire damper equipped with fusible link by having the fusible link cut in place. Test dynamic fire dampers with the air handling and distribution system running. Reset all fire dampers with the fusible links replaced after acceptance testing. To ensure optimum operation and performance, install the damper so it is square and free from racking.

3.11 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING

The requirements for testing, adjusting, and balancing are specified in Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING FOR HVAC. Begin testing, adjusting, and balancing only when the air supply and distribution, including controls, has been completed, with the exception of performance tests.

3.12 PERFORMANCE TESTS

After testing, adjusting, and balancing is complete as specified, test each system as a whole to see that all items perform as integral parts of the system and temperatures and conditions are evenly controlled throughout the building. Record the testing during the applicable season. Make corrections and adjustments as necessary to produce the conditions indicated or specified. Conduct capacity tests and general operating tests by an experienced engineer. Provide tests that cover a period of not less than 4 days for each system and demonstrate that the entire system is functioning according to the specifications. Make coincidental chart recordings at points indicated on the drawings for the duration of the time period and record the temperature at space thermostats or space sensors, the humidity at space humidistats or space sensors and the ambient temperature and humidity in a shaded and weather protected area.

3.13 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

Inside of fan-coil units thoroughly clean ducts, plenums, and casing of debris and blow free of small particles of rubbish and dust and then vacuum clean before installing outlet faces. Wipe equipment clean, with no traces of oil, dust, dirt, or paint spots. Provide temporary filters prior to startup of all fans that are operated during construction, and install new filters after all construction dirt has been removed from the building, and the ducts, plenums, casings, and other items specified have been vacuum cleaned. Maintain system in this clean condition until final acceptance. Properly lubricate bearings with oil or grease as recommended by the manufacturer. Tighten belts to proper tension. Adjust control valves and other miscellaneous equipment requiring adjustment to setting indicated or directed. Adjust fans to the speed indicated by the manufacturer to meet specified conditions. Maintain all equipment installed under the contract until close out documentation is received, the project is completed and the building has been documented as beneficially occupied.

3.14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TRAINING

Conduct a training course for the members of the operating staff as designated by the Contracting Officer. Make the training period consist of a total of 16 hours of normal working time and start it after all work specified herein is functionally completed and the Performance Tests have been approved. Conduct field instruction that covers all of the items contained in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations. Notify the Contracting Officer at least 14 days prior to the date of proposed conduct of the training course.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 03 00.00 20

BASIC MECHANICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS 01/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM B 117	(2009)	Stan	ding	Practice	for	Operating
	Salt S	pray	(Foq)	Apparatu	ıs	

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE C2 (2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA	MG 1	(2007; Errata 2008) Standard for Motors and Generators
NEMA	MG 10	(2001; R 2007) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Fixed Frequency Medium AC Squirrel-Cage Polyphase Induction Motors

NEMA MG 11 (1977; R 2007) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Single Phase Motors

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2008;	AMD	1	2008)	National	Electrical
	Code -	2008	8 E	dition	n	

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

This section applies to all sections of Divisions: 21, FIRE SUPPRESSION; 22, PLUMBING; and 23, HEATING, VENTILATING, AND AIR CONDITIONING of this project specification, unless specified otherwise in the individual section.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Material and Equipment Qualifications

Provide materials and equipment that are standard products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products, which are of a similar material, design and workmanship. Standard products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year use shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2 year period.

1.3.2 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a two-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturer's factory or laboratory tests, can be shown.

1.3.3 Service Support

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations. Submit a certified list of qualified permanent service organizations for support of the equipment which includes their addresses and qualifications. These service organizations shall be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.3.4 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

1.3.5 Modification of References

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction", or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.3.5.1 Definitions

For the International Code Council (ICC) Codes referenced in the contract documents, advisory provisions shall be considered mandatory, the word "should" shall be interpreted as "shall." Reference to the "code official" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For Navy owned property, references to the "owner" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For leased facilities, references to the "owner" shall be interpreted to mean the "lessor." References to the "permit holder" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contractor."

1.3.5.2 Administrative Interpretations

For ICC Codes referenced in the contract documents, the provisions of Chapter 1, "Administrator," do not apply. These administrative requirements are covered by the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) included in this contract and by the authority granted to the Officer in Charge of Construction to administer the construction of this project. References in the ICC Codes to sections of Chapter 1, shall be applied appropriately by the Contracting Officer as authorized by his administrative cognizance and the FAR.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Handle, store, and protect equipment and materials to prevent damage before and during installation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and as approved by the Contracting Officer. Replace damaged or defective items.

1.5 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

Furnish motors, controllers, disconnects and contactors with their respective pieces of equipment. Motors, controllers, disconnects and contactors shall conform to and have electrical connections provided under Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Furnish internal wiring for components of packaged equipment as an integral part of the equipment. Extended voltage range motors will not be permitted. Controllers and contactors shall have a maximum of 120 volt control circuits, and shall have auxiliary contacts for use with the controls furnished. When motors and equipment furnished are larger than sizes indicated, the cost of additional electrical service and related work shall be included under the section that specified that motor or equipment. Power wiring and conduit for field installed equipment shall be provided under and conform to the requirements of Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

1.6 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Electrical installations shall conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and requirements specified herein.

1.6.1 New Work

Provide electrical components of mechanical equipment, such as motors, motor starters, control or push-button stations, float or pressure switches, solenoid valves, integral disconnects, and other devices functioning to control mechanical equipment, as well as control wiring and conduit for circuits rated 100 volts or less, to conform with the requirements of the section covering the mechanical equipment. Extended voltage range motors shall not be permitted. The interconnecting power wiring and conduit, control wiring rated 120 volts (nominal) and conduit, and the electrical power circuits shall be provided under Division 26, except internal wiring for components of package equipment shall be provided as an integral part of the equipment. When motors and equipment furnished are larger than sizes indicated, provide any required changes to the electrical service as may be necessary and related work as a part of the work for the section specifying that motor or equipment.

1.6.2 Modifications to Existing Systems

Where existing mechanical systems and motor-operated equipment require modifications, provide electrical components under Division 26.

1.6.3 High Efficiency Motors

1.6.3.1 High Efficiency Single-Phase Motors

Unless otherwise specified, single-phase fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors shall be high efficiency types corresponding to the applications listed in NEMA MG 11.

1.6.3.2 High Efficiency Polyphase Motors

Unless otherwise specified, polyphase motors shall be selected based on high efficiency characteristics relative to the applications as listed in NEMA MG 10. Additionally, polyphase squirrel-cage medium induction motors with continuous ratings shall meet or exceed energy efficient ratings in accordance with Table 12-6C of NEMA MG 1.

1.6.4 Three-Phase Motor Protection

Provide controllers for motors rated one one horsepower and larger with electronic phase-voltage monitors designed to protect motors from phase-loss, undervoltage, and overvoltage. Provide protection for motors from immediate restart by a time adjustable restart relay.

1.7 INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

When specified in other sections, furnish the services of competent instructors to give full instruction to the designated Government personnel in the adjustment, operation, and maintenance, including pertinent safety requirements, of the specified equipment or system. Instructors shall be thoroughly familiar with all parts of the installation and shall be trained in operating theory as well as practical operation and maintenance work.

Instruction shall be given during the first regular work week after the equipment or system has been accepted and turned over to the Government for regular operation. The number of man-days (8 hours per day) of instruction furnished shall be as specified in the individual section. When more than 4 man-days of instruction are specified, use approximately half of the time for classroom instruction. Use other time for instruction with the equipment or system.

When significant changes or modifications in the equipment or system are made under the terms of the contract, provide additional instruction to acquaint the operating personnel with the changes or modifications.

1.8 ACCESSIBILITY

Install all work so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install concealed valves, expansion joints, controls, dampers, and equipment requiring access, in locations freely accessible through access doors.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PAINTING OF NEW EQUIPMENT

New equipment painting shall be factory applied or shop applied, and shall be as specified herein, and provided under each individual section.

3.1.1 Factory Painting Systems

Manufacturer's standard factory painting systems may be provided subject to certification that the factory painting system applied will withstand 125 hours in a salt-spray fog test, except that equipment located outdoors

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shall withstand 500 hours in a salt-spray fog test. Salt-spray fog test shall be in accordance with ASTM B 117, and for that test the acceptance criteria shall be as follows: immediately after completion of the test, the paint shall show no signs of blistering, wrinkling, or cracking, and no loss of adhesion; and the specimen shall show no signs of rust creepage beyond 0.125 inch on either side of the scratch mark.

The film thickness of the factory painting system applied on the equipment shall not be less than the film thickness used on the test specimen. If manufacturer's standard factory painting system is being proposed for use on surfaces subject to temperatures above 120 degrees F, the factory painting system shall be designed for the temperature service.

3.1.2 Shop Painting Systems for Metal Surfaces

Clean, pretreat, prime and paint metal surfaces; except aluminum surfaces need not be painted. Apply coatings to clean dry surfaces. Clean the surfaces to remove dust, dirt, rust, oil and grease by wire brushing and solvent degreasing prior to application of paint, except metal surfaces subject to temperatures in excess of 120 degrees F shall be cleaned to bare metal.

Where more than one coat of paint is specified, apply the second coat after the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. Lightly sand damaged painting and retouch before applying the succeeding coat. Color of finish coat shall be aluminum or light gray.

- a. Temperatures Less Than 120 Degrees F: Immediately after cleaning, the metal surfaces subject to temperatures less than 120 degrees F shall receive one coat of pretreatment primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 0.3 mil, one coat of primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of one mil; and two coats of enamel applied to a minimum dry film thickness of one mil per coat.
- b. Temperatures Between 120 and 400 Degrees F: Metal surfaces subject to temperatures between 120 and 400 degrees F shall receive two coats of 400 degrees F heat-resisting enamel applied to a total minimum thickness of 2 mils.
- c. Temperatures Greater Than 400 Degrees F: Metal surfaces subject to temperatures greater than 400 degrees F shall receive two coats of 600 degrees F heat-resisting paint applied to a total minimum dry film thickness of 2 mils.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 05 93

TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING FOR HVAC 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL (AMCA)

AMCA 203 (1990) Field Performance Measurements of Fan Systems

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 62.1 (2007; INT 2007; INT 2-15 2008; Errata 2008; Addenda a, b, e, f and h 2008) Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality

ASSOCIATED AIR BALANCE COUNCIL (AABC)

- AABC MN-1 (2002) National Standards for Total System Balance
- AABC MN-4 (1996) Test and Balance Procedures

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL BALANCING BUREAU (NEBB)

- NEBB MASV (2006) Procedural Standards for Measurements and Assessment of Sound and Vibration
- NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS (2005) Procedural Standards for TAB (Testing, Adjusting and Balancing) Environmental Systems

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)

SMACNA 1143 (1985) HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual

- SMACNA 1780 (2002; 3rd Ed) HVAC Systems Testing, Adjusting and Balancing
- SMACNA 1858 (2004) HVAC Sound And Vibration Manual -First Edition
- 1.2 DEFINITIONS

a. AABC: Associated Air Balance Council.
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- b. COTR: Contracting Officer's Technical Representative.
- c. DALT: Duct air leakage test
- d. DALT'd: Duct air leakage tested
- e. HVAC: Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning; or heating, ventilating, and cooling.
- f. NEBB: National Environmental Balancing Bureau
- g. Out-of-tolerance data: Pertains only to field acceptance testing of Final DALT or TAB report. When applied to DALT work, this phase means "a leakage rate measured during DALT field acceptance testing which exceeds the leakage rate allowed by SMACNA Leak Test Manual for an indicated duct construction and sealant class.""a leakage rate measured during DALT field acceptance testing which exceeds the leakage rate allowed by Appendix D REQUIREMENTS FOR DUCT AIR LEAK TESTING." When applied to TAB work this phase means "a measurement taken during TAB field acceptance testing which does not fall within the range of plus 5 to minus 5 percent of the original measurement reported on the TAB Report for a specific parameter."
- h. Season of maximum heating load: The time of year when the outdoor temperature at the project site remains within plus or minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit of the project site's winter outdoor design temperature, throughout the period of TAB data recording.
- Season of maximum cooling load: The time of year when the outdoor temperature at the project site remains within plus or minus 5 degrees Fahrenheit of the project site's summer outdoor design temperature, throughout the period of TAB data recording.
- j. Season 1, Season 2: Depending upon when the project HVAC is completed and ready for TAB, Season 1 is defined, thereby defining Season 2. Season 1 could be the season of maximum heating load, or the season of maximum cooling load.
- k. Sound measurements terminology: Defined in AABC MN-1, NEBB MASV, or SMACNA 1858 (TABB).
- 1. TAB: Testing, adjusting, and balancing (of HVAC systems).
- m. TAB'd: HVAC Testing/Adjusting/Balancing procedures performed.
- n. TAB Agency: TAB Firm
- o. TAB team field leader: TAB team field leader
- p. TAB team supervisor: TAB team engineer.
- q. TAB team technicians: TAB team assistants.
- r. TABB: Testing Adjusting and Balancing Bureau.
- 1.2.1 Similar Terms

In some instances, terminology differs between the Contract and the TAB Standard primarily because the intent of this Section is to use the

industry standards specified, along with additional requirements listed herein to produce optimal results.

The following table of similar terms is provided for clarification only. Contract requirements take precedent over the corresponding AABC, NEBB, or TABB requirements where differences exist.

SIMILAR TERMS

Contract Term	AABC Term	NEBB Term	TABB Term
TAB Standard	National Standards for Testing and Balancing Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Systems	Procedural Standards for Testing, Adjusting and Balancing of Environmental Systems	International Standards for Environmental Systems Balance
TAB Specialist	TAB Engineer	TAB Supervisor	TAB Supervisor
Systems Readiness Check	Construction Phase Inspection	Field Readiness Check & Preliminary Field Procedures.	Field Readiness Check & Prelim. Field Procedures

1.3 WORK DESCRIPTION

The work includes duct air leakage testing (DALT) and testing, adjusting, and balancing (TAB) of new heating, ventilating, and cooling (HVAC) air distribution systems including equipment and performance data, ducts, and piping which are located within, on, under, between, and adjacent to buildings, including records of existing conditions.

Perform TAB in accordance with the requirements of the TAB procedural standard recommended by the TAB trade association that approved the TAB Firm's qualifications. Comply with requirements of AABC MN-1, NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS, or SMACNA 1780 (TABB) as supplemented and modified by this specification section. All recommendations and suggested practices contained in the TAB procedural standards are considered mandatory.

Conduct DALT and TAB of the indicated existing systems and equipment and submit the specified DALT and TAB reports for approval. Conduct DALT testing in compliance with the requirements specified in SMACNA 1143, except as supplemented and modified by this section. Conduct DALT and TAB work in accordance with the requirements of this section.

1.3.1 Air Distribution Systems

Test, adjust, and balance systems (TAB) in compliance with this section. Obtain Contracting Officer's written approval before applying insulation to exterior of air distribution systems as specified under Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

1.3.2 Water Distribution Systems

TAB systems in compliance with this section. Obtain Contracting Officer's written approval before applying insulation to water distribution systems as specified under Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. At Contractor's option and with Contracting Officer's written approval, the piping systems may be insulated before systems are TAB'd.

Terminate piping insulation immediately adjacent to each flow control valve, automatic control valve, or device. Seal the ends of pipe insulation and the space between ends of pipe insulation and piping, with waterproof vapor barrier coating.

After completion of work under this section, insulate the flow control valves and devices as specified under Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

1.3.3 TAB SCHEMATIC DRAWINGS

Show the following information on TAB Schematic Drawings:

- 1. A unique number or mark for each piece of equipment or terminal.
- 2. Air quantities at air terminals.
- 3. Air quantities and temperatures in air handling unit schedules.
- 7. Ductwork Construction and Leakage Testing Table that defines the DALT test requirements, including each applicable HVAC duct system ID or mark, duct pressure class, duct seal class, and duct leakage test pressure. This table is included in the file for Graphics for Unified Facilities Guide Specifications: http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/NAVGRAPH/graphtoc.pdf

The Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB) Specialist must review the Contract Plans and Specifications and advise the Contracting Officer of any deficiencies that would prevent the effective and accurate TAB of the system, including records of existing conditions, and systems readiness check. The TAB Specialist must provide a Design Review Report individually listing each deficiency and the corresponding proposed corrective action necessary for proper system operation.

Submit three copies of the TAB Schematic Drawings and Report Forms to the Contracting Officer, no later than 21 days prior to the start of TAB field measurements.

1.3.4 Related Requirements

Section 23 00 00 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEMS applies to work specified in this section.

Specific requirements relating to Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) principals and Predictive Testing and Inspection (PTI), by the construction contractor to detect latent manufacturing and installation defects must be followed as part of the Contractor's Quality Control program. Refer to the paragraph titled "Sustainability" for detailed requirements.

Requirements for price breakdown of HVAC TAB work are specified in Section 01 20 00.00 20 PRICE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES.

Requirements for construction scheduling related to HVAC TAB work are specified in Section 01 32 17.00 20 NETWORK ANALYSIS SCHEDULES (NAS).

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Records of Existing Conditions

TAB Firm

Designation of TAB team assistants

Designation of TAB team engineeror TAB Specialist

Designation of TAB team field leader

SD-02 Shop Drawings

TAB Schematic Drawings and Report Forms

SD-03 Product Data

Equipment and Performance Data

TAB Related HVAC Submittals

A list of the TAB Related HVAC Submittals, no later than 7 days after the approval of the TAB team engineer .

TAB Procedures

Proposed procedures for TAB, submitted with the TAB Schematic Drawings and Report Forms.

Calibration

Systems Readiness Check

TAB Execution

TAB Verification

SD-06 Test Reports

DALT and TAB Work Execution Schedule; G

DALT and TAB Procedures Summary; G

Design review report; G

Pre-Final DALT report; G

812562

Final DALT report; G TAB report for Season 1; G TAB report for Season 2; G

SD-07 Certificates

Independent TAB agency and personnel qualifications; G Advance notice of Pre-Final DALT field work; G Completed Pre-Final DALT Work Checklist; G Advance Notice of Season 1 TAB Field Work; G Completed Season 1 Pre-TAB Work Checklist Advance Notice of Season 2 TAB Field Work; G Completed Season 2 Pre-TAB Work Checklist TAB Firm Independent TAB Agency and Personnel Qualifications DALT and TAB Submittal and Work Schedule Design review report Pre-field TAB engineering report Advanced notice for Season 1 TAB field work Prerequisite HVAC Work Check Out List For Season 1

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Independent Tab Agency and Personnel Qualifications

To secure approval for the proposed agency, submit information certifying that the TAB agency is a first tier subcontractor who is not affiliated with any other company participating in work on this contract, including design, furnishing equipment, or construction. Further, submit the following, for the agency, to Contracting Officer for approval:

- a. Independent AABC or NEBB or TABB TAB agency:
 - TAB agency: AABC registration number and expiration date of current certification; or NEBB certification number and expiration date of current certification; or TABB certification number and expiration date of current certification.
 - TAB team supervisor: Name and copy of AABC or NEBB or TABB TAB supervisor certificate and expiration date of current certification.

- TAB team field leader: Name and documented evidence that the team field leader has satisfactorily performed full-time supervision of TAB work in the field for not less than 3 years immediately preceding this contract's bid opening date.
- TAB team field technicians: Names and documented evidence that each field technician has satisfactorily assisted a TAB team field leader in performance of TAB work in the field for not less than one year immediately preceding this contract's bid opening date.
- Current certificates: Registrations and certifications are current, and valid for the duration of this contract. Renew Certifications which expire prior to completion of the TAB work, in a timely manner so that there is no lapse in registration or certification. TAB agency or TAB team personnel without a current registration or current certification are not to perform TAB work on this contract.
- b. TAB Team Members: TAB team approved to accomplish work on this contract are full-time employees of the TAB agency. No other personnel is allowed to do TAB work on this contract.
- c. Replacement of TAB team members: Replacement of members may occur if each new member complies with the applicable personnel qualifications and each is approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.5.2 Tab Standard

Perform TAB in accordance with the requirements of the standard under which the TAB Firm's qualifications are approved, i.e., AABC MN-1, NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS, or SMACNA 1780 unless otherwise specified herein. All recommendations and suggested practices contained in the TAB Standard are considered mandatory. Use the provisions of the TAB Standard, including checklists, report forms, etc., as nearly as practical, to satisfy the Contract requirements. Use the TAB Standard for all aspects of TAB, including qualifications for the TAB Firm and Specialist and calibration of TAB instruments. Where the instrument manufacturer calibration recommendations are more stringent than those listed in the TAB Standard, adhere to the manufacturer's recommendations.

All quality assurance provisions of the TAB Standard such as performance guarantees are part of this contract. For systems or system components not covered in the TAB Standard, TAB procedures must be developed by the TAB Specialist. Where new procedures, requirements, etc., applicable to the Contract requirements have been published or adopted by the body responsible for the TAB Standard used (AABC, NEBB, or TABB), the requirements and recommendations contained in these procedures and requirements are considered mandatory, including the latest requirements of ASHRAE 62.1.

1.5.3 Qualifications

1.5.3.1 TAB Firm

The TAB Firm must be either a member of AABC or certified by the NEBB or the TABB and certified in all categories and functions where measurements or performance are specified on the plans and specifications, including TAB of environmental systems, building systems commissioning, and the measuring of sound and vibration in environmental systems. Certification must be maintained for the entire duration of duties specified herein. If, for any reason, the firm loses subject certification during this period, the Contractor must immediately notify the Contracting Officer and submit another TAB Firm for approval. Any firm that has been the subject of disciplinary action by either the AABC, the NEBB, or the TABB within the five years preceding Contract Award is not be eligible to perform any duties related to the HVAC systems, including TAB. All work specified in this Section and in other related Sections to be performed by the TAB Firm will be considered invalid if the TAB Firm loses its certification prior to Contract completion and must be performed by an approved successor.

These TAB services are to assist the prime Contractor in performing the quality oversight for which it is responsible. The TAB Firm must be a prime subcontractor of the Contractor and be financially and corporately independent of the mechanical subcontractor, reporting directly to and paid by the Contractor.

1.5.3.2 TAB Specialist

The TAB Specialist must be either a member of AABC, an experienced technician of the Firm certified by the NEBB, or a Supervisor certified by the TABB. The certification must be maintained for the entire duration of duties specified herein. If, for any reason, the Specialist loses subject certification during this period, immediately notify the Contracting Officer and submit another TAB Specialist for approval. Any individual that has been the subject of disciplinary action by either the AABC, the NEBB, or the TABB within the five years preceding Contract Award is not eligible to perform any duties related to the HVAC systems, including TAB. All work specified in this Section and in other related Sections performed by the TAB Specialist will be considered invalid if the TAB Specialist loses its certification prior to Contract completion and must be performed by the approved successor.

1.5.3.3 TAB Specialist Responsibilities

TAB Specialist responsibilities include all TAB work specified herein and in related sections under his direct guidance. The TAB specialist is required to be onsite on a daily basis to direct TAB efforts. The TAB Specialist must participate in the commissioning process specified in Section 23 08 00.00 10 COMMISSIONING OF HVAC SYSTEMS.

1.5.3.4 Tab Related HVAC Submittals

The TAB Specialist must prepare a list of the submittals from the Contract Submittal Register that relate to the successful accomplishment of all HVAC TAB. Accompany the submittals identified on this list with a letter of approval signed and dated by the TAB Specialist when submitted to the Government. Ensure that the location and details of ports, terminals, connections, etc., necessary to perform TAB are identified on the submittals.

1.5.4 Responsibilities

The Contractor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of this section. The following delineation of specific work responsibilities is specified to facilitate TAB execution of the various work efforts by personnel from separate organizations. This breakdown of specific duties is specified to facilitate adherence to the schedule listed in paragraph entitled "TAB Submittal and Work Schedule."

1.5.4.1 Contractor

- a. TAB personnel: Ensure that the DALT work and the TAB work is accomplished by a group meeting the requirements specified in paragraph entitled "TAB Personnel Qualification Requirements."
- b. Pre-DALT/TAB meeting: Attend the meeting with the TAB Supervisor, and ensure that a representative is present for the sheetmetal contractor, mechanical contractor, electrical contractor, and automatic temperature controls contractor.
- c. HVAC documentation: Furnish one complete set of the following HVAC-related documentation to the TAB agency:
 - (1) Contract drawings and specifications
 - (2) Approved submittal data for equipment
 - (3) Construction work schedule
 - (4) Up-to-date revisions and change orders for the previously listed items
- d. Submittal and work schedules: Ensure that the schedule for submittals and work required by this section and specified in paragraph entitled "TAB Submittal and Work Schedule," is met.
- e. Coordination of supporting personnel:

Provide the technical personnel, such as factory representatives or HVAC controls installer required by the TAB field team to support the DALT and the TAB field measurement work.

Provide equipment mechanics to operate HVAC equipment and ductwork mechanics to provide the field designated test ports to enable TAB field team to accomplish the DALT and the TAB field measurement work. Ensure these support personnel are present at the times required by the TAB team, and cause no delay in the DALT and the TAB field work.

Conversely, ensure that the HVAC controls installer has required support from the TAB team field leader to complete the controls check out.

- f. Deficiencies: Ensure that the TAB Agency supervisor submits all Design/Construction deficiency notifications directly to the Contracting officer within 3 days after the deficiency is encountered. Further, ensure that all such notification submittals are complete with explanation, including documentation, detailing deficiencies.
- g. Prerequisite HVAC work: Complete check out and debugging of HVAC equipment, ducts, and controls prior to the TAB engineer arriving at the project site to begin the TAB work. Debugging includes searching for and eliminating malfunctioning elements in the HVAC system installations, and verifying all adjustable devices are functioning as designed. Include as prerequisite work items, the deficiencies pointed out by the TAB team supervisor in the design review report.

- h. Prior to the TAB field team's arrival, ensure completion of the applicable inspections and work items listed in the TAB team supervisor's pre-field engineering report. Do not allow the TAB team to commence TAB field work until all of the following are completed.
 - (1) HVAC system installations are fully complete.
 - (2) HVAC prerequisite checkout work lists specified in the paragraph "Pre-Field TAB Engineering Report" are completed, submitted, and approved. Ensure that the TAB Agency gets a copy of the approved prerequisite HVAC work checklist.
 - (3) DALT field checks for all systems are completed.
 - (4) HVAC system filters are clean for both Season 1 and Season 2 TAB field work.
- i. Advance notice: Furnish to the Contracting Officer with advance written notice for the commencement of the DALT field work and for the commencement of the TAB field work.
- j. Insulation work: For required DALT work , ensure that insulation is not installed on ducts to be DALT'd until DALT work on the subject ducts is complete. Later, ensure that openings in duct and machinery insulation coverings for TAB test ports are marked, closed and sealed.

1.5.4.2 TAB Agency

Provide the services of a TAB team which complies with the requirements of paragraph entitled "Independent TAB Agency Personnel Qualifications". The work to be performed by the TAB agency is limited to testing, adjusting, and balancing of HVAC air and water systems to satisfy the requirements of this specification section.

- 1.5.4.3 TAB Team Supervisor
 - a. Overall management: Supervise and manage the overall TAB team work effort, including preliminary and technical DALT and TAB procedures and TAB team field work.
 - b. Pre-DALT/TAB meeting: Attend meeting with Contractor.
 - c. Design review report: Review project specifications and accompanying drawings to verify that the air systems and water systems are designed in such a way that the TAB engineer can accomplish the work in compliance with the requirements of this section. Verify the presence and location of permanently installed test ports and other devices needed, including gauge cocks, thermometer wells, flow control devices, circuit setters, balancing valves, and manual volume dampers.
 - d. Support required: Specify the technical support personnel required from the Contractor other than the TAB agency; such as factory representatives for temperature controls or for complex equipment. Inform the Contractor in writing of the support personnel needed and when they are needed. Furnish the notice as soon as the need is anticipated, either with the design review report, or the pre-field engineering report, the during the DALT or TAB field work.

- e. Pre-field DALT preliminary notification: Monitor the completion of the duct installation of each system and provide the necessary written notification to the Contracting Officer.
- f. Pre-field engineering report: Utilizing the following HVAC-related documentation; contract drawings and specifications, approved submittal data for equipment, up-to-date revisions and change orders; prepare this report.
- g. Prerequisite HVAC work checklist: Ensure the Contractor gets a copy of this checklist at the same time as the pre-field engineering report is submitted.
- h. Technical assistance for DALT work.
 - (1) Technical assistance: Provide immediate technical assistance to TAB field team.
 - (2) DALT field visit: Near the end of the DALT field work effort, visit the contract site to inspect the HVAC installation and the progress of the DALT field work. Conduct a site visit to the extent necessary to verify correct procedures are being implemented and to confirm the accuracy of the Pre-final DALT Report data which has been reported. Also, perform sufficient evaluation to allow the TAB supervisor to issue certification of the final report. Conduct the site visit full-time for a minimum of one 8 hour workday duration.
- i. Final DALT report: Certify the DALT report. This certification includes the following work:
 - (1) Review: Review the Pre-final DALT report data. From these field reports, prepare the Certified Final DALT report.
 - (2) TAB Verification: Verify adherence, by the TAB field team, to the procedures specified in this section.
- j. Technical Assistance for TAB Work: Provide immediate technical assistance to the TAB field team for the TAB work.
 - (1) TAB field visit: At the midpoint of the Season 1 and Season 2 TAB field work effort, visit the contract site to inspect the HVAC installation and the progress of the TAB field work. Conduct site visit full-time for a minimum of one 8 hour workday duration.
 - (2) TAB field visit: Near the end of the TAB field work effort, visit the contract site to inspect the HVAC installation and the progress of the TAB field work. Conduct site visit full-time for a minimum of one 8 hour workday duration. Review the TAB final report data and certify the TAB final report.
- k. Certified TAB report: Certify the TAB report. This certification includes the following work:
 - (1) Review: Review the TAB field data report. From this field report, prepare the certified TAB report.
 - (2) Verification: Verify adherence, by the TAB field team, to the

TAB plan prescribed by the pre-field engineering report and verify adherence to the procedures specified in this section.

- 1. Design/Construction deficiencies: Within 3 working days after the TAB Agency has encountered any design or construction deficiencies, the TAB Supervisor must submit written notification directly to the Contracting Officer, with a separate copy to the Contractor, of all such deficiencies. Provide in this submittal a complete explanation, including supporting documentation, detailing deficiencies. Where deficiencies are encountered that are believed to adversely impact successful completion of TAB, the TAB Agency must issue notice and request direction in the notification submittal.
- m. TAB Field Check: The TAB team supervisor must attend and supervise Season 1 and Season 2 TAB field check.

1.5.4.4 TAB Team Field Leader

- a. Field manager: Manage, in the field, the accomplishment of the work specified in Part 3, "Execution."
- b. Full time: Be present at the contract site when DALT field work or TAB field work is being performed by the TAB team; ensure day-to-day TAB team work accomplishments are in compliance with this section.
- c. Prerequisite HVAC work: Do not bring the TAB team to the contract site until a copy of the prerequisite HVAC Checklist, with all work items certified by the Contractor to be working as designed, reaches the office of the TAB Agency.
- 1.5.5 Test Reports
- 1.5.5.1 Data from DALT Field Work

Report the data for the Pre-final DALT Report and Certified Final DALT Report in compliance the following requirements:

- a. Report format: Submit report data on Air Duct Leakage Test Summary Report Forms as shown on Page 6-2 of SMACNA 1143. In addition, submit in the report, a marked duct shop drawing which identifies each section of duct tested with assigned node numbers for each section. Include node numbers in the completed report forms to identify each duct section. The TAB supervisor must review and certify the report.
- b. The TAB supervisor must include a copy of all calculations prepared in determining the duct surface area of each duct test section. In addition, provide the ductwork air leak testing (DALT) reports with a copy(s) of the calibration curve for each of the DALT test orifices used for testing.
- c. Instruments: List the types of instruments actually used to measure the data. Include in the listing each instrument's unique identification number, calibration date, and calibration expiration date. Instruments must have been calibrated within one year of the date of use in the field. Instrument calibration must be traceable to the measuring standards of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- d. Certification: Include the typed name of the TAB supervisor and the

dated signature of the TAB supervisor.

1.5.5.2 Certified TAB Reports

Submit: TAB Report for Season 1 and TAB Report for Season 2 in the following manner:

- a. Report format: Submit the completed pre-field data forms approved in the pre-field TAB Engineering Report completed by TAB field team, reviewed and certified by the TAB supervisor. Bind the report with a waterproof front and back cover. Include a table of contents identifying by page number the location of each report. Report forms and report data must be typewritten. Handwritten report forms or report data are not acceptable.
- b. Temperatures: On each TAB report form reporting TAB work accomplished on HVAC thermal energy transfer equipment, include the indoor and outdoor dry bulb temperature range and indoor and outdoor wet bulb temperature range within which the TAB data was recorded. Include in the TAB report continuous time versus temperature recording data of wet and dry bulb temperatures for the rooms, or zones, as designated in the following list:
 - (1) AHU-1 and AHU-2 zones: Measure and compile data on a continuous basis for the period in which TAB work affecting those rooms is being done.
 - (2) Measure and record data only after the HVAC systems installations are complete, the systems fully balanced and the HVAC systems controls operating in fully automatic mode.
 - (3) Data may be compiled using direct digital controls trend logging where available. Otherwise, temporarily install calibrated time versus temperature/humidity recorders for this purpose. The HVAC systems and controls must be fully operational a minimum of 24 hours in advance of commencing data compilation. Include the specified data in the Season I and Season 2 TAB Report.
- c. System Diagrams: Provide updated diagrams with final installed locations of all terminals and devices, any numbering changes, and actual test locations. Use a key numbering system on the diagram which identifies each outlet contained in the outlet airflow report sheets.
- d. Static Pressure Profiles: Report static pressure profiles for air duct systems. Report static pressure data for all supply, return, relief, exhaust and outside air ducts for the systems listed. Include the following in the static pressure report data, in addition to AABC/NEBB/TABB required data:
 - (1) Report supply fan, return fan, relief fan, and exhaust fan inlet and discharge static pressures.
 - (2) Report static pressure drop across chilled water coils, DX coils, hot water coils, steam coils, electric resistance heating coils and heat reclaim devices installed in unit cabinetry or the system ductwork.
 - (3) Report static pressure drop across outside air, return air, and supply air automatic control dampers, both proportional and

two-position, installed in unit cabinetry.

(4) Report static pressure drop across air filters, acoustic silencers, moisture eliminators, air flow straighteners, air flow measuring stations or other pressure drop producing specialty items installed in unit cabinetry, or in the system ductwork. Examples of these specialty items are smoke detectors, white sound generators, RF shielding, wave guides, security bars, blast valves, small pipes passing through ductwork, and duct mounted humidifiers.

Do not report static pressure drop across duct fittings provided for the sole purpose of conveying air, such as elbows, transitions, offsets, plenums, manual dampers, and branch takes-offs.

- (5) Report static pressure drop across outside air and relief/exhaust air louvers.
- (6) Report static pressure readings of supply air, return air, exhaust/relief air, and outside air in duct at the point where these ducts connect to each air moving unit.
- e. Duct Traverses: Report duct traverses for main supply, return, exhaust, relief and outside air ducts. This includes all ducts, including those which lack 7 1/2 duct diameters upstream and 2 1/2 duct diameters downstream of straight duct unobstructed by duct fittings/offsets/elbows. The TAB Agency must evaluate and report findings on the duct traverses taken. Evaluate the suitability of the duct traverse measurement based on satisfying the qualifications for a pilot traverse plane as defined by AMCA 203, "Field Measurements", Section 8, paragraph 8.3, "Location of Traverse Plane."
- f. Instruments: List the types of instruments actually used to measure the tab data. Include in the listing each instrument's unique identification number, calibration date, and calibration expiration date.

Instrumentation, used for taking wet bulb temperature readings must provide accuracy of plus or minus 5 percent at the measured face velocities. Submit instrument manufacturer's literature to document instrument accuracy performance is in compliance with that specified.

- g. Certification: Include the typed name of the TAB supervisor and the dated signature of the TAB supervisor.
- h. Performance Curves: The TAB Supervisor must include, in the TAB Reports, factory pump curves and fan curves for pumps and fans TAB'd on the job.
- i. Calibration Curves: The TAB Supervisor must include, in the TAB Reports, a factory calibration curve for installed flow control balancing valves, flow venturi's and flow orifices TAB'd on the job.
- 1.6 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING
- 1.6.1 DALT and TAB Submittal and Work Schedule

Comply with additional requirements specified in Appendix C: DALT AND TAB

SUBMITTAL AND WORK SCHEDULE included at the end of this section

1.6.2 DALT and TAB Submittal and Work Schedule

Submit this schedule, and TAB Schematic Drawings, adapted for this particular contract, to the Contracting Officer (CO) for review and approval. Include with the submittal the planned calendar dates for each submittal or work item. Resubmit an updated version for CO approval every 90 calendar days days. Compliance with the following schedule is the Contractor's responsibility.

Qualify TAB Personnel: Within 45 calendar days after date of contract award, submit TAB agency and personnel qualifications.

Pre-DALT/TAB Meeting: Within 30 calendar days after the date of approval of the TAB agency and personnel, meet with the COTR.

Design Review Report: Within 60 calendar days after the date of the TAB agency personnel qualifications approval, submit design review report.

Pre-Field DALT Preliminary Notification: On completion of the duct installation for each system, notify the Contracting Officer in writing within 5 days after completion.

Ductwork Selected for DALT: Within 7 calendar days of Pre-Field DALT Preliminary Notification, the COTR will select which of the project ductwork must be DALT'd.

DALT Field Work: Within 48 hours of COTR's selection, complete DALT field work on selected.

Submit Pre-final DALT Report: Within one working day after completion of DALT field work, submit Pre-final DALT Report. Separate Pre-final DALT reports may be submitted to allow phased testing from system to system.

DALT Work Field Check: Upon approval of the Pre-final DALT Report, schedule the COTR's DALT field check work with the Contracting Officer.

Submit Final DALT Report: Within 15 calendar days after completion of successful DALT Work Field Check, submit TAB report.

Pre-Field TAB Engineering Report: Within 5 calendar days after approval of the TAB agency Personnel Qualifications, submit the Pre-Field TAB Engineering Report.

Prerequisite HVAC Work Check Out List For Season 1 and Advanced Notice For Season 1 TAB Field Work: At a minimum of 115 calendar days prior to CCD, submit Season 1 prerequisite HVAC work check out list certified as complete, and submit advance notice of commencement of Season 1 TAB field work.

Season 1 TAB Field Work: At a minimum of 90 calendar days prior to CCD, accomplish Season 1 TAB field work.

Submit Season 1 TAB Report: Within 15 calendar days after completion of Season 1 TAB field work, submit Season 1 TAB

report.

Season 1 TAB Field Check: 30 calendar days after Season 1 TAB report is approved by the Contracting Officer, conduct Season 1 field check.

Complete Season 1 TAB Work: Prior to CCD, complete all TAB work except Season 2 TAB work.

Season 1 TAB Field Work: At a minimum of 90 calendar days prior to CCD, accomplish Season 1 TAB field work; submit Season 1 TAB report; and conduct Season 1 field check.

Complete Season 1 TAB Work: Prior to CCD, complete all TAB work except Season 2 TAB work.

Prerequisite HVAC Work Check Out List For Season 2 and Advanced Notice For Season 2 TAB Field Work: Within 150 calendar days after date of the commencement of the Season 1 TAB field work, submit the Season 2 prerequisite HVAC work check out list certified as complete and submit advance notice of commencement of Season 2 TAB field work.

Season 2 TAB Field Work: Within 180 calendar days after date of commencement of the Season 1 TAB field work and when the ambient temperature is within Season 2 limits, accomplish Season 2 TAB field work.

Submit Season 2 TAB Report: Within 15 calendar days after completion of Season 2 TAB field work, submit Season 2 TAB report.

Season 2 TAB Field Check: 30 calendar days after the Season 2 TAB report is approved by the Contracting Officer, conduct Season 2 field check.

Complete Season 2 TAB Work: Within 15 calendar days after the completion of Season 2 TAB field data check, complete all TAB work.

Season 2 TAB Field Work: Within 180 calendar days after date of commencement of the Season 1 TAB field work and when the ambient temperature is within Season 2 limits, accomplish Season 2 TAB field work; submit Season 2 TAB report; and conduct Season 2 field check.

Complete Season 2 TAB Work: Within 15 calendar days after the completion of Season 2 field data check, complete TAB work.

1.6.2.1 Design Review Report

Submit typed report describing omissions and deficiencies in the HVAC system's design that would preclude the TAB team from accomplishing the duct leakage testing work and the TAB work requirements of this section. Provide a complete explanation including supporting documentation detailing the design deficiency. State that no deficiencies are evident if that is the case.

1.6.2.2 Pre-Field DALT Preliminary Notification

Notification: On completion of the installation of each duct system

indicated to be DALT'd, notify the Contracting Officer in writing within 7 calendar days after completion.

1.6.2.3 Pre-Field TAB Engineering Report

Submit report containing the following information:

- a. Step-by-step TAB procedure:
 - Strategy: Describe the method of approach to the TAB field work from start to finish. Include in this description a complete methodology for accomplishing each seasonal TAB field work session.
 - (2) Air System Diagrams: Use the contract drawings and duct fabrication drawings if available to provide air system diagrams in the report showing the location of all terminal outlet supply, return, exhaust and transfer registers, grilles and diffusers. Use a key numbering system on the diagrams which identifies each outlet contained in the outlet airflow report sheets. Show intended locations of all traverses and static pressure readings.
 - (3) Procedural steps: Delineate fully the intended procedural steps to be taken by the TAB field team to accomplish the required TAB work of each air distribution system and each water distribution system. Include intended procedural steps for TAB work for subsystems and system components.
- b. Pre-field data: Submit AABC or NEBB or SMACNA 1780 data report forms with the following pre-field information filled in:
 - (1) Design data obtained from system drawings, specifications, and approved submittals.
 - (2) Notations detailing additional data to be obtained from the contract site by the TAB field team.
 - (3) Designate the actual data to be measured in the TAB field work.
 - (4) Provide a list of the types of instruments, and the measuring range of each, which are anticipated to be used for measuring in the TAB field work. By means of a keying scheme, specify on each TAB data report form submitted, which instruments will be used for measuring each item of TAB data. If the selection of which instrument to use, is to be made in the field, specify from which instruments the choice will be made. Place the instrument key number in the blank space where the measured data would be entered.
- c. Prerequisite HVAC work checkout list: Provide a list of inspections and work items which are to be completed by the Contractor. This list must be acted upon and completed by the Contractor and then submitted and approved by the Contracting Officer prior to the TAB team coming to the contract site.

At a minimum, a list of the applicable inspections and work items listed in the NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS, Section III, "Preliminary TAB Procedures" under paragraphs titled, "Air Distribution System Inspection" and "Hydronic Distribution System Inspection" must be provided for each separate system to be TAB'd.

1.7 SUBCONTRACTOR SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

1.8 WARRANTY

Furnish workmanship and performance warranty for the DALT and TAB system work performed for a period not less than 1 years from the date of Government acceptance of the work; issued directly to the Government. Include provisions that if within the warranty period the system shows evidence of major performance deterioration, or is significantly out of tolerance, resulting from defective TAB or DALT workmanship, the corrective repair or replacement of the defective materials and correction of the defective workmanship is the responsibility of the TAB firm. Perform corrective action that becomes necessary because of defective materials and workmanship while system TAB and DALT is under warranty 7 days after notification, unless additional time is approved by the Contracting Officer. Failure to perform repairs within the specified period of time constitutes grounds for having the corrective action and repairs performed by others and the cost billed to the TAB firm. The Contractor must also provide a 2 year contractor installation warranty.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 WORK DESCRIPTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

Comply with requirements of this section as specified in Appendix A WORK DESCRIPTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS.

3.2 PRE-DALT/TAB MEETING

Meet with the Contracting Officer's technical representative (COTR) to develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of the DALT work and TAB work requirements. Ensure that the TAB supervisor is present at this meeting. Requirements to be discussed include required submittals, work schedule, and field quality control.

3.3 DALT PROCEDURES

3.3.1 Instruments, Consumables and Personnel

Provide instruments, consumables and personnel required to accomplish the DALT field work. Follow the same basic procedure specified below for TAB Field Work, including maintenance and calibration of instruments, accuracy of measurements, preliminary procedures, field work, workmanship and treatment of deficiencies. Calibrate and maintain instruments in accordance with manufacturer's written procedures.

3.3.2 Advance Notice of Pre-Final DALT Field Work

On completion of the installation of each duct system indicated to be DALT'd, notify the Contracting Officer in writing prior to the COTR's duct selection field visit.

3.3.3 Ductwork To Be DALT'd

From each duct system indicated as subject to DALT, the COTR will randomly

It is acceptable for an entire duct system to be DALT'd instead of disassembling that system in order to DALT only the 20 percent portion specified above.

3.3.4 DALT Testing

Perform DALT on the HVAC duct sections of each system as selected by the COTR. Use the duct class, seal class, leakage class and the leak test pressure data indicated on the drawings, to comply with the procedures specified in SMACNA 1143.

In spite of specifications of SMACNA 1143 to the contrary, DALT ductwork of construction class of 3-inch water gauge static pressure and below if indicated to be DALT'd. Complete DALT work on the COTR selected ductwork within 48 hours after the particular ductwork was selected for DALT. Separately conduct DALT work for large duct systems to enable the DALT work to be completed in 48 hours.

3.3.5 Pre-final DALT Report

After completion of the DALT work, prepare a Pre-final DALT Report meeting the additional requirements specified in Appendix B REPORTS - DALT and TAB. Data required by those data report forms shall be furnished by the TAB team. Prepare the report neatly and legibly; the Pre-final DALT report shall provide the basis for the Final DALT Report.

TAB supervisor shall review, approve and sign the Pre-Final DALT Report and submit this report within one day of completion of DALT field work. Verbally notify the COTR that the field check of the Pre-Final DALT Report data can commence.

After completion of the DALT work, prepare a Pre-final DALT Report using the reporting forms specified. TAB team to furnish data required by those data report forms . Prepare the report neatly and legibly; the Pre-final DALT report is the basis for the Final DALT Report. TAB supervisor must review and certify the Pre-final DALT Report and submit this report within one day of completion of DALT field work. Verbally notify the COTR that the field check of the Pre-final DALT Report data can commence.

3.3.6 Quality Assurance - COTR DALT Field Acceptance Testing

In the presence of the COTR and TAB team field leader, verify for accuracy Pre-final DALT Report data selected by the COTR. For each duct system, this acceptance testing shall be conducted on a maximum of 50 percent of the duct sections DALT'd.

Further, if any data on the Pre-final DALT report form for a given duct section is out-of-tolerance, then field acceptance testing shall be conducted on data for one additional duct section, preferably in the same duct system, in the presence of the COTR.

3.3.7 Additional COTR Field Acceptance Testing

If any of the duct sections checked for a given system are determined to have a leakage rate measured that exceeds the leakage rate allowed by SMACNA Leak Test Manual for an indicated duct construction class and sealant class, terminate data checking for that section. The associated Pre-final DALT Report data for the given duct system will be disapproved. Make the necessary corrections and prepare a revised Pre-final DALT Report. Reschedule a field check of the revised report data with the COTR.

3.3.8 Certified Final DALT Report

On successful completion of all field checks of the Pre-final DALT Report data for all systems, the TAB Supervisor is to assemble, review, certify and submit the Final DALT Report to the Contracting Officer for approval.

On successful completion of all field checks of the Pre-Final DALT Report data for all systems, the TAB Supervisor shall assemble, review, approve, sign and submit the Final DALT Report in compliance with Appendix B REPORTS - DALT and TAB to the Contracting Officer for approval.

3.3.9 Prerequisite for TAB Field Work

Do not commence TAB field work prior to the completion and approval, for all systems, of the Final DALT Report.

- 3.4 TAB PROCEDURES
- 3.4.1 TAB Field Work

Test, adjust, and balance the HVAC systems until measured flow rates (air and water flow) are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents.

That is, comply with the the requirements of AABC MN-1 , NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS, NEBB MASV, or SMACNA 1780 (TABB) and SMACNA 1858 (TABB), except as supplemented and modified by this section.

Test, adjust, and balance the HVAC systems until measured flow rates (air and water flow) are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents. Conduct TAB work, including measurement accuracy, and sound measurement work in conformance with the AABC MN-1 and AABC MN-4, or NEBB TABES and NEBB MASV, or SMACNA 1780 (used by TABB) and SMACNA 1858 sound measurement procedures, except as supplemented and modified by this section. The only water flow and air flow reporting which can be deferred until the Season 2 is that data which would be affected in terms of accuracy due to outside ambient conditions.

3.4.2 Preliminary Procedures

Use the approved pre-field engineering report as instructions and procedures for accomplishing TAB field work. TAB engineer is to locate, in the field, test ports required for testing. It is the responsibility of the sheet metal contractor to provide and install test ports as required by the TAB engineer.

3.4.3 TAB Air Distribution Systems

3.4.3.1 Units With Coils

Report heating and cooling performance capacity tests for hot water, chilled water, DX and steam coils for the purpose of verifying that the coils meet the indicated design capacity. Submit the following data and calculations with the coil test reports:

a. For air handlers with capacities greater than 7.5 tons (90,000 Btu) cooling, such as factory manufactured units, central built-up units and rooftop units, conduct capacity tests in accordance with AABC MN-4, procedure 3.5, "Coil Capacity Testing."

Do not determine entering and leaving wet and dry bulb temperatures by single point measurement, but by the average of multiple readings in compliance with paragraph 3.5-5, "Procedures", (in subparagraph d.) of AABC MN-4, Procedure 3.5, "Coil Capacity Testing."

Submit part-load coil performance data from the coil manufacturer converting test conditions to design conditions; use the data for the purpose of verifying that the coils meet the indicated design capacity in compliance with AABC MN-4, Procedure 3.5, "Coil Capacity Testing," paragraph 3.5.7, "Actual Capacity Vs. Design Capacity" (in subparagraph c.).

b. For units with capacities of 7.5 tons (90,000 Btu) or less, such as fan coil units, duct mounted reheat coils associated with VAV terminal units, and unitary units, such as through-the-wall heat pumps:

Determine the apparent coil capacity by calculations using single point measurement of entering and leaving wet and dry bulb temperatures; submit the calculations with the coil reports.

3.4.3.2 Air Handling Units

Air handling unit systems including fans (air handling unit fans, exhaust fans and winter ventilation fans), coils, ducts, plenums, mixing boxes, terminal units, variable air volume boxes, and air distribution devices for supply air, return air, outside air, mixed air relief air, and makeup air.

3.4.3.3 Heating and Ventilating Units

Heating and ventilating unit systems including fans, coils, ducts, plenums, roof vents, registers, diffusers, grilles, and louvers for supply air, return air, outside air, and mixed air.

3.4.3.4 Fan Coils

Fan coil unit systems including fans, coils, ducts, plenums, and air distribution devices for supply air, return air, and outside air.

3.4.3.5 Exhaust Fans

Exhaust fan systems including fans, ducts, plenums, grilles, and hoods for exhaust air.

- 3.4.3.6 Cooling Units
- 3.4.3.7 Unit Heaters
- 3.4.4 TAB Work on Performance Tests Without Seasonal Limitations
- 3.4.4.1 Performance Tests

In addition to the TAB proportionate balancing work on the air distribution systems and the water distribution systems, accomplish TAB work on the HVAC systems which directly transfer thermal energy. TAB the operational performance of the heating systems and cooling systems.

3.4.4.2 Ambient Temperatures

On each tab report form used for recording data, record the outdoor and indoor ambient dry bulb temperature range and the outdoor and indoor ambient wet bulb temperature range within which the report form's data was recorded. Record these temperatures at beginning and at the end of data taking.

3.4.5 TAB Work on Performance Tests With Seasonal Limitations

3.4.5.1 Performance Tests

Accomplish proportionate balancing TAB work on the air distribution systems and water distribution systems, in other words, accomplish adjusting and balancing of the air flows and water flows, any time during the duration of this contract, subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this section. However, accomplish, within the following seasonal limitations, TAB work on HVAC systems which directly transfer thermal energy.

3.4.5.2 Season Of Maximum Load

Visit the contract site for at least two TAB work sessions for TAB field measurements. Visit the contract site during the season of maximum heating load and visit the contract site during the season of maximum cooling load, the goal being to TAB the operational performance of the heating systems and cooling systems under their respective maximum outdoor environment-caused loading. During the seasonal limitations, TAB the operational performance of the heating systems and cooling systems.

3.4.5.3 Ambient Temperatures

On each tab report form used for recording data, record the outdoor and indoor ambient dry bulb temperature range and the outdoor and indoor ambient wet bulb temperature range within which the report form's data was recorded. Record these temperatures at beginning and at the end of data taking.

3.4.5.4 Sound Measurements

Comply with paragraph entitled "Sound Measurement Work," specifically, the requirement that a room must be operating in its noisiest mode at the time of sound measurements in the room. The maximum noise level measurements could depend on seasonally related heat or cooling transfer equipment.

3.4.5.5 Coils

Report heating and cooling performance capacity tests for , , DX for the purpose of verifying that the coils meet the indicated design capacity. Submit the following data and calculations with the coil test reports:

a. For Central station air handlers with capacities greater than 7.5 tons (90,000 Btu) cooling, such as factory manufactured units, central built-up units and rooftop units, conduct capacity tests in accordance with AABC MN-4, procedure 3.5, "Coil Capacity Testing."

Entering and leaving wet and dry bulb temperatures are not determined by single point measurement, but by the average of multiple readings in compliance with paragraph 3.5-5, "Procedures", (in subparagraph d.) of AABC MN-4, Procedure 3.5, "Coil Capacity Testing."

Submit part-load coil performance data from the coil manufacturer converting test conditions to design conditions; use the data for the purpose of verifying that the coils meet the indicated design capacity in compliance with AABC MN-4, Procedure 3.5, "Coil Capacity Testing," paragraph 3.5.7, "Actual Capacity Vs. Design Capacity" (in subparagraph c.).

b. For units with capacities of 7.5 tons (90,000 Btu) or less, such as fan coil units, duct mounted reheat coils associated with VAV terminal units, and unitary units, such as through-the-wall heat pumps:

Determine the apparent coil capacity by calculations using single point measurement of entering and leaving wet and dry bulb temperatures; submit the calculations with the coil reports.

3.4.6 Workmanship

Conduct TAB work on the HVAC systems until measured flow rates are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents. This TAB work includes adjustment of balancing valves, balancing dampers, and sheaves. Further, this TAB work includes changing out fan sheaves and pump impellers if required to obtain air and water flow rates specified or indicated. If, with these adjustments and equipment changes, the specified or indicated design flow rates cannot be attained, contact the Contracting Officer for direction.

3.4.7 Deficiencies

Strive to meet the intent of this section to maximize the performance of the equipment as designed and installed. However, if deficiencies in equipment design or installation prevent TAB work from being accomplished within the range of design values specified in the paragraph entitled "Workmanship," provide written notice as soon as possible to the Contractor and the Contracting Officer describing the deficiency and recommended correction.

Responsibility for correction of installation deficiencies is the Contractor's. If a deficiency is in equipment design, call the TAB team supervisor for technical assistance. Responsibility for reporting design deficiencies to Contractor is the TAB team supervisor's. 3.4.8 TAB Reports

Additional requirements for TAB Reports are specified in Appendix B REPORTS - DALT and TAB After completion of the TAB field work, prepare the TAB field data for TAB supervisor's review and certification, using the reporting forms approved in the pre-field engineering report. Data required by those approved data report forms is to be furnished by the TAB team. Except as approved otherwise in writing by the Contracting Officer, the TAB work and thereby the TAB report is considered incomplete until the TAB work is accomplished to within the accuracy range specified in the paragraph entitled "Workmanship."

3.4.9 Quality Assurance - COTR TAB Field Acceptance Testing

3.4.9.1 TAB Field Acceptance Testing

During the field acceptance testing, verify, in the presence of the COTR, random selections of data (water, air quantities, air motion,) recorded in the TAB Report. Points and areas for field acceptance testing are to be selected by the COTR. Measurement and test procedures are the same as approved for TAB work for the TAB Report.

Field acceptance testing includes verification of TAB Report data recorded for the following equipment groups:

Group 1: All chillers, boilers, return fans, computer room units, and air handling units (rooftop and central stations).

Group 2: 25 percent of the VAV terminal boxes and associated diffusers and registers.

Group 3: 25 percent of the supply diffusers, registers, grilles associated with constant volume air handling units.

Group 4: 25 percent of the return grilles, return registers, exhaust grilles and exhaust registers.

Group 5: 25 percent of the supply fans, exhaust fans, and pumps.

Further, if any data on the TAB Report for Groups 2 through 5 is found not to fall within the range of plus 5 to minus 5 percent of the TAB Report data, additional group data verification is required in the presence of the COTR. Verify TAB Report data for one additional piece of equipment in that group. Continue this additional group data verification until out-of-tolerance data ceases to be found.

3.4.9.2 Additional COTR TAB Field Acceptance Testing

If any of the acceptance testing measurements for a given equipment group is found not to fall within the range of plus 5 to minus 5 percent of the TAB Report data, terminate data verification for all affected data for that group. The affected data for the given group will be disapproved. Make the necessary corrections and prepare a revised TAB Report. Reschedule acceptance testing of the revised report data with the COTR.

Further, if any data on the TAB Report for a given field acceptance test

group is out-of-tolerance, then field test data for one additional field test group as specified herein. Continue this increase field test work until out-of-tolerance data ceases to to be found. This additional field testing is up and above the original 25 percent of the of reported data entries to be field tested.

If there are no more similar field test groups from which to choose, additional field testing from another, but different, type of field testing group must be tested.

3.4.9.3 Prerequisite for Approval

Compliance with the field acceptance testing requirements of this section is a prerequisite for the final Contracting Officer approval of the TAB Report submitted.

3.5 MARKING OF SETTINGS

Upon the final TAB work approval, permanently mark the settings of HVAC adjustment devices including valves, gauges, splitters, and dampers so that adjustment can be restored if disturbed at any time. Provide permanent markings clearly indicating the settings on the adjustment devices which result in the data reported on the submitted TAB report.

3.6 MARKING OF TEST PORTS

The TAB team is to permanently and legibly mark and identify the location points of the duct test ports. If the ducts have exterior insulation, make these markings on the exterior side of the duct insulation. Show the location of test ports on the as-built mechanical drawings with dimensions given where the test port is covered by exterior insulation.

3.7 APPENDICES

Appendix A WORK DESCRIPTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS Appendix B REPORTS - DALT and TAB Appendix C DALT AND TAB SUBMITTAL AND WORK SCHEDULE Appendix D REQUIREMENTS FOR DUCT AIR LEAK TESTING

Appendix A

WORK DESCRIPTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

The Contractor is responsible for ensuring compliance with all requirements of this specification section. However, the following delineation of specific work items is provided to facilitate and co-ordinate execution of the various work efforts by personnel from separate organizations.

- 1. Contractor
- a. HVAC documentation: Provide pertinent contract documentation to the TAB Firm, to include the following: the contract drawings and specifications; copies of the approved submittal data for all HVAC equipment, air distribution devices, and air/water measuring/balancing devices; the construction work schedule; and other applicable documents requested by the TAB Firm. Provide the TAB Firm copies of contract revisions and modifications as they occur.
- b. Schedules: Ensure the requirements specified under the paragraph "DALT and TAB Schedule" are met.
- c. Pre-DALT and TAB meeting: Arrange and conduct the Pre-DALT and TAB meeting. Ensure that a representative is present for the sheet metal contractor, the mechanical contractor, the electrical contractor, and the automatic temperature controls contractor.
- d. Coordinate Support: Provide and coordinate support personnel required by the TAB Firm in order to accomplish the DALT and TAB field work. Support personnel may include factory representatives, HVAC controls installers, HVAC equipment mechanics, sheet metal workers, pipe fitters, and insulators. Ensure support personnel are present at the work site at the times required.
- e. Correct Deficiencies: Ensure the notifications of Construction Deficiencies are provided as specified herein. Refer to the paragraph entitled "Construction Deficiencies." Correct each deficiency as soon as practical with the Contracting Officer, and submit revised schedules and other required documentation.
- f. Pre-TAB Work Checklists: Complete check out and debugging of HVAC equipment, ducts, and controls prior to the TAB engineer arriving at the project site to begin the TAB work. Debugging includes searching for and eliminating malfunctioning elements in the HVAC system installations, and verifying all adjustable devices are functioning as designed. Include as pre-TAB work checklist items, the deficiencies pointed out by the TAB team supervisor in the design review report.

Prior to the TAB field team's arrival, ensure completion of the applicable inspections and work items listed in the TAB team supervisor's DALT and TAB Work Procedures Summary. Do not allow the TAB team to commence TAB field work until all of the following are completed.

- g. Give Notice of Testing: Submit advance notice of TAB field work accompanied by completed prerequisite HVAC Work List
- h. Insulation work: Ensure that no insulation is shall not be installed

on ducts to be DALT'd until DALT work on the subject ducts is complete.

Ensure the duct and piping systems are properly insulated and vapor sealed upon the successful completion and acceptance of the DALT and TAB work.

- 2. TAB Team Supervisor
- a. Overall management: Supervise and manage the overall TAB team work effort, including preliminary and technical DALT and TAB procedures and TAB team field work.
- b. Schedule: Ensure the requirements specified under the paragraph "DALT and TAB Schedule" are met.
- c. Submittals: Provide the submittals specified herein.
- d. Pre-DALT/TAB meeting: Attend meeting with Contractor. Ensure TAB personnel that will be involved in the TAB work under this contract attend the meeting.
- e. Design Review Report: Submit typed report describing omissions and deficiencies in the HVAC system's design that would preclude the TAB team from accomplishing the duct leakage testing work and the TAB work requirements of this section. Provide a complete explanation including supporting documentation detailing the design deficiency. State that no deficiencies are evident if that is the case.
- f. Support required: Specify the technical support personnel required from the Contractor other than the TAB agency; such as factory representatives for temperature controls or for complex equipment. Inform the Contractor in writing of the support personnel needed and when they are needed. Furnish the notice as soon as the need is anticipated, either with the design review report, or the DALT and TAB Procedures Summary, the during the DALT or TAB field work.

Ensure the Contractor is properly notified and aware of all support personnel needed to perform the TAB work. Maintain communication with the Contractor regarding support personnel throughout the duration of the TAB field work, including the TAB field acceptance testing checking.

Ensure all inspections and verifications for the Pre-Final DALT and Pre-TAB Checklists are completely and successfully conducted before DALT and TAB field work is performed.

- g. Advance Notice: Monitor the completion of the duct system installations and provide the Advance Notice for Pre-Final DALT field work as specified herein.
- h. Technical Assistance: Provide technical assistance to the DALT and TAB field work.
- i. Deficiencies Notification: Ensure the notifications of Construction Deficiencies are provided as specified herein. Comply with requirements of the paragraph entitled "Construction Deficiencies." Resolve each deficiency as soon as practical and submit revised schedules and other required documentation.
- j. Procedures: Develop the required TAB procedures for systems or system

- 3. TAB Team Field Leader
- a. Field manager: Manage, in the field, the accomplishment of the work specified in Part 3, "Execution."
- b. Full time: Be present at the contract site when DALT field work or TAB field work is being performed by the TAB team; ensure day-to-day TAB team work accomplishments are in compliance with this section.
- c. Prerequisite HVAC work: Do not bring the TAB team to the contract site until a copy of the prerequisite HVAC work list, with all work items certified by the Contractor to be working as designed, reaches the office of the TAB Agency.

Appendix B

REPORTS - DALT and TAB

All submitted documentation must be typed, neat, and organized. All reports must have a waterproof front and back cover, a title page, a certification page, sequentially numbered pages throughout, and a table of contents. Tables, lists, and diagrams must be titled. Generate and submit for approval the following documentation:

1. DALT and TAB Work Execution Schedule

Submit a detailed schedule indicating the anticipated calendar date for each submittal and each portion of work required under this section. For each work entry, indicate the support personnel (such as controls provider, HVAC mechanic, etc.) that are needed to accomplish the work. Arrange schedule entries chronologically.

2. DALT and TAB Procedures Summary

Submit a detailed narrative describing all aspects of the DALT and TAB field work to be performed. Clearly distinguish between DALT information and TAB information. Include the following:

- a. A list of the intended procedural steps for the DALT and TAB field work from start to finish. Indicate how each type of data measurement will be obtained. Include what Contractor support personnel are required for each step, and the tasks they need to perform.
- b. A list of the project's submittals that are needed by the TAB Firm in order to meet this Contract's requirements.
- c. The schematic drawings to be used in the required reports, which may include building floor plans, mechanical room plans, duct system plans, and equipment elevations. Indicate intended TAB measurement locations, including where test ports need to be provided by the Contractor.
- d. The data presentation forms to be used in the report, with the preliminary information and initial design values filled in.
- e. A list of DALT and TAB instruments to be used, edited for this project, to include the instrument name and description, manufacturer, model number, scale range, published accuracy, most recent calibration date, and what the instrument will be used for on this project.
- f. A thorough checklist of the work items and inspections that need to be accomplished before DALT field work can be performed. The Contractor must complete, submit, and receive approval of the Completed Pre-Final DALT Work Checklist before DALT field work can be accomplished.
- g. A thorough checklist of the work items and inspections that need to be accomplished before the Season 1 TAB field work can be performed. The Contractor must complete, submit, and receive approval of the Completed Season 1 Pre-TAB Work Checklist before the Season 1 TAB field work can be accomplished.
- i. The checklists specified above shall be individually developed and

tailored specifically for the work under this contract. Refer to NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS, Section III, "Preliminary TAB Procedures" under the paragraphs titled, "Air Distribution System Inspection" and "Hydronic Distribution System Inspection" for examples of items to include in the checklists.

3. Design Review Report

Submit report containing the following information:

- a. Review the contract specifications and drawings to verify that the TAB work can be successfully accomplished in compliance with the requirements of this section. Verify the presence and location of permanently installed test ports and other devices needed, including gauge cocks, thermometer wells, flow control devices, circuit setters, balancing valves, and manual volume dampers.
- b. Submit a typed report describing omissions and deficiencies in the HVAC system's design that would preclude the TAB team from accomplishing the DALT work and the TAB work requirements of this section. Provide a complete explanation including supporting documentation detailing the design deficiency. If no deficiencies are evident, state so in the report.
- 4. Pre-Final DALT Report for COTR DALT Field Checks

Report the data for the Pre-Final DALT Report meeting the following requirements:

- a. Submit a copy of the approved DALT and TAB Procedures Summary: Provide notations describing how actual field procedures differed from the procedures listed.
- b. Report format: Submit a comprehensive report for the DALT field work data using data presentation forms equivalent to the "Air Duct Leakage Test Summary Report Forms" located in the SMACNA 1143. In addition, submit in the report, a marked duct shop drawing which identifies each section of duct tested with assigned node numbers for each section. Node numbers shall be included in the completed report forms to identify each duct section.
- c. Calculations: Include a copy of all calculations prepared in determining the duct surface area of each duct test section. Include in the DALT reports copy(s) of the calibration curve for each of the DALT test orifices used for testing.
- d. Instruments: List the types of instruments actually used to measure the data. Include in the listing each instrument's unique identification number, calibration date, and calibration expiration date. Instruments are to be calibrated within one year of the date of use in the field; instrument calibration is to be traceable to the measuring standards of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- d. TAB Supervisor Approval: Include on the submitted report the typed name of the TAB supervisor and the dated signature of the TAB supervisor.
- 5. Final DALT Report

On successful completion of all COTR field checks of the Pre-final DALT Report data for all systems, the TABS Supervisor shall assemble, review, sign and submit the Final DALT Report to the Contracting Officer for approval.

- 6. TAB Reports: Submit TAB Report for Season 1 and TAB Report for Season 2 in the following manner:
- a. Procedure Summary: Submit a copy of the approved DALT and TAB Procedures Summary. When applicable, provide notations describing how actual field procedures differed from the procedures listed.
- b. Report format: Submit the completed data forms approved in the pre-field TAB Engineering Report completed by TAB field team, reviewed, approved and signed by the TAB supervisor. Bind the report with a waterproof front and back cover. Include a table of contents identifying by page number the location of each report. Report forms and report data shall be typewritten. Handwritten report forms or report data are not acceptable.
- c. Temperatures: On each TAB report form reporting TAB work accomplished on HVAC thermal energy transfer equipment, include the indoor and outdoor dry bulb temperature range and indoor and outdoor wet bulb temperature range within which the TAB data was recorded. Include in the TAB report continuous time versus temperature recording data of wet and dry bulb temperatures for the rooms, or zones, as designated in the following list:

Zones AHU-1 and AHU-2

- (1) Data shall be measured and compiled on a continuous basis for the period in which TAB work affecting those rooms is being done.
- (2) Data shall be measured/recorded only after the HVAC systems installations are complete, the systems fully balanced and the HVAC systems controls operating in fully automatic mode. Provide a detailed explanation wherever a final measurement did not achieve the required value.
- (3) Data may be compiled using direct digital controls trend logging where available. Otherwise, the Contractor shall temporarily install calibrated time versus temperature/humidity recorders for this purpose. The HVAC systems and controls shall have been fully operational a minimum of 24 hours in advance of commencing data compilation. The specified data shall be included in the Season I and Season 2 TAB Report.
- d. Air System Diagrams: Provided updated diagrams with final installed locations of all terminals and devices, any numbering changes, and actual test locations.
- e. Air Static Pressure Profiles: Report static pressure profiles for air duct systems including: AHU-1 and AHU-2. Report static pressure data for all supply, return, relief, exhaust and outside air ducts for the systems listed. The static pressure report data shall include, in addition to AABC or NEBB or TABB required data, the following:
 - (1) Report supply fan, return fan, relief fan, and exhaust fan inlet

and discharge static pressures.

- (2) Report static pressure drop across chilled water coils, DX coils, hot water coils, steam coils, electric resistance heating coils and heat reclaim devices installed in unit cabinetry or the system ductwork.
- (3) Report static pressure drop across outside air, return air, and supply air automatic control dampers, both proportional and two-position, installed in unit cabinetry.
- (4) Report static pressure drop across air filters, acoustic silencers, moisture eliminators, air flow straighteners, air flow measuring stations or other pressure drop producing specialty items installed in unit cabinetry, or in the system ductwork. Examples of these specialty items are smoke detectors, white sound generators, RF shielding, wave guides, security bars, blast valves, small pipes passing through ductwork, and duct mounted humidifiers.

Do not report static pressure drop across duct fittings provided for the sole purpose of conveying air, such as elbows, transitions, offsets, plenums, manual dampers, and branch takes-offs.

- (5) Report static pressure drop across outside air and relief/exhaust air louvers.
- (6) Report static pressure readings of supply air, return air, exhaust/relief air, and outside air in duct at the point where these ducts connect to each air moving unit.
- g. Instruments: List the types of instruments actually used to measure the tab data. Include in the listing each instrument's unique identification number, calibration date, and calibration expiration date.

Instrumentation, used for taking wet bulb temperature readings shall provide accuracy of plus or minus 5 percent at the measured face velocities. Submit instrument manufacturer's literature to document instrument accuracy performance is in compliance with that specified.

- h. Performance Curves: The TAB Supervisor shall include, in the TAB Reports, factory pump curves and fan curves for pumps and fans TAB'd on the job.
- i. Calibration Curves: The TAB Supervisor shall include, in the TAB Reports, a factory calibration curve for installed flow control balancing valves, flow venturis and flow orifices TAB'd on the job.
- j. Data From Tab Field Work: After completion of the TAB field work, prepare the TAB field data for TAB supervisor's review and approval signature, using the reporting forms approved in the pre-field engineering report. Data required by those approved data report forms shall be furnished by the TAB team. Except as approved otherwise in writing by the Contracting Officer, the TAB work and thereby the TAB report shall be considered incomplete until the TAB work is accomplished to within the accuracy range specified in the paragraph

entitled "Workmanship."

Appendix C

DALT AND TAB SUBMITTAL AND WORK SCHEDULE

Perform the following items of work in the order listed adhering to the dates schedule specified below. Include the major items listed in this schedule in the project network analysis schedule required by Section 01 32 17.00 20 NETWORK ANALYSIS SCHEDULES (NAS).

Submit TAB Agency and TAB Personnel Qualifications: Within 42 calendar days after date of contract award.

Submit the DALT and TAB Work Execution Schedule: within 14 days after receipt of the TAB agency and TAB personnel qualifications approval. Revise and re-submit this schedule 28 days prior to commencement of DALT work and 28 days prior to the commencement of TAB Season 1 work and TAB Season 2 work.

Submit the DALT and TAB Work Procedures Summary: within 14 days after receipt of the initial approved DALT and TAB Work Execution Schedule.

Meet with the COTR at the Pre-DALT/TAB Meeting: Within 28 calendar days after receipt of the approved initial DALT/TAB Execution Schedule.

Submit Design Review Report: Within 56 calendar days after the receipt of the approved initial DALT and TAB Work Execution Schedule.

Advance Notice of Pre-Final DALT Field Work: After the completed installation of the HVAC duct system to be DALT'd, submit to the Contracting Officer an Advance Notice of Pre-Final DALT Field Work accompanied by the completed Pre-Final DALT Work Checklistchecklist for the subject duct system.

Ductwork Selected for DALT: Within 14 calendar days after receiving an acceptable completed Pre-Final DALT Work Checklist, the Contracting Officer's technical representative (COTR) will select the project ductwork sections to be DALT'd.

DALT Field Work: Within 48 hours of COTR's selection, complete DALT field work on selected project ductwork.

Submit Pre-Final DALT Report: Within two working days after completion of DALT field work, submit Pre-final DALT Report. Separate Pre-final DALT reports may be submitted to allow phased testing from system to system.

Quality Assurance - COTR DALT Field Checks: Upon approval of the Pre-final DALT Report, the COTR's DALT field check work shall be scheduled with the Contracting Officer.

Submit Final DALT Report: Within 14 calendar days after completion of successful DALT Work Field Check, submit TAB report.

Advance Notice of Season 1 TAB Field Work: At a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to Season 1 TAB Field Work, submit advance notice of TAB field work accompanied by completed Season 1 Pre-TAB Work Checklist. Season 1 TAB Field Work: At a minimum of 84 calendar days prior to CCD, accomplish Season 1 TAB field work.

Submit Season 1 TAB Report: Within 14 calendar days after completion of Season 1 TAB field work, submit initial Season 1 TAB report.

Season 1 Quality Assurance - COTR TAB Field Check: 30 calendar days after initial Season 1 TAB report is approved by the Contracting Officer, conduct Season 1 field check.

Complete Season 1 TAB Work: Prior to CCD, complete all TAB work except Season 2 TAB work and submit final.

Receive the approved TAB report: Within 21 calendar days, receive the report from Contracting Officer approved TAB report.

Advance Notice of Season 2 TAB Field Work: At a minimum of 126 calendar days after CCD, submit advance notice of Season 2 TAB field work accompanied by completed Season 2 Pre-TAB Work Checklist.

Season 2 TAB Field Work: Within 14 calendar days after date of advance notice of Season 2 TAB field work and when the ambient temperature is within Season 2 limits, accomplish Season 2 TAB field work.

Submit Season 2 TAB Report: Within 14 calendar days after completion of Season 2 TAB field work, submit Season 2 TAB report.

Season 2 Quality Assurance - COTR TAB Field Checks: 28 calendar days after the Season 2 TAB report is approved by the Contracting Officer, conduct Season 2 field check.

Complete Season 2 TAB Work: Within 14 calendar days after the completion of Season 2 TAB field data check, complete all TAB work.

Receive the approved TAB report: Within calendar 21 days, receive the report from Contracting Officer.

Appendix D

REQUIREMENTS FOR DUCT AIR LEAK TESTING

	SYSTEMS			
	AHU 1&2	Exhaust Systems		
Duct System Static Pressure in inches W.C. for Supply for Return for Exhaust for Outside Air	2 1 0.5 1	2 1 0.5 1		
System Oval/Round Duct and Rectangular Duct SMACNA Seal Class for Supply for Return for Exhaust for Outside Air	А А А А	А А А А		
System Oval/Round Duct SMACNA Leak Class for Supply for Return for Exhaust for Outside Air	6 12 12 12 12	6 12 12 12 12		
System Rectangular Duct SMACNA Leak Class for Supply for Return for Exhaust for Outside Air	12 24 24 24 24	12 24 24 24 24		
Duct Test Pressure in inches W.C. for Supply for Return for Exhaust for Outside Air	2 1 0.5 1	2 1 0.5 1		

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 07 00

THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only. At the discretion of the Government, the manufacturer of any material supplied will be required to furnish test reports pertaining to any of the tests necessary to assure compliance with the standard or standards referenced in this specification.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 90.1 - IP	(2007; Supplement 2008; Errata 2009;
	Errata 2009) Energy Standard for Buildings
	Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings, I-P
	Edition

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A 580/A 580M	(2008) Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Wire
ASTM B 209	(2007) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM C 1126	(2004) Standard Specification for Faced or Unfaced Rigid Cellular Phenolic Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 1136	(2008) Standard Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 1427	(2007) Specification for Preformed Flexible Cellular Polyolefin Thermal Insulation in Sheet and Tubular Form
ASTM C 195	(2000) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Thermal Insulating Cement
ASTM C 449	(2007) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Hydraulic-Setting Thermal Insulating and Finishing Cement
ASTM C 533	(2009) Standard Specification for Calcium
(2008) Standard Specification for

Preformed Flexible Elastomeric Cellular

ASTM C 534/C 534M

812562

	Thermal Insulation in Sheet and Tubular Form
ASTM C 547	(2008e1) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Pipe Insulation
ASTM C 552	(2007) Standard Specification for Cellular Glass Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 553	(2008) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Commercial and Industrial Applications
ASTM C 591	(2008a) Standard Specification for Unfaced Preformed Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 592	(2008a) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Blanket Insulation and Blanket-Type Pipe Insulation (Metal-Mesh Covered) (Industrial Type)
ASTM C 610	(2009) Standard Specification for Molded Expanded Perlite Block and Pipe Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 612	(2009) Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 647	(2008) Properties and Tests of Mastics and Coating Finishes for Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 795	(2008) Standard Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel
ASTM C 916	(1985; R 2007) Standard Specification for Adhesives for Duct Thermal Insulation
ASTM C 920	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM C 921	(2009) Standard Practice for Determining the Properties of Jacketing Materials for Thermal Insulation
ASTM D 774/D 774M	(1997; R 2007) Bursting Strength of Paper
ASTM D 882	(2009) Tensile Properties of Thin Plastic Sheeting
ASTM E 2231	(2007a) Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Pipe and Duct Insulation Materials to

Assess Surface Burning Characteristics

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARA NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY	812562
ASTM E 84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surfa Burning Characteristics of Building Materials	ace
ASTM E 96/E 96M	(2005) Standard Test Methods for Wate: Vapor Transmission of Materials	r
MANUFACTURERS STANDARDI: INDUSTRY (MSS)	ZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTING	GS
MSS SP-69	(2003; R 2004) Standard for Pipe Hange and Supports - Selection and Applicat:	ers ion
MIDWEST INSULATION CONT	RACTORS ASSOCIATION (MICA)	
MICA Insulation Stds	(1999) National Commercial & Industria Insulation Standards	al
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)	
NFPA 255	(2005; Errata 2006) Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristic Building Materials	f cs of
NFPA 90A	(2008; Errata 2009) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems	
NFPA 90B	(2008) Installation of Warm Air Heatin and Air Conditioning Systems	ng
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFE	NSE (DOD)	
MIL-A-3316	(Rev C; Am 2) Adhesives, Fire-Resistan Thermal Insulation	nt,
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORI	ES (UL)	
UL 723	(2008) Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials	
1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION		
1.2.1 General		

Provide field-applied insulation and accessories on mechanical systems as specified herein; factory-applied insulation is specified under the piping, duct or equipment to be insulated. Field applied insulation materials required for use on Government-furnished items as listed in the SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS shall be furnished and installed by the Contractor.

1.2.2 Surface Burning Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, insulation shall have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. Flame spread, and smoke developed indexes, shall be determined by ASTM E 84, NFPA 255 or UL 723. Insulation shall be tested in the same density and installed thickness as the material to be used in the actual construction. Test specimens shall be prepared and mounted according to ASTM E 2231. Insulation materials located exterior to the building perimeter are not required to be fire rated.

1.2.3 Recycled Materials

Provide thermal insulation containing recycled materials to the extent practicable, provided that the materials meets all other requirements of this section. The minimum recycled material content of the following insulation are:

Rock Wool - 75 percent slag of weight Fiberglass - 20-25 percent glass cullet by weight Rigid Foam - 9 percent recovered material

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

Submit the three SD types, SD-02 Shop Drawings, SD-03 Product Data, and SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions at the same time for each system.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Pipe Insulation Systems and Associated Accessories Duct Insulation Systems and Associated Accessories Equipment Insulation Systems and Associated Accessories

A booklet containing completed MICA Insulation Stds plates detailing each insulating system for each pipe, duct, or equipment insulating system, after approval of materials and prior to applying insulation.

a. The MICA plates shall detail the materials to be installed and the specific insulation application. Submit all MICA plates required showing the entire insulating system, including plates required to show insulation penetrations, vessel bottom and top heads, legs, and skirt insulation as applicable. The MICA plates shall present all variations of insulation systems including locations, materials, vaporproofing, jackets and insulation accessories.

b. If the Contractor elects to submit detailed drawings instead of edited MICA Plates, the detail drawings shall be technically equivalent to the edited MICA Plate submittal.

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe Insulation Systems Duct Insulation Systems Equipment Insulation Systems

A complete list of materials, including manufacturer's descriptive technical literature, performance data, catalog cuts, and installation instructions. The product number, k-value,

thickness and furnished accessories including adhesives, sealants and jackets for each mechanical system requiring insulation shall be included. The product data must be copywrited, have an identifying or publication number, and shall have been published prior to the issuance date of this solicitation. Materials furnished under this section of the specification shall be submitted together in a booklet.

SD-04 Samples

Thermal Insulation

After approval of materials, actual sections of installed systems, properly insulated in accordance with the specification requirements, shall be displayed. Such actual sections must remain accessible to inspection throughout the job and will be reviewed from time to time for controlling the quality of the work throughout the construction site. Each material used shall be identified, by indicating on an attached sheet the specification requirement for the material and the material by each manufacturer intended to meet the requirement. The Contracting Officer will inspect display sample sections at the jobsite. Approved display sample sections shall remain on display at the jobsite during the construction period. Upon completion of construction, the display sample sections will be closed and sealed.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Pipe Insulation Systems Duct Insulation Systems Equipment Insulation Systems

Submit a booklet containing manufacturer's published installation instructions for the insulation systems. The instructions must be copywrited, have an identifying or publication number, and shall have been published prior to the issuance date of this solicitation.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Qualified installers shall have successfully completed three or more similar type jobs within the last 5 years.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Materials shall be delivered in the manufacturer's unopened containers. Materials delivered and placed in storage shall be provided with protection from weather, humidity, dirt, dust and other contaminants. The Contracting Officer may reject insulation material and supplies that become dirty, dusty, wet, or contaminated by some other means. Packages or standard containers of insulation, jacket material, cements, adhesives, and coatings delivered for use, and samples required for approval shall have manufacturer's stamp or label attached giving the name of the manufacturer and brand, and a description of the material. Insulation packages and containers shall be asbestos free.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Provide materials which are the standard products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products and that essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening. Provide insulation systems in accordance with the approved MICA National Insulation Standards plates as supplemented by this specification. Provide field-applied insulation for heating, ventilating, and cooling (HVAC) air distribution systems and piping systems which are located within, on, under, and adjacent to buildings; and for plumbing systems.

2.2 MATERIALS

Provide insulation that meets or exceed the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1 - IP. Insulation exterior shall be cleanable, grease resistant, non-flaking and non-peeling. Materials shall be compatible and shall not contribute to corrosion, soften, or otherwise attack surfaces to which applied in either wet or dry state. Materials to be used on stainless steel surfaces shall meet ASTM C 795 requirements. Materials shall be asbestos free and conform to the following:

2.2.1 Adhesives

2.2.1.1 Acoustical Lining Insulation Adhesive

Adhesive shall be a nonflammable, fire-resistant adhesive conforming to ASTM C 916, Type I.

2.2.1.2 Mineral Fiber Insulation Cement

Cement shall be in accordance with ASTM C 195.

2.2.1.3 Lagging Adhesive

Lagging is the material used for thermal insulation, especially around a cylindrical object. This may include the insulation as well as the cloth/material covering the insulation. Lagging adhesives shall be nonflammable and fire-resistant and shall have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. Adhesive shall be MIL-A-3316, Class 1, pigmented white and be suitable for bonding fibrous glass cloth to faced and unfaced fibrous glass insulation board; for bonding cotton brattice cloth to faced and unfaced fibrous glass insulation board; for sealing edges of and bonding glass tape to joints of fibrous glass board; for bonding lagging cloth to thermal insulation; or Class 2 for attaching fibrous glass insulation to metal surfaces. Lagging adhesives shall be applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for pipe and duct insulation.

2.2.2 Contact Adhesive

Adhesives may be any of, but not limited to, the neoprene based, rubber based, or elastomeric type that have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. The adhesive shall not adversely affect, initially or in service, the insulation to which it is applied, nor shall it cause any corrosive effect on metal to which it is applied. Any solvent dispersing medium or volatile component of the adhesive shall have no objectionable odor and shall not contain any benzene or carbon tetrachloride. The dried adhesive shall not emit nauseous, irritating, or toxic volatile matters or aerosols when the adhesive is heated to any temperature up to 212 degrees F. The dried adhesive shall be nonflammable and fire resistant. Natural cross-ventilation, local (mechanical) pickup, and/or general area (mechanical) ventilation shall be used to prevent an accumulation of solvent vapors, keeping in mind the ventilation pattern must remove any heavier-than-air solvent vapors from lower levels of the workspaces. Gloves and spectacle-type safety glasses are recommended in accordance with safe installation practices.

2.2.3 Caulking

ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use A.

2.2.4 Corner Angles

Nominal 0.016 inch aluminum 1 by 1 inch with factory applied kraft backing. Aluminum shall be ASTM B 209, Alloy 3003, 3105, or 5005.

2.2.5 Finishing Cement

ASTM C 449: Mineral fiber hydraulic-setting thermal insulating and finishing cement. All cements that may come in contact with Austenitic stainless steel must comply with ASTM C 795.

2.2.6 Fibrous Glass Cloth and Glass Tape

Fibrous glass cloth, with 20X20 maximum mesh size, and glass tape shall have maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. Tape shall be 4 inch wide rolls. Class 3 tape shall be 4.5 ounces/square yard.

2.2.7 Staples

Outward clinching type ASTM A 167, Type 304 or 316 stainless steel.

- 2.2.8 Jackets
- 2.2.8.1 Aluminum Jackets

Aluminum jackets shall be corrugated, embossed or smooth sheet, 0.016 inch nominal thickness; ASTM B 209, Temper H14, Temper H16, Alloy 3003, 5005, or 3105. Corrugated aluminum jacket shall not be used outdoors. Aluminum jacket circumferential seam bands shall be 2 by 0.016 inch aluminum matching jacket material. Bands for insulation below ground shall be 3/4 by 0.020 inch thick stainless steel, or fiberglass reinforced tape. The jacket may, at the option of the Contractor, be provided with a factory fabricated Pittsburgh or "Z" type longitudinal joint. When the "Z" joint is used, the bands at the circumferential joints shall be designed by the manufacturer to seal the joints and hold the jacket in place.

2.2.8.2 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Jackets

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) jacket and fitting covers shall have high impact strength, UV resistant rating or treatment and moderate chemical resistance with minimum thickness 0.030 inch.

2.2.8.3 Vapor Barrier/Weatherproofing Jacket

Vapor barrier/weatherproofing jacket shall be laminated self-adhesive, greater than 3 plys standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed or greater than 8 ply (minimum 2.9 mils adhesive); with 0.0000 permeability when tested in accordance with ASTM E 96/E 96M; heavy duty, white or natural; and UV resistant.

2.2.9 Vapor Retarder Required

ASTM C 921, Type I, minimum puncture resistance 50 Beach units on all surfaces where a minimum puncture resistance of 25 Beach units is acceptable. Minimum tensile strength, 35 pounds/inch width. ASTM C 921, Type II, minimum puncture resistance 25 Beach units, tensile strength minimum 20 pounds/inch width. Jackets used on insulation exposed in finished areas shall have white finish suitable for painting without sizing. Based on the application, insulation materials that require factory applied jackets are mineral fiber, cellular glass, polyisocyanurate, and phenolic foam. Insulation materials that do not require jacketing are flexible elastomerics. All non-metallic jackets shall have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2.2.9.1 White Vapor Retarder All Service Jacket (ASJ)

Standard reinforced fire retardant jacket for use on hot/cold pipes, ducts, or equipment. Vapor retarder jackets used on insulation exposed in finished areas shall have white finish suitable for painting without sizing.

2.2.9.2 Vapor Retarder/Vapor Barrier Mastic Coatings

a. The vapor barrier shall be self adhesive (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) greater than 3 plys standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed white jacket for use on hot/cold pipes. Less than 0.02 permeability when tested in accordance with ASTM E 96/E 96M. Meeting UL 723 or ASTM E 84 flame and smoke requirements; UV resistant.

b. The vapor retarder coating shall be fire and water resistant and appropriately selected for either outdoor or indoor service. Color shall be white. The water vapor permeance of the compound shall be determined according to procedure B of ASTM E 96/E 96M utilizing apparatus described in ASTM E 96/E 96M. The coating shall be a nonflammable, fire resistant type. All other application and service properties shall be in accordance with ASTM C 647.

2.2.9.3 Laminated Film Vapor Retarder

ASTM C 1136, Type I, maximum moisture vapor transmission 0.02 perms, minimum puncture resistance 50 Beach units on all surfaces except concealed ductwork, where Type II, maximum moisture vapor transmission 0.02 perms, a minimum puncture resistance of 25 Beach units is acceptable. Vapor retarder shall have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2.2.9.4 Polyvinylidene Chloride (PVDC) Film Vapor Retarder

The PVDC film vapor retarder shall have a maximum moisture vapor transmission of 0.02 perms, minimum puncture resistance of 150 Beach units, a minimum tensile strength in any direction of 30 lb/inch when tested in

accordance with ASTM D 882, and a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2.2.9.5 Polyvinylidene Chloride Vapor Retarder Adhesive Tape

Requirements must meet the same as specified for Laminated Film Vapor Retarder above.

2.2.9.6 Vapor Barrier

The vapor barrier shall be greater than 3 ply self adhesive laminate -white vapor barrier jacket- superior performance (less than 0.0000 permeability when tested in accordance with ASTM E 96/E 96M). Vapor barrier shall meet UL 723 or ASTM E 84 25 flame and 50 smoke requirements; and UV resistant. Minimum burst strength 185 psi in accordance with ASTM D 774/D 774M. Tensile strength 68 lb/inch width (PSTC-1000). Tape shall be as specified for laminated film vapor barrier above.

2.2.10 Vapor Retarder Not Required

ASTM C 921, Type II, Class D, minimum puncture resistance 50 Beach units on all surfaces except ductwork, where Type IV, maximum moisture vapor transmission 0.10, a minimum puncture resistance of 25 Beach units is acceptable. Jacket shall have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2.2.11 Wire

Soft annealed ASTM A 580/A 580M Type 302, 304 or 316 stainless steel, 16 or 18 gauge.

2.2.12 Insulation Bands

Insulation bands shall be 1/2 inch wide; 26 gauge stainless steel.

2.2.13 Sealants

Sealants shall be chosen from the butyl polymer type, the styrene-butadiene rubber type, or the butyl type of sealants. Sealants shall have a maximum moisture vapor transmission of 0.02 perms, and a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 APPLICATION - GENERAL

Insulation shall only be applied to unheated and uncooled piping and equipment. Flexible elastomeric cellular insulation shall not be compressed at joists, studs, columns, ducts, hangers, etc. The insulation shall not pull apart after a one hour period; any insulation found to pull apart after one hour, shall be replaced.

3.1.1 Installation

Except as otherwise specified, material shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. Insulation materials shall not be applied until tests specified in other sections of this specification are completed. Material such as rust, scale, dirt and P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

moisture shall be removed from surfaces to receive insulation. Insulation shall be kept clean and dry. Insulation shall not be removed from its shipping containers until the day it is ready to use and shall be returned to like containers or equally protected from dirt and moisture at the end of each workday. Insulation that becomes dirty shall be thoroughly cleaned prior to use. If insulation becomes wet or if cleaning does not restore the surfaces to like new condition, the insulation will be rejected, and shall be immediately removed from the jobsite. Joints shall be staggered on multi layer insulation. Mineral fiber thermal insulating cement shall be mixed with demineralized water when used on stainless steel surfaces. Insulation, jacketing and accessories shall be installed in accordance with MICA Insulation Stds plates except where modified herein or on the drawings.

3.1.2 Firestopping

Where pipes and ducts pass through fire walls, fire partitions, above grade floors, and fire rated chase walls, the penetration shall be sealed with fire stopping materials as specified in Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING. The protection of ducts at point of passage through firewalls must be in accordance with NFPA 90A and/or NFPA 90B. All other penetrations, such as piping, conduit, and wiring, through firewalls must be protected with a material or system of the same hourly rating that is listed by UL, FM, or a NRTL.

3.1.3 Painting and Finishing

Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.1.4 Installation of Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Insulation

Flexible elastomeric cellular insulation shall be installed with seams and joints sealed with rubberized contact adhesive. Flexible elastomeric cellular insulation shall not be used on surfaces greater than 200 degrees F. Seams shall be staggered when applying multiple layers of insulation. Insulation exposed to weather and not shown to have jacketing shall be protected with two coats of UV resistant finish or PVC or metal jacketing as recommended by the manufacturer after the adhesive is dry and cured. A brush coating of adhesive shall be applied to both butt ends to be joined and to both slit surfaces to be sealed. The adhesive shall be allowed to set until dry to touch but tacky under slight pressure before joining the surfaces. Insulation seals at seams and joints shall not be capable of being pulled apart one hour after application. Insulation that can be pulled apart one hour after installation shall be replaced.

3.1.5 Welding

No welding shall be done on piping, duct or equipment without written approval of the Contracting Officer. The capacitor discharge welding process may be used for securing metal fasteners to duct.

3.1.6 Pipes/Ducts/Equipment which Require Insulation

Insulation is required on all pipes, ducts, or equipment, except for omitted items, as specified.

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3.2.1 Pipe Insulation

3.2.1.1 General

Pipe insulation shall be installed on aboveground hot and cold pipeline systems as specified below to form a continuous thermal retarder/barrier, including straight runs, fittings and appurtenances unless specified otherwise. Installation shall be with full length units of insulation and using a single cut piece to complete a run. Cut pieces or scraps abutting each other shall not be used. Pipe insulation shall be omitted on the following:

a. Pipe used solely for fire protection.

b. Chromium plated pipe to plumbing fixtures. However, fixtures for use by the physically handicapped shall have the hot water supply and drain, including the trap, insulated where exposed.

- c. Sanitary drain lines.
- d. Air chambers.
- e. Adjacent insulation.
- f. ASME stamps.
- g. Access plates of fan housings.
- h. Cleanouts or handholes.
- 3.2.1.2 Pipes Passing Through Walls, Roofs, and Floors
 - a. Pipe insulation shall be continuous through the sleeve.

b. An aluminum jacket or vapor barrier/weatherproofing - self adhesive jacket (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) less than 0.0000 permeability, greater than 3 ply standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed with factory applied moisture retarder shall be provided over the insulation wherever penetrations require sealing.

c. Where pipes penetrate interior walls, the aluminum jacket or vapor barrier/weatherproofing - self adhesive jacket (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) less than 0.0000 permeability, greater than 3 plys standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed shall extend 2 inches beyond either side of the wall and shall be secured on each end with a band.

d. Where penetrating floors, the aluminum jacket shall extend from a point below the backup material to a point 10 inches above the floor with one band at the floor and one not more than 1 inch from the end of the aluminum jacket.

e. Where penetrating waterproofed floors, the aluminum jacket shall extend from below the backup material to a point 2 inches above the flashing with a band 1 inch from the end of the aluminum jacket.

f. Where penetrating exterior walls, the aluminum jacket required for

pipe exposed to weather shall continue through the sleeve to a point 2 inches beyond the interior surface of the wall.

g. Where penetrating roofs, pipe shall be insulated as required for interior service to a point flush with the top of the flashing and sealed with vapor retarder coating. The insulation for exterior application shall butt tightly to the top of flashing and interior insulation. The exterior aluminum jacket shall extend 2 inches down beyond the end of the insulation to form a counter flashing. The flashing and counter flashing shall be sealed underneath with caulking.

h. For hot water pipes supplying lavatories or other similar heated service that requires insulation, the insulation shall be terminated on the backside of the finished wall. The insulation termination shall be protected with two coats of vapor barrier coating with a minimum total thickness of 1/16 inch applied with glass tape embedded between coats (if applicable). The coating shall extend out onto the insulation 2 inches and shall seal the end of the insulation. Glass tape seams shall overlap 1 inch. The annular space between the pipe and wall penetration shall be caulked with approved fire stop material. The pipe and wall penetration shall be covered with a properly sized (well fitting) escutcheon plate. The escutcheon plate shall overlap the wall penetration at least 3/8 inches.

i. For domestic cold water pipes supplying lavatories or other similar cooling service that requires insulation, the insulation shall be terminated on the finished side of the wall (i.e., insulation must cover the pipe throughout the wall penetration). The insulation shall be protected with two coats of vapor barrier coating with a minimum total thickness of 1/16 inch. The coating shall extend out onto the insulation 2 inches and shall seal the end of the insulation. The annular space between the outer surface of the pipe insulation and the wall penetration shall be caulked with an approved fire stop material having vapor retarder properties. The pipe and wall penetration shall be covered with a properly sized (well fitting) escutcheon plate. The escutcheon plate shall overlap the wall penetration by at least 3/8 inches.

3.2.1.3 Pipes Passing Through Hangers

a. Insulation, whether hot or cold application, shall be continuous through hangers. All horizontal pipes 2 inches and smaller shall be supported on hangers with the addition of a Type 40 protection shield to protect the insulation in accordance with MSS SP-69. Whenever insulation shows signs of being compressed, or when the insulation or jacket shows visible signs of distortion at or near the support shield, insulation inserts as specified below for piping larger than 2 inches shall be installed, or factory insulated hangers (designed with a load bearing core) can be used.

b. Horizontal pipes larger than 2 inches at 60 degrees F and above shall be supported on hangers in accordance with MSS SP-69, and Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

c. Horizontal pipes larger than 2 inches and below 60 degrees F shall be supported on hangers with the addition of a Type 40 protection shield in accordance with MSS SP-69. An insulation insert of cellular glass, perlite above 80 degrees F, or the necessary strength polyisocyanurate shall be installed above each shield. The insert shall cover not less than the bottom 180-degree arc of the pipe. Inserts shall be the same thickness as the insulation, and shall extend 2 inches on each end beyond the protection shield. When insulation inserts are required in accordance with the above, and the insulation thickness is less than 1 inch, wooden or cork dowels or blocks may be installed between the pipe and the shield to prevent the weight of the pipe from crushing the insulation, as an option to installing insulation inserts. The insulation jacket shall be continuous over the wooden dowel, wooden block, or insulation insert.

d. Vertical pipes shall be supported with either Type 8 or Type 42 riser clamps with the addition of two Type 40 protection shields in accordance with MSS SP-69 covering the 360-degree arc of the insulation. An insulation insert of cellular glass or calcium silicate shall be installed between each shield and the pipe. The insert shall cover the 360-degree arc of the pipe. Inserts shall be the same thickness as the insulation, and shall extend 2 inches on each end beyond the protection shield. When insulation inserts are required in accordance with the above, and the insulation thickness is less than 1 inch, wooden or cork dowels or blocks may be installed between the pipe and the shield to prevent the hanger from crushing the insulation, as an option instead of installing insulation inserts. The insulation jacket shall be continuous over the wooden dowel, wooden block, or insulation insert. The vertical weight of the pipe shall be supported with hangers located in a horizontal section of the pipe. When the pipe riser is longer than 30 feet, the weight of the pipe shall be additionally supported with hangers in the vertical run of the pipe that are directly clamped to the pipe, penetrating the pipe insulation. These hangers shall be insulated and the insulation jacket sealed as indicated herein for anchors in a similar service.

e. Inserts shall be covered with a jacket material of the same appearance and quality as the adjoining pipe insulation jacket, shall overlap the adjoining pipe jacket 1-1/2 inches, and shall be sealed as required for the pipe jacket. The jacket material used to cover inserts in flexible elastomeric cellular insulation shall conform to ASTM C 1136, Type 1, and is allowed to be of a different material than the adjoining insulation material.

3.2.1.4 Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Pipe Insulation

Flexible elastomeric cellular pipe insulation shall be tubular form for pipe sizes 6 inches and less. Grade 1, Type II sheet insulation used on pipes larger than 6 inches shall not be stretched around the pipe. On pipes larger than 12 inches, the insulation shall be adhered directly to the pipe on the lower 1/3 of the pipe. Seams shall be staggered when applying multiple layers of insulation. Sweat fittings shall be insulated with miter-cut pieces the same size as on adjacent piping. Screwed fittings shall be insulated with sleeved fitting covers fabricated from miter-cut pieces and shall be overlapped and sealed to the adjacent pipe insulation.

3.2.1.5 Pipes in high abuse areas.

In high abuse areas such as janitor closets and traffic areas in equipment rooms, kitchens, and mechanical rooms, stainless steel, aluminum or flexible laminate cladding (comprised of elastomeric, plastic or metal foil laminate) laminated self-adhesive (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) vapor barrier/weatherproofing jacket, - less than 0.0000 permeability; (greater than 3 ply, standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed) aluminum jackets shall be utilized. Pipe insulation to the 6 foot level shall be protected.

3.2.1.6 Pipe Insulation Material and Thickness

Cold Domestic Polyisocianurate ASTM C 591 I Water Piping, Cellular Glass ASTM C 552 II Makeup Water & Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M Drinking Fount Faced Phenol Foam ASTM C 1126 III Drain Piping Polyofin Clos'cell ASTM C 1427 I Hot Domestic Mineral Fiber ASTM C 547 I Water Supply & Cellular Glass ASTM C 552 II Recirculating Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M	2 I 1 2 I	Yes No Yes No No Yes No	No
Cold DomesticPolyisocianurateASTM C 591IWater Piping,Cellular GlassASTM C 552IIMakeup Water &Flex Elast Cell'rASTM C 534/C 534MDrinking FountFaced Phenol FoamASTM C 1126IIIDrain PipingPolyofin Clos'cellASTM C 1427IHot DomesticMineral FiberASTM C 547IWater Supply &Cellular GlassASTM C 552IIRecirculatingFlex Elast Cell'rASTM C 534/C 534M	2 I 1 2 I	Yes No Yes No No Yes No	No
Water Piping,Cellular GlassASTM C 552IIMakeup Water &Flex Elast Cell'rASTM C 534/C 534MDrinking FountFaced Phenol FoamASTM C 1126IIIDrain PipingPolyofin Clos'cell ASTM C 1427IHot DomesticMineral FiberASTM C 547IWater Supply &Cellular GlassASTM C 552IIRecirculatingFlex Elast Cell'rASTM C 534/C 534M	1 1 2 I	No Yes No No Yes No	No
Makeup Water & Flex Elast Cell'rASTM C 534/C 534MDrinking FountFaced Phenol FoamASTM C 1126Drain PipingPolyofin Clos'cellASTM C 1427Hot DomesticMineral FiberASTM C 547Water Supply & RecirculatingCellular GlassASTM C 552IIRecirculatingFlex Elast Cell'r	l l 2 I	Yes No No Yes No	NO
Drain PipingPolyofin Clos'cell ASTM C 1126IIIDrain PipingPolyofin Clos'cell ASTM C 1427IHot DomesticMineral FiberASTM C 547IWater Supply & Cellular GlassASTM C 552IIRecirculatingFlex Elast Cell'rASTM C 534/C 534M	1 2 I	No No No Yes No	No
Hot Domestic Mineral Fiber ASTM C 547 I Water Supply & Cellular Glass ASTM C 552 II Recirculating Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M	1 2 I	NO No No Yes No	No
Hot DomesticMineral FiberASTM C 547IWater Supply & Cellular GlassASTM C 552IIRecirculatingFlex Elast Cell'rASTM C 534/C 534M	1 2 I	No No Yes No	No
Water Supply & Cellular Glass ASTM C 552 II Recirculating Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M	2 I	No Yes No	No
Recirculating Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M	I	Yes No	No
		Yes No	
Piping (Max. Faced Phenol Foam ASTM C 1126 III		No	
200°F) Polyisocianurate ASTM C 591 I			
Refrigerant Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M	I		No
Suction Piping Cellular Glass ASTM C 552 II	1	Yes	
(35°F nominal) Faced Phenol Foam ASTM C 1126 III		Yes	
Polyisocianurate ASTM C 591 I		Yes	
Compressed Air Cellular Glass ASTM C 552 II		No	
Discharge, Mineral Fiber ASTM C 547 I	1	No	
Steam and Calcium Silicate ASTM C 533 I		No	
Condensate Faced Phenol Foam ASTM C 1126 III		Yes	
Return Perlite ASTM C 610		No	
(201 to 250°F) Polyisocianurate ASTM C 591 I		No	
Exposed Lav'ry Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M	I		No
Drains, Expo'd Polyofin Clos'cell ASTM C 1427 I		No	
Domestic Water Piping & Drains to Areas for			
Handicap Personnel			
A/C condensate Polvisocianurate ASTM C 591 T		Yes	
Drain Located Cellular Glass ASTM C 552 II	2	No	
Inside Bldg. Flex Elast Cell'r ASTM C 534/C 534M	I	-10	No
Faced Phenol Foam ASTM C 1126 II	_	Yes	2.0

TABLE 1 Insulation Material For Piping (°F)

			Tube	And Pipe Size	e (Ind	ches)
Service	Material	<1 1	- <1.5	1.5- <4 4	- <8	>or = to 8
Cold Domestic	Cellular Glass	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Water Piping,	Flex Elas Cell'r	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
Makeup Water, &	Faced Phenol Foam	1	1	1	1	1
Drinking Fountain Drain Piping	Polyisocianurate	1	1	1 3	L	1
Hot Domestic	Mineral Fiber	1	1	1	1.5	1.5
Water Supply and	Cellular Glass	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	2
Recirculating	Flex Elas Cell'r	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
Piping (Max 200°F)	Polyisocianurate	1	1	1	1	1.5
Refrigerant	Flex Elas Cell'r	0.5	0.5	1	N/A	N/A
Suction Piping	Cellular Glass	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
(35°F nominal)	Faced Phenol Foam	1	1	1	1	1
	Polyisocianurate	1	1	1	1	1
Compressed Air	Mineral Fiber	1.5	1.5	2	2	2
Discharge,		1.5*	2*	2.5*	3*	3.5*
Steam, and	Calcium Silicate	2.5	3	4	4	4.5
Condensate Return	Cellular Glass	2	2.5	3	3	3
(201°F to 250°F)	Perlite	2.5	3	4	4	4.5
	Polyisocianurate	1.5	1.5	2	2	2
Exposed Lavatory Drains, Exposed Domestic Water Piping & Drains to Areas for Handicap Personnel	Flex Elas Cell'r	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
A/C condensate	Cellular Glass	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Drain Located	Flex Elas Cell'r	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
Tradida Dlda	Faced Dhenel Feam	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 2 Piping Insulation Thickness (inch and °F)

3.2.2 Piping Exposed to Weather

Piping exposed to weather shall be insulated and jacketed as specified for the applicable service inside the building. After this procedure, a laminated self-adhesive (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) vapor barrier/weatherproofing jacket - less than 0.0000 permeability (greater than 3 ply, standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed aluminum jacket or PVC jacket shall be applied. PVC jacketing requires no factory-applied jacket beneath it, however an all service jacket shall be applied if factory applied jacketing is not furnished. Flexible elastomeric cellular insulation exposed to weather shall be treated in accordance with paragraph INSTALLATION OF FLEXIBLE ELASTOMERIC CELLULAR INSULATION in PART 3.

3.2.2.1 Aluminum Jacket

The jacket for hot piping may be factory applied. The jacket shall overlap not less than 2 inches at longitudinal and circumferential joints and shall be secured with bands at not more than 12 inch centers. Longitudinal joints shall be overlapped down to shed water and located at 4 or 8 o'clock positions. Joints on piping 60 degrees F and below shall be sealed with caulking while overlapping to prevent moisture penetration. Where jacketing on piping 60 degrees F and below abuts an un-insulated surface, joints shall be caulked to prevent moisture penetration. Joints on piping above 60 degrees F shall be sealed with a moisture retarder.

3.2.2.2 Insulation for Fittings

Flanges, unions, valves, fittings, and accessories shall be insulated and finished as specified for the applicable service. Two coats of breather emulsion type weatherproof mastic (impermeable to water, permeable to air) recommended by the insulation manufacturer shall be applied with glass tape embedded between coats. Tape overlaps shall be not less than 1 inch and the adjoining aluminum jacket not less than 2 inches. Factory preformed aluminum jackets may be used in lieu of the above. Molded PVC fitting covers shall be provided when PVC jackets are used for straight runs of pipe. PVC fitting covers shall have adhesive welded joints and shall be weatherproof laminated self-adhesive (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) vapor barrier/weatherproofing jacket - less than 0.0000 permeability, (greater than 3 ply, standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed, and UV resistant.

3.2.2.3 PVC Jacket

PVC jacket shall be ultraviolet resistant and adhesive welded weather tight with manufacturer's recommended adhesive. Installation shall include provision for thermal expansion.

3.2.3 Below Ground Pipe Insulation

Below ground pipes shall be insulated in accordance with Table 2, except as precluded in subparagraph Pipe Insulation in PART 3. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

- b. Domestic hot water.
- f. Condensate.

3.2.3.1 Type of Insulation

Below ground pipe shall be insulated with Cellular Glass insulation, or with Polyisocyanurate insulation, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions for application with thickness as determined from Table 2 (whichever is the most restrictive).

3.3 DUCT INSULATION SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

Install duct insulation systems in accordance with the approved MICA Insulation Stds plates as supplemented by the manufacturer's published

installation instructions.

Except for oven hood exhaust duct insulation, corner angles shall be installed on external corners of insulation on ductwork in exposed finished spaces before covering with jacket. Air conditioned spaces shall be defined as those spaces directly supplied with cooled conditioned air (or provided with a cooling device such as a fan-coil unit) and heated conditioned air (or provided with a heating device such as a unit heater, radiator or convector).

3.3.1 Duct Insulation Thickness

Duct insulation thickness shall be in accordance with Table 4.

Table 4 - Minimum Duct Insulation (inches)

Cold Air Ducts	2.0
Relief Ducts	1.5
Fresh Air Intake Ducts	1.5
Warm Air Ducts	2.0
Relief Ducts	1.5
Fresh Air Intake Ducts	1.5

3.3.2 Insulation and Vapor Retarder/Vapor Barrier for Cold Air Duct

Insulation and vapor retarder/vapor barrier shall be provided for the following cold air ducts and associated equipment.

- a. Supply ducts.
- b. Return air ducts.
- c. Relief ducts.
- d. Flexible run-outs (field-insulated).
- e. Plenums.
- f. Duct-mounted coil casings.
- g. Coil headers and return bends.
- h. Coil casings.
- i. Fresh air intake ducts.
- j. Filter boxes.
- k. Mixing boxes (field-insulated).
- 1. Supply fans (field-insulated).
- m. Site-erected air conditioner casings.
- n. Ducts exposed to weather.
- o. Combustion air intake ducts.

Insulation for rectangular ducts shall be flexible type where concealed, minimum density 3/4 pcf, and rigid type where exposed, minimum density 3 pcf. Insulation for both concealed or exposed round/oval ducts shall be flexible type, minimum density 3/4 pcf or a semi rigid board, minimum density 3 pcf, formed or fabricated to a tight fit, edges beveled and joints tightly butted and staggered. Insulation for all exposed ducts shall be provided with either a white, paint-able, factory-applied Type I jacket or a field applied vapor retarder/vapor barrier jacket coating finish as specified, the total field applied dry film thickness shall be approximately 1/16 inch. Insulation on all concealed duct shall be provided with a factory-applied Type I or II vapor retarder/vapor barrier jacket. Duct insulation shall be continuous through sleeves and prepared openings except firewall penetrations. Duct insulation terminating at fire dampers, shall be continuous over the damper collar and retaining angle of fire dampers, which are exposed to unconditioned air and which may be prone to condensate formation. Duct insulation and vapor retarder/vapor barrier shall cover the collar, neck, and any un-insulated surfaces of diffusers, registers and grills. Vapor retarder/vapor barrier materials shall be applied to form a complete unbroken vapor seal over the insulation. Sheet Metal Duct shall be sealed in accordance with Section 23 00 00 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEM.

3.3.2.1 Installation on Concealed Duct

a. For rectangular, oval or round ducts, flexible insulation shall be attached by applying adhesive around the entire perimeter of the duct in 6 inch wide strips on 12 inch centers.

b. For rectangular and oval ducts, 24 inches and larger insulation shall be additionally secured to bottom of ducts by the use of mechanical fasteners. Fasteners shall be spaced on 16 inch centers and not more than 16 inches from duct corners.

c. For rectangular, oval and round ducts, mechanical fasteners shall be provided on sides of duct risers for all duct sizes. Fasteners shall be spaced on 16 inch centers and not more than 16 inches from duct corners.

d. Insulation shall be impaled on the mechanical fasteners (self stick pins) where used and shall be pressed thoroughly into the adhesive. Care shall be taken to ensure vapor retarder/vapor barrier jacket joints overlap 2 inches. The insulation shall not be compressed to a thickness less than that specified. Insulation shall be carried over standing seams and trapeze-type duct hangers.

e. Where mechanical fasteners are used, self-locking washers shall be installed and the pin trimmed and bent over.

f. Jacket overlaps shall be secured with staples and tape as necessary to ensure a secure seal. Staples, tape and seams shall be coated with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating or PVDC adhesive tape or greater than 3 ply laminate (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) - less than 0.0000 perm adhesive tape.

g. Breaks in the jacket material shall be covered with patches of the same material as the vapor retarder jacket. The patches shall extend not less than 2 inches beyond the break or penetration in all directions and shall be secured with tape and staples. Staples and tape joints shall be sealed with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating or PVDC adhesive tape or greater than 3 ply laminate (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) - less than 0.0000 perm adhesive tape.

h. At jacket penetrations such as hangers, thermometers, and damper operating rods, voids in the insulation shall be filled and the penetration sealed with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating or PVDC adhesive tape greater than 3 ply laminate (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) - less than 0.0000 perm adhesive tape.

i. Insulation terminations and pin punctures shall be sealed and flashed with a reinforced vapor retarder coating finish or tape with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating.. The coating shall overlap the adjoining insulation and un-insulated surface 2 inches. Pin puncture coatings shall extend 2 inches from the puncture in all directions.

j. Where insulation standoff brackets occur, insulation shall be extended under the bracket and the jacket terminated at the bracket.

3.3.2.2 Installation on Exposed Duct Work

a. For rectangular ducts, rigid insulation shall be secured to the duct by mechanical fasteners on all four sides of the duct, spaced not more than 12 inches apart and not more than 3 inches from the edges of the insulation joints. A minimum of two rows of fasteners shall be provided for each side of duct 12 inches and larger. One row shall be provided for each side of duct less than 12 inches. Mechanical fasteners shall be as corrosion resistant as G60 coated galvanized steel, and shall indefinitely sustain a 50 lb tensile dead load test perpendicular to the duct wall.

b. Duct insulation shall be formed with minimum jacket seams. Each piece of rigid insulation shall be fastened to the duct using mechanical fasteners. When the height of projections is less than the insulation thickness, insulation shall be brought up to standing seams, reinforcing, and other vertical projections and shall not be carried over. Vapor retarder/barrier jacket shall be continuous across seams, reinforcing, and projections. When height of projections is greater than the insulation thickness, insulation and jacket shall be carried over. Apply insulation with joints tightly butted. Neatly bevel insulation around name plates and access plates and doors.

c. Insulation shall be impaled on the fasteners; self-locking washers shall be installed and the pin trimmed and bent over.

d. Joints in the insulation jacket shall be sealed with a 4 inch wide strip of tape. Tape seams shall be sealed with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating.

e. Breaks and ribs or standing seam penetrations in the jacket material shall be covered with a patch of the same material as the jacket. Patches shall extend not less than 2 inches beyond the break or penetration and shall be secured with tape and stapled. Staples and joints shall be sealed with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating.

f. At jacket penetrations such as hangers, thermometers, and damper operating rods, the voids in the insulation shall be filled and the penetrations sealed with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating. P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

g. Insulation terminations and pin punctures shall be sealed and flashed with a reinforced vapor retarder coating finish. The coating shall overlap the adjoining insulation and un-insulated surface 2 inches. Pin puncture coatings shall extend 2 inches from the puncture in all directions.

h. Oval and round ducts, flexible type, shall be insulated with factory Type I jacket insulation with minimum density of 3/4 pcf, attached as in accordance with MICA standards.

3.3.3 Insulation for Warm Air Duct

Insulation and vapor barrier shall be provided for the following warm air ducts and associated equipment:.

- a. Supply ducts.
- b. Return air ducts.
- c. Relief air ducts
- d. Flexible run-outs (field insulated).
- e. Plenums.
- f. Duct-mounted coil casings.
- g. Coil-headers and return bends.
- h. Coil casings.
- i. Fresh air intake ducts.
- j. Filter boxes.
- k. Mixing boxes.
- 1. Supply fans.
- m. Site-erected air conditioner casings.
- n. Ducts exposed to weather.

Insulation for rectangular ducts shall be flexible type where concealed, and rigid type where exposed. Insulation on exposed ducts shall be provided with a white, paint-able, factory-applied Type II jacket, or finished with adhesive finish. Flexible type insulation shall be used for round ducts, with a factory-applied Type II jacket. Insulation on concealed duct shall be provided with a factory-applied Type II jacket. Adhesive finish where indicated to be used shall be accomplished by applying two coats of adhesive with a layer of glass cloth embedded between the coats. The total dry film thickness shall be approximately 1/16 inch. Duct insulation shall be continuous through sleeves and prepared openings. Duct insulation shall terminate at fire dampers and flexible connections.

3.3.3.1 Installation on Concealed Duct

a. For rectangular, oval and round ducts, insulation shall be attached by applying adhesive around the entire perimeter of the duct in 6 inch

wide strips on 12 inch centers.

b. For rectangular and oval ducts 24 inches and larger, insulation shall be secured to the bottom of ducts by the use of mechanical fasteners. Fasteners shall be spaced on 18 inch centers and not more than 18 inches from duct corner.

c. For rectangular, oval and round ducts, mechanical fasteners shall be provided on sides of duct risers for all duct sizes. Fasteners shall be spaced on 18 inch centers and not more than 18 inches from duct corners.

d. The insulation shall be impaled on the mechanical fasteners where used. The insulation shall not be compressed to a thickness less than that specified. Insulation shall be carried over standing seams and trapeze-type hangers.

e. Self-locking washers shall be installed where mechanical fasteners are used and the pin trimmed and bent over.

f. Insulation jacket shall overlap not less than 2 inches at joints and the lap shall be secured and stapled on 4 inch centers.

3.3.3.2 Installation on Exposed Duct

a. For rectangular ducts, the rigid insulation shall be secured to the duct by the use of mechanical fasteners on all four sides of the duct, spaced not more than 16 inches apart and not more than 6 inches from the edges of the insulation joints. A minimum of two rows of fasteners shall be provided for each side of duct 12 inches and larger and a minimum of one row for each side of duct less than 12 inches.

b. Duct insulation with factory-applied jacket shall be formed with minimum jacket seams, and each piece of rigid insulation shall be fastened to the duct using mechanical fasteners. When the height of projection is less than the insulation thickness, insulation shall be brought up to standing seams, reinforcing, and other vertical projections and shall not be carried over the projection. Jacket shall be continuous across seams, reinforcing, and projections. Where the height of projections is greater than the insulation thickness, insulation and jacket shall be carried over the projection.

c. Insulation shall be impaled on the fasteners; self-locking washers shall be installed and pin trimmed and bent over.

d. Joints on jacketed insulation shall be sealed with a 4 inch wide strip of tape and brushed with vapor retarder coating.

e. Breaks and penetrations in the jacket material shall be covered with a patch of the same material as the jacket. Patches shall extend not less than 2 inches beyond the break or penetration and shall be secured with adhesive and stapled.

f. Insulation terminations and pin punctures shall be sealed with tape and brushed with vapor retarder coating.

g. Oval and round ducts, flexible type, shall be insulated with factory Type I jacket insulation, minimum density of 3/4 pcf attached by staples spaced not more than 16 inches and not more than 6 inches

3.3.4 Duct Test Holes

After duct systems have been tested, adjusted, and balanced, breaks in the insulation and jacket shall be repaired in accordance with the applicable section of this specification for the type of duct insulation to be repaired.

3.3.5 Duct Exposed to Weather

3.3.5.1 Installation

Ducts exposed to weather shall be insulated and finished as specified for the applicable service for exposed duct inside the building. After the above is accomplished, the insulation shall then be further finished as detailed in the following subparagraphs.

3.3.5.2 Round Duct

Laminated self-adhesive (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) vapor barrier/weatherproofing jacket - Less than 0.0000 permeability, (greater than 3 ply, standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed or greater than 8 ply, heavy duty, white and natural) membrane shall be applied overlapping material by 3 inches no bands or caulking needed - see manufacturer's recommended installation instructions. Aluminum jacket with factory applied moisture retarder shall be applied with the joints lapped not less than 3 inches and secured with bands located at circumferential laps and at not more than 12 inch intervals throughout. Horizontal joints shall lap down to shed water and located at 4 or 8 o'clock position. Joints shall be sealed with caulking to prevent moisture penetration. Where jacketing abuts an un-insulated surface, joints shall be sealed with caulking.

3.3.5.3 Fittings

Fittings and other irregular shapes shall be finished as specified for rectangular ducts.

3.3.5.4 Rectangular Ducts

Two coats of weather barrier mastic reinforced with fabric or mesh for outdoor application shall be applied to the entire surface. Each coat of weatherproof mastic shall be 1/16 inch minimum thickness. The exterior shall be a metal jacketing applied for mechanical abuse and weather protection, and secured with screws.

3.4 EQUIPMENT INSULATION SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

Install equipment insulation systems in accordance with the approved MICA Insulation Stds plates as supplemented by the manufacturer's published installation instructions.

3.4.1 General

Removable insulation sections shall be provided to cover parts of equipment that must be opened periodically for maintenance including vessel covers, fasteners, flanges and accessories. Equipment insulation shall be omitted on the following:

- a. Hand-holes.
- c. Cleanouts.
- d. ASME stamps.
- e. Manufacturer's nameplates.
- f. Duct Test/Balance Test Holes.
- 3.4.2 Insulation for Hot Equipment

Insulation shall be furnished on equipment handling media above 60 degrees F including the following:

a. Water heaters.

3.4.2.1 Insulation

Insulation shall be suitable for the temperature encountered. Shell and tube-type heat exchangers shall be insulated for the temperature of the shell medium.

Insulation thickness for hot equipment shall be determined using Table 6:

Legend

RMF: Rigid Mineral Fiber FMF: Flexible Mineral Fiber CS: Calcium Silicate PL: Perlite CG: Cellular Glass FC: Flexible Elastomeric Cellular PF: Phenolic Foam PC: Polyisocyanurate Foam

		Т	ABLE	6			
Insulation	Thickness	for	Hot	Equipment	(Inches	and	°F)

Equipment handling steam or media to indicated pressure or temperature limit:	Material	Thickness
15 psig	RMF	2.0 inches
or	FMF	2.0 inches
250 F	CS/PL	4.0 inches
	CG	3.0 inches
	PF	1.5 inches
	FC (<200F)	1.0 inches
	PC	1.0 inches
200 psig	RMF	3.0 inches

		Т	ABLE	6			
Insulation	Thickness	for	Hot	Equipment	(Inches	and	°F)

Equipment handling steam Material Thickness or media to indicated pressure or temperature limit:

400 F	CS/PL CG	4.0 inches 4.0 inches
600 F	RMF FMF CS/PL CG	5.0 inches 6.0 inches 6.0 inches 6.0 inches

>600 F: Thickness necessary to limit the external temperature of the insulation to 120F. Heat transfer calculations shall be submitted to substantiate insulation and thickness selection.

3.4.2.2 Insulation of Boiler Stack and Diesel Engine Exhaust Pipe

Inside mechanical Room, bevel insulation neatly around openings and provide sheet metal insulation stop strips around such openings. Apply a skim coat of hydraulic setting cement directly to insulation. Apply a flooding coat of adhesive over hydraulic setting cement, and while still wet, press a layer of glass cloth or tape into adhesive and seal laps and edges with adhesive. Coat glass cloth with adhesive. When dry, apply a finish coat of adhesive at can-consistency so that when dry no glass weave shall be observed. Provide metal jackets for stack and exhaust pipes that are located above finished floor and spaces outside mechanical room. Apply metal jackets directly over insulation and secure with 3/4 inch wide metal bands spaced on 18 inch centers. Do not insulate name plates. Insulation type and thickness shall be in accordance with the following Table 7.

> TABLE 7 Insulation and Thickness (Inches and °F) for Boiler Stack and Diesel Engine Exhaust Pipe

Service & Surface	Material		Outside Di	ameter (I	nches)	
Temperature Range (Degrees F)	1	1/4-1-1/4	1-1/2-3	3-1/2-5	6-10	11-36
Boiler Stack (Up to 400° F)	Mineral Fiber ASTM C 553 Class B-3, ASTM C 547 Class 1, or ASTM C 612 Class 1	NA	NA	3	3.5	4
	Calcium Silica ASTM C 533, Type 1	ate NA	NA	3	3.5	4
	Cellular Glass ASTM C 552,	5 1.5	1.5	1.5	2	2.5

Service & Surface Temperature Range (Degrees F)	Material	1/4-1-1/4	Outside Di 1-1/2-3	ameter (Ir 3-1/2-5	iches) 6-10	11-36
	Type II					
Boiler Stack (401 to 600°F)	Mineral Fiber ASTM C 547, Class 2, ASTM C 592 Class 1, or ASTM C 612 Class 3	NA	NA	4	4	5
	Calcium Silica ASTM C 533 Type I or II	ate NA	NA	4	4	4
	Mineral Fiber, Cellular Gla Composite:	/ 185				
	Mineral Fiber ASTM C 547 Cla ASTM C 592 Class 1, or ASTM C 612 Class 3	1 ass 2	1	1	1	2
	Cellular Glass ASTM C 552, Type II	5 2	2	2	2	2
Boiler Stack (601 to 800°F)	Mineral Fiber ASTM C 547 Class 3, ASTM C 592 Class 1, or ASTM C 612 Class 3	NA	NA	4	4	6
	Calcium Silica ASTM C 533 Type I or II	ate NA	NA	4	4	6
	Mineral Fiber, Cellular Gla Composite:	/ ass				
	Mineral Fiber ASTM C 547, C ASTM C 592 Class 1, or	2 lass 2,	2	2	3	4

				TABLE	7			
Insulat	ion	an	d Th	ickness	(Inche	s and	°F)	for
Boiler	Sta	ck	and	Diesel	Engine	Exhau	lst 1	Pipe

Service & Surface	Material		Outside Diameter (Inches)					
Temperature Range (Degrees F)		1/4-1-1/4	1-1/2-3	3-1/2-5	6-10	11-36		
	ASTM C 612 Class 3							
	Cellular Glas ASTM C 552, Type II	s 2	2	2	2	2		
Diesel Engine Exhaust (Up to 700°F)	Calcium Silic ASTM C 533 Type I or II	ate 3	3.5	4	4	4		
	Cellular Glas ASTM C 552, Type II	s 2.5	3.5	4	4.5	6		

3.4.2.3 Other Equipment

a. Insulation shall be formed or fabricated to fit the equipment. To ensure a tight fit on round equipment, edges shall be beveled and joints shall be tightly butted and staggered.

b. Insulation shall be secured in place with bands or wires at intervals as recommended by the manufacturer but not greater than 12 inch centers except flexible elastomeric cellular which shall be adhered. Insulation corners shall be protected under wires and bands with suitable corner angles.

c. On high vibration equipment, cellular glass insulation shall be set in a coating of bedding compound as recommended by the manufacturer, and joints shall be sealed with bedding compound. Mineral fiber joints shall be filled with finishing cement.

d. Insulation on heads of heat exchangers shall be removable. The removable section joint shall be fabricated using a male-female shiplap type joint. Entire surface of the removable section shall be finished as specified.

e. Exposed insulation corners shall be protected with corner angles.

f. On equipment with ribs, such as boiler flue gas connection, draft fans, and fly ash or soot collectors, insulation shall be applied over 6 by 6 inch by 12 gauge welded wire fabric which has been cinched in place, or if approved by the Contracting Officer, spot welded to the equipment over the ribs. Insulation shall be secured to the fabric with J-hooks and 2 by 2 inch washers or shall be securely banded or wired in place on 12 inch (maximum) centers.

g. On equipment handling media above 600 degrees F, insulation shall

be applied in two or more layers with joints staggered.

h. Upon completion of installation of insulation, penetrations shall be caulked. Two coats of adhesive shall be applied over insulation, including removable sections, with a layer of glass cloth embedded between the coats. The total dry thickness of the finish shall be 1/16 inch. Caulking shall be applied to parting line between equipment and removable section insulation.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 08 00.00 10

COMMISSIONING OF HVAC SYSTEMS 01/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASSOCIATED AIR BALANCE COUNCIL (AABC)

ACG Commissioning Guideline (2005) Commissioning Guideline

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL BALANCING BUREAU (NEBB)

NEBB Commissioning Standard (1999) Procedural Standards for Building Systems Commissioning

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)

SMACNA 1429 (1994, 1st Ed) HVAC Systems Commissioning Manual

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

1.2 DEFINITIONS

In some instances, terminology differs between the Contract and the Commissioning Standard primarily because the intent of this Section is to use the industry standards specified, along with additional requirements listed herein to produce optimal results. The following table of similar terms is provided for clarification only. Contract requirements take precedent over the corresponding ACG, NEBB, or TABB requirements where differences exist.

SIMILAR TERMS

Contract Term	ACG	NEBB	TABB
Commissioning Standard	ACG Commissioning Guideline	Procedural Standards for Building Systems Commissioning	SMACNA HVAC Commissioning Guideline
Commissioning Specialist	ACG Certified Commissioning Agent	NEBB Qualified Commissioning Administrator	TABB Certified Commissioning Supervisor

1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 General

Perform Commissioning in accordance with the requirements of the standard under which the Commissioning Firm's qualifications are approved, i.e., ACG Commissioning Guideline, NEBB Commissioning Standard, or SMACNA 1429 unless otherwise stated herein. Consider mandatory all recommendations and suggested practices contained in the Commissioning Standard. Use the Commissioning Standard for all aspects of Commissioning, including qualifications for the Commissioning Firm and Specialist and calibration of Commissioning instruments. Where the instrument manufacturer calibration recommendations are more stringent than those listed in the Commissioning Standard, the manufacturer's recommendations shall be adhered to. All quality assurance provisions of the Commissioning Standard such as performance quarantees shall be part of this contract. For systems or system components not covered in the Commissioning Standard, Commissioning procedures shall be developed by the Commissioning Specialist. Where new procedures, requirements, etc., applicable to the Contract requirements have been published or adopted by the body responsible for the Commissioning Standard used (ACG, NEBB, or TABB), the requirements and recommendations contained in these procedures and requirements shall be considered mandatory.

1.3.2 Energy

Formal LEED certification is required and the Contractor is required to provide documentation that meets the LEED Energy & Atmosphere (EA) Prerequisite 1, Fundamental Commissioning. For New Construction and Major Revisions provide, also, documentation that meets EA Credit 3; Enhanced Commissioning. Provide documentation for as many LEED credits as possible to support LEED Silver certification of the project.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklists; G,

At least 28 days prior to the start of Pre-Functional Performance Test Checks. Submit the schedule for the test checks at least 14 days prior to the start of Pre-Functional Performance Test Checks.

Functional Performance Tests; G,

Test procedures at least 28 days prior to the start of Functional Performance Tests. The schedule for the tests at least 14 days prior to the start of Functional Performance Tests.

SD-06 Test Reports

Commissioning Report; G

No later than 14 days after completion of Functional Performance Tests.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Commissioning Firm

The government will serve in the commissioning firm role and will provide commissioning services to assist the prime Contractor in performing the quality oversight for which it is responsible.

1.5.2 Commissioning Specialist

1.5.2.1 General

A government representative, qualified in the area of commissioning, will serve as the Commissioning Specialist.

1.5.2.2 Responsibilities

Perform all Commissioning work specified herein and in related sections under the direct guidance of the Commissioning Specialist. The Commissioning Specialist shall prepare the Commissioning Plan, which will be a comprehensive schedule and will include all submittal requirements for procedures, notifications, reports and the Commissioning Report. After approval of the Commissioning Plan, revise the Contract NAS schedule to reflect the schedule requirements in the Commissioning Plan.

1.6 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

Begin the work described in this Section only after all work required in related Sections has been successfully completed, and all test and inspection reports and operation and maintenance manuals required in these Sections have been submitted and approved. Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklists shall be performed at appropriate times during the construction phase of the Contract.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)
- PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 COMMISSIONING TEAM AND TEST FORMS AND CHECKLISTS

Designate Contractor team members to participate in the Pre- Functional Performance Test Checklists and the Functional Performance Tests specified herein. In addition, the Government team members will include a representative of the Contracting Officer, the Design Agent's Representative, and the Using Agency's Representative. The team members shall be as follows:

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Designation
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Function

A	Contractor's Commissioning Specialist
М	Contractor's Mechanical Representative
Е	Contractor's Electrical Representative
Т	Contractor's Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing
(TAB)	Specialist

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С	Contractor's Controls Representative
D	Design Agency Representative
0	Contracting Officer's Representative
U	Using Agency's Representative

Appendices A and B shall be completed by the commissioning team. Acceptance by each commissioning team member of each Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist item shall be indicated by initials and date unless an "X" is shown indicating that participation by that individual is not required. Acceptance by each commissioning team member of each functional performance test item shall be indicated by signature and date.

3.2 TESTS

Perform the pre-functional performance test checklists and functional performance tests in a manner that essentially duplicates the checking, testing, and inspection methods established in the related Sections. Where checking, testing, and inspection methods are not specified in other Sections, establish methods which will provide the information required. Testing and verification required by this section shall be performed during the Commissioning phase. Requirements in related Sections are independent from the requirements of this Section and shall not be used to satisfy any of the requirements specified in this Section. Provide all materials, services, and labor required to perform the pre- functional performance tests checks and functional performance tests. A functional performance test shall be aborted if any system deficiency prevents the successful completion of the test or if any participating non-Government commissioning team member of which participation is specified is not present for the test.

3.2.1 Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklists

Perform Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklists for the items indicated in Appendix A. Correct and re-inspect deficiencies discovered during these checks in accordance with the applicable contract requirements.

3.2.2 Functional Performance Tests

Perform Functional Performance Tests for the items indicated in Appendix B. Begin Functional Performance Tests only after all Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklists have been successfully completed. Tests shall prove all modes of the sequences of operation, and shall verify all other relevant contract requirements. Begin Tests with equipment or components and progress through subsystems to complete systems. Upon failure of any Functional Performance Test item, correct all deficiencies in accordance with the applicable contract requirements. The item shall then be retested until it has been completed with no errors.

3.3 COMMISSIONING REPORT

The Commissioning Report shall consist of completed Pre- Functional Performance Test Checklists and completed Functional Performance Tests organized by system and by subsystem and submitted as one package. The Commissioning Report shall also include all HVAC systems test reports, inspection reports (Preparatory, Initial and Follow-up inspections), start-up reports, TAB report, TAB verification report, Controls start-up test reports and Controls Performance Verification Test (PVT) report. The results of failed tests shall be included along with a description of the corrective action taken. APPENDIX A

PRE-FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST CHECKLISTS

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist - DX Air Cooled Condensing Unit For Condensing Unit: Checklist Item А М Ε т С 0 Installation a. Check condenser fans for proper rotation. ____ X Х Electrical E Т С 0 A M a. Power available to unit disconnect. ____ X ____ Х Χ____ b. Power available to unit control panel. ____ X ____ X ____ c. Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls ____ X ____ X Controls А М Ε Т C O a. Unit safety/protection devices tested. Х ____ Х ____ b. Control system and interlocks installed. Х Х _____ ____ _ c. Control system and interlocks operational. ____ X X ____ _

Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist - Fan Coil Unit

For Fan Coil Unit:

Checklist Item

Installation		A	М	Ε	Т	С	0
a.	Access doors/removable panels are operable and sealed.			Х		х	
b.	Condensate drainage is unobstructed.			Х	Х	Х	
c.	Fan belt adjusted.			Х		Х	
Elec	ctrical	A	М	E	Т	С	0
a.	Power available to unit disconnect.				Х		
b.	Power available to unit control panel.				Х		
c.	Proper motor rotation verified.					Х	
d.	Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls.				Х		
e.	Power available to electric heating coil.				Х	Х	
Coil	S	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
Cont	crols	A	М	Ε	Т	С	0
a.	Control valves/actuators properly installed.			Х			
b.	Control valves/actuators operable.			Х	Х		
c.	Verify proper location and installation of thermostat.			Х			
Test	ing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)	A	М	E	т	С	0
a.	TAB Report approved.			Х		х	

Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist - Unit Heater

For Unit Heater:

Checklist Item

Installation			М	Ε	Т	С	0
Elec	ctrical	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	Power available to unit disconnect.				Х		
b.	Proper motor rotation verified.				Х	Х	
c.	Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls.				х		
d.	Power available to electric heating coil.				Х		
Cont	crols	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	Control valves properly installed.			Х			
b.	Control valves operable.			Х	Х		
c.	Verify proper location and installation of thermostat.			X			
Test	ing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	TAB Report approved.			X		X	

Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist - Exhaust Fan

For Exhaust Fan:

Checklist Item

Inst	Installation			Ε	Т	С	0
a.	Fan belt adjusted.			Х		Х	
Elec	ctrical	A	М	Ε	Т	С	0
a.	Power available to fan disconnect.				Х		
b.	Proper motor rotation verified.					Х	
c.	Verify that power disconnect is located						
	within sight of the unit it controls.				Х		
Cont	crols	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	Control interlocks properly installed.				Х		
b.	Control interlocks operable.				х		
c.	Dampers/actuators properly installed.			Х			
d.	Dampers/actuators operable.			Х			
e.	Verify proper location and installation of			v			
	chermostat.			Λ			
Test	ing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	TAB Report approved.			Х		Х	
Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist - HVAC System Controls For HVAC System: Checklist Item Installation А метсо a. Layout of control panel matches drawings. ____ Х Х b. Framed instructions mounted in or near control panel. _ ___ X Х c. Components properly labeled (on inside and outside of panel). Х Х d. Control components piped and/or wired to each labeled terminal strip. ____ X Х e. EMCS connection made to each labeled terminal strip as shown. ____ X Х f. Control wiring and tubing labeled at all terminations, splices, and junctions. ____ X Х Main Power and Control Air a. 120 volt AC power available to panel. Х _ ____ b. 20 psig compressed air available to panel. Х Х _ ____ Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB) A M Ε Т С 0 a. TAB Report submitted. Х ____ X ____ ____

Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist - Single Zone Air Handling Unit For Air Handling Unit:

Checklist Item

Installation		A	Μ	Ε	Т	С	0
a.	Inspection and access doors are operable and sealed.			х		X	
b.	Condensate drainage is unobstructed.			Х	Х	Х	
c.	Fan belt adjusted.			Х		Х	
Eleo	ctrical	A	М	E	Т	С	0
a.	Power available to unit disconnect.				х	Х	
b.	Power available to unit control panel.				Х		
c.	Proper motor rotation verified.					Х	
d.	Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls.				Х		
e.	Power available to electric heating coil.				Х		
Coi	Ls	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	Refrigerant piping properly connected.			Х	Х	х _	
Cont	crols	A	М	E	Т	С	0
a.	Control valves/actuators properly installed.			х			
b.	Control valves/actuators operable.			Х			
c.	Dampers/actuators properly installed.			Х			
d.	Dampers/actuators operable.			Х			
e.	Verify proper location and installation of thermostat.			Х			
Teat							
ICDI	ing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)	A	М	Ε	Т	С	0

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Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklist - Energy Recovery System

For Energy Recovery System:

Checklist Item

Inst	callation	A	Μ	Ε	Т	С	0
a.	Recovery system piping installed.			Х		Х	
Stai	ctup	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	Startup and checkout complete.			Х	Х	X	
Cont	crols	A	М	Е	Т	С	0
a.	Control valves/actuators properly installed.			Х			
b.	Control valves/actuators operable.			Х			

- End of Appendix A -

APPENDIX B

FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TESTS CHECKLISTS

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Single Zone Air Handling Unit

For Air Handling Unit:

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall verify operation of air handling unit in accordance with specification including the following:

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

a. The following shall be verified when the supply and power exhaust fans operating mode is initiated:

(1) All dampers in normal position prior to fan start .

(2) All valves in normal position prior to fan start .

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

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

(1) Outside air damper at minimum position.

(2) Return air damper open._____

(3) Relief air damper at minimum position.

(4) Chilled water control valve modulating to maintain space cooling temperature set point. Setpoint _____deg F Actual _____deg F

(5) Hot water control valve modulating to maintain space heating temperature set point input from outside air temperature controller.

c. Occupied mode of operation - economizer energized.

(1) Outside air damper modulated to maintain mixed air temperature set point. Setpoint _____deg F Actual _____deg F O/A damper position ______% Return Air Temperature _____deg F Outside Air Temperature ______deg F

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

(3) Chilled water control valve modulating to maintain space cooling temperature set point. Setpoint _____deg F Actual _____deg F Return sensor overrides to normal operation.

d. Unoccupied mode of operation.

(1) Observe fan starts when space temperature calls for heating/cooling ____.

(2) All dampers in normal position.

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

Functional Performance Test Checklist (cont) - Single Zone Air Handling Unit

e. The following shall be verified when the supply and power exhaust fans off mode is initiated:

(1) All dampers in normal position.

(2) All valves in normal position.

(3) Fan de-energizes.

f. Verify cooling coil and heating coil operation by varying thermostat set point from cooling set point to heating set point and returning to cooling set point_____.

g. Verify safety shut down initiated by low temperature protection thermostat_____.

h. Verify occupancy schedule is programmed into time clock/UMCS_____.

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

Signature and Date

Contractor's Commissioning Specialist Contractor's Mechanical Representative Contractor's Electrical Representative Contractor's TAB Representative Contractor's Controls Representative Design Agency Representative Contracting Officer's Representative

Using Agency's Representative

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Fan Coil Units

The Contracting Officer will select fan coil units to be spot-checked during the functional performance test. The number of terminals shall not exceed 10 percent. Hot water and chilled water systems must be in operation providing design water temperatures.

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall demonstrate operation of selected fan coils in accordance with specifications including the following:

a. Cooling only fan coils:

(1) Verify fan coil unit response to room temp set point adjustment. 1. Check blower fan airflow. _____ cfm 2. Check cooling coil water flow. gpm 3. Verify proper operation of cooling water control valve.____ 4. Cooling mode inlet air temperature _____deg F 5. Cooling mode outlet air temperature deg F 6. Calculate coil sensible capacity and compare to design: Calculated _____BTU/hr Design ____BTU/hr b. Cooling/heating fan coils: (1) Verify fan coil unit response to room temp set point adjustment. Check blower fan airflow. ____ cfm
 Check cooling coil water flow. ____ gpm 3. Verify proper operation of cooling water control valve. 4. Check cooling mode inlet air temperature. _____deg F 5. Check cooling mode outlet air temperature. deg F 6. Calculate cooling coil sensible capacity and compare to design: 7. Calculated _____BTU/hr Design ___BTU/hr 8. Check heating coil water flow. gpm 9. Verify proper operation of heating water control valve. 10. Check heating mode inlet air temperature. _____ deg F 11. Check heating mode outlet air temperature. deq F 12. Calculate heating coil capacity and compare to design: Calculated____BTU/hr design____BTU/hr 2. Certification: We the undersigned have witnessed the above functional performance tests and certify that the item tested has met the performance requirements in this section of the specifications. Signature and Date Contractor's Commissioning Specialist Contractor's Mechanical Representative

Contractor's Electrical Representative

Contractor's TAB Representative

Contractor's Controls Representative

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Unit Heaters

The Contracting Officer will select unit heaters to be spot-checked during the functional performance test. The number of terminals shall not exceed 10 percent. Hot water systems {for hot water unit heaters} must be in operation and supplying design hot water supply temperature water.

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall demonstrate operation of selected unit heaters:

a. Verify unit heater response to room temperature set point adjustment.

Check heating mode inlet air temperature. _____ deg F b.

c. Check heating mode outlet air temperature. _____ deg F
d. Record manufacturer's submitted fan capacity _____ cfm

Calculate unit heater capacity using manufacturer's fan capacity e. and recorded temperatures and compare to design.

f. Calculated____BTU/hr Design____BTU/hr

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

Signature and Date

Contractor's Commissioning Specialist Contractor's Mechanical Representative Contractor's Electrical Representative Contractor's TAB Representative Contractor's Controls Representative Design Agency Representative Contracting Officer's Representative Using Agency's Representative

Functional Performance Test Checklist - HVAC Controls

For HVAC System:

The Contracting Officer will select HVAC control systems to undergo functional performance testing. The number of systems shall not exceed 10 percent. Perform this test simultaneously with FPT for AHU or other controlled equipment.

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall verify operation of HVAC controls by performing the Performance Verification Test {PVT} test for that system. Contractor to provide blank PVT test procedures previously done by the controls Contractor.

2. Verify interlock with UMCS system .

3. Verify all required I/O points function from the UMCS system_____.

4. Certification: We the undersigned have witnessed the Performance Verification Test and certify that the item tested has met the performance requirements in this section of the specifications.

Signature and Date

Contractor's Commissioning Specialist				
Contractor's Mechanical Representative				
Contractor's Electrical Representative				
Contractor's TAB Representative				
Contractor's Controls Representative				
Design Agency Representative				
Contractor's Officer's Representative				
Jsing Agency's Representative				

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Energy Recovery System

For Energy Recovery System:

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall demonstrate operation of energy recovery system in accordance with specifications including the following: Start equipment to provide energy source for recovery system.

a. Verify energy source is providing recoverable energy.

b. Verify recovery system senses available energy and activates.

2. Verify recovery system inlet/outlet readings, compare to design conditions and manufacturer's performance data.

	Design	Actual
Primary loop inlet temp (degrees F)		
Primary loop outlet temp (degrees F)		
Primary loop flow rate cfm		
Secondary loop inlet temp (degrees F)		
Secondary loop outlet temp (degrees F)		
Secondary loop flow rate cfm		
Primary loop energy BTU/hr		
Secondary loop energy BTU/hr		

3. Verify that recovery system deactivates when recoverable energy is no longer available.

4. Check and report unusual vibration, noise, etc.

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

Signature and Date

Contractor's Commissioning Specialist	
Contractor's Mechanical Representative	
Contractor's Electrical Representative	
Contractor's TAB Representative	
Contractor's Controls Representative	
Design Agency Representative	
Contractor's Officer's Representative	
Using Agency's Representative	

- End of Appendix B -

-End of document -- End of Section --

SECTION 23 09 23.13 20

BACnet DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR HVAC 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL (AMCA)

AMCA 500-D (1998) Laboratory Methods of Testing Dampers for Rating

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI/ATA 878.1 (1999) ARCNET - Local Area Network: Token Ring

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 135 (2008; Addenda J,L,Q,R,S,V 2009; Errata 1 & 2 2009:INT 1 & 2 2009) BACnet—A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B31.1 (2007; Addenda 2008; Addenda 2009) Power Piping

ASME B40.100 (2005) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments

ASME BPVC (2007) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Codes

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM B 117 (2009) Standing Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE C57.13 (2008) Standard Requirements for Instrument Transformers

IEEE C62.41.1 (2002; R 2008) IEEE Guide on the Surges Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits

IEEE C62.41.2 (2002) IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARA NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	LOFT FACILITY 812562
	(1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits
IEEE C62.45	(2002; R 2008) Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage (1000v and less)AC Power Circuits
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZAT	ION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)
ISO/IEC 8802	(2000) Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition
NFPA 72	(2010) National Fire Alarm Code
NFPA 90A	(2008; Errata 2009) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
NATIONAL FLUID POWER ASS	SOCIATION (NFLPA)
NFLPA C12.10	(2004) Watthour Meters
SHEET METAL AND AIR CONI (SMACNA)	DITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
SMACNA 1966	(2005) HVAC Duct Construction Standards Metal and Flexible
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIE	ES (UL)
UL 1449	(2006; Rev thru Sep 2009) Surge Protective Devices
UL 506	(2000; Rev thru May 2006) Standard for Specialty Transformers
UL 508A	(2001; Rev thru Sep 2009) Standard for Industrial Control Panels
UL 916	(2007) Energy Management Equipment
1.2 DEFINITIONS	
1.2.1 ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135	
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135: BACnet	- A Data Communication Protocol for

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135: BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks, referred to as "BACnet". ASHRAE developed BACnet to provide a method for diverse building automation devices to communicate and share data over a network.

1.2.2 ARCNET

ANSI/ATA 878.1 - Attached Resource Computer Network. ARCNET is a deterministic LAN technology; meaning it's possible to determine the maximum delay before a device is able to transmit a message.

1.2.3 BACnet

Building Automation and Control Network; the common name for the communication standard ASHRAE 135. The standard defines methods and protocol for cooperating building automation devices to communicate over a variety of LAN technologies.

1.2.4 BACnet/IP

An extension of BACnet, Annex J, defines this mechanism using a reserved UDP socket to transmit BACnet messages over IP networks. A BACnet/IP network is a collection of one or more IP subnetworks that share the same BACnet network number. See also "BACnet Broadcast Management Device".

1.2.5 BACnet Internetwork

Two or more BACnet networks, possibly using different LAN technologies, connected with routers. In a BACnet internetwork, there exists only one message path between devices.

1.2.6 BACnet Network

One or more BACnet segments that have the same network address and are interconnected by bridges at the physical and data link layers.

1.2.7 BACnet Segment

One or more physical segments of BACnet devices on a BACnet network, connected at the physical layer by repeaters.

1.2.8 BBMD

BACnet Broadcast Management Device (BBMD). A communications device, typically combined with a BACnet router. A BBMD forwards BACnet broadcast messages to BACnet/IP devices and other BBMDs connected to the same BACnet/IP network. Every IP subnetwork that is part of a BACnet/IP network must have only one BBMD. See also "BACnet/IP".

1.2.9 BAS

Building Automation Systems, including DDC (Direct Digital Controls) used for facility automation and energy management.

1.2.10 BAS Owner

The regional or local user responsible for managing all aspects of the BAS operation, including: network connections, workstation management, submittal review, technical support, control parameters, and daily operation.

1.2.11 BIBBs

BACnet Interoperability Building Blocks. A collection of BACnet services used to describe supported tasks. BIBBs are often described in terms of "A" (client) and "B" (server) devices. The "A" device uses data provided by the "B" device, or requests an action from the "B" device.

1.2.12 BI

BACnet International, formerly two organizations: the BACnet Manufacturers Association (BMA) and the BACnet Interest Group - North America (BIG-NA).

1.2.13 BI/BTL

BACnet International/BACnet Testing Laboratories (Formerly BMA/BTL). The organization responsible for testing products for compliance with the BACnet standard, operated under the direction of BACnet International.

1.2.14 Bridge

Network hardware that connects two or more network (or BACnet internetwork) segments at the physical and data link layers. A bridge may also filter messages.

1.2.15 Broadcast

A message sent to all devices on a network segment.

1.2.16 Device

Any control system component, usually a digital controller, that contains a BACnet Device Object and uses BACnet to communicate with other devices. See also "Digital Controller".

1.2.17 Device Object

Every BACnet device requires one Device Object, whose properties represent the network visible properties of that device. Every Device Object requires a unique Object Identifier number on the BACnet internetwork. This number is often referred to as the device instance.

1.2.18 Device Profile

A collection of BIBBs determining minimum BACnet capabilities of a device, defined in ASHRAE Standard 135-2004, Annex L. Standard device profiles include BACnet Operator Workstations (B-OWS), BACnet Building Controllers (B-BC), BACnet Advanced Application Controllers (B-AAC), BACnet Application Specific Controllers (B-ASC), BACnet Smart Actuator (B-SA), and BACnet Smart Sensor (B-SS). Each device used in new construction is required to have a PICS statement listing BIBBs supported.

1.2.19 Digital Controller

An electronic controller, usually with internal programming logic and digital and analog input/output capability, which performs control functions. In most cases, synonymous with a BACnet device described in this specification. See also "Device".

1.2.20 Direct Digital Control (DDC)

Digital controllers performing control logic. Usually the controller directly senses physical values, makes control decisions with internal programs, and outputs control signals to directly operate switches, valves, dampers, and motor controllers.

A network of digital controllers, communication architecture, and user interfaces. A DDC system may include programming, sensors, actuators, switches, relays, factory controls, operator workstations, and various other devices, components, and attributes.

1.2.22 Ethernet

A family of local-area-network technologies providing high-speed networking features over various media.

1.2.23 Firmware

Software programmed into read only memory (ROM), flash memory, electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM), or erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM) chips.

1.2.24 Gateway

Communication hardware connecting two or more different protocols, similar to human language translators. The Gateway translates one protocol into equivalent concepts for the other protocol. In BACnet applications, a gateway has BACnet on one side and non-BACnet (usually proprietary) protocols on the other side.

1.2.25 Half Router

A device that participates as one partner in a BACnet point-to-point (PTP) connection. Two half-routers in an active PTP connection combine to form a single router.

1.2.26 Hub

A common connection point for devices on a network.

1.2.27 Internet Protocol (IP, TCP/IP, UDP/IP)

A communication method, the most common use is the World Wide Web. At the lowest level, it is based on Internet Protocol (IP), a method for conveying and routing packets of information over various LAN media. Two common protocols using IP are User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). UDP conveys information to well-known "sockets" without confirmation of receipt. TCP establishes "sessions", which have end-to-end confirmation and guaranteed sequence of delivery.

1.2.28 Input/Output (I/O)

Physical inputs and outputs to and from a device, although the term sometimes describes software, or "virtual" I/O. See also "Points".

1.2.29 I/O Expansion Unit

An I/O expansion unit provides additional point capacity to a digital controller.

1.2.30 IP subnet

Internet protocol (IP) identifies individual devices with a 32-bit number

divided into four groups from 0 to 255. Devices are often grouped and share some portion of this number. For example, one device has IP address 209.185.47.68 and another device has IP address 209.185.47.82. These two devices share Class C subnet 209.185.47.00

1.2.31 Local-Area Network (LAN)

A communication network that spans a limited geographic area and uses the same basic communication technology throughout.

1.2.32 LonTalk

ANSI/EIA 709. A communication protocol developed by Echelon Corp. LonTalk is an optional physical and data link layer for BACnet.

1.2.33 MAC Address

Media Access Control address. The physical node address that identifies a device on a Local Area Network.

1.2.34 Master-Slave/Token-Passing (MS/TP)

ISO/IEC 8802 (Part 3). One of the LAN options for BACnet. MSTP uses twisted-pair wiring for relatively low speed and low cost communication (up to 4,000 ft at 76.8K bps).

1.2.35 Native BACnet Device

A device that uses BACnet as its primary, if not only, method of communication with other BACnet devices without intermediary gateways. A system that uses native BACnet devices at all levels is a native BACnet system.

1.2.36 Network

Communication technology for data communications. BACnet approved network types are BACnet over Internet Protocol (IP), Point to Point (PTP) Ethernet, ARCNET, MS/TP, and LonTalk[®].

1.2.37 Network Number

A site-specific number assigned to each network segment to identify for routing. This network number must be unique throughout the BACnet internetwork.

1.2.38 Object

The concept of organizing BACnet information into standard components with various associated properties. Examples include analog input objects and binary output objects.

1.2.39 Object Identifier

An object property used to identify the object, including object type and instance. Object Identifiers must be unique within a device.

1.2.40 Object Properties

Attributes of an object. Examples include present value and high limit

properties of an analog input object. Properties are defined in ASHRAE 135; some are optional and some are required. Objects are controlled by reading from and writing to object properties.

1.2.41 Peer-to-Peer

Peer-to-peer refers to devices where any device can initiate and respond to communication with other devices.

1.2.42 Performance Verification Test (PVT)

The procedure for determining if the installed BAS meets design criteria prior to final acceptance. The PVT is performed after installation, testing, and balancing of mechanical systems. Typically the PVT is performed by the Contractor in the presence of the Government.

1.2.43 PID

Proportional, integral, and derivative control; three parameters used to control modulating equipment to maintain a setpoint. Derivative control is often not required for HVAC systems (leaving "PI" control).

1.2.44 PICS

Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS), describing the BACnet capabilities of a device. See BACnet, Annex A for the standard format and content of a PICS statement.

1.2.45 Points

Physical and virtual inputs and outputs. See also "Input/Output".

1.2.46 PTP

Point-to-Point protocol connects individual BACnet devices or networks using serial connections like modem-to-modem links.

1.2.47 Repeater

A network component that connects two or more physical segments at the physical layer.

1.2.48 Router

A BACnet router is a component that joins together two or more networks using different LAN technologies. Examples include joining a BACnet Ethernet LAN to a BACnet MS/TP LAN.

1.2.49 Stand-Alone Control

Refers to devices performing equipment-specific and small system control without communication to other devices or computers for physical I/O, excluding outside air and other common shared conditions. Devices are located near controlled equipment, with physical input and output points limited to 64 or less per device, except for complex individual equipment or systems. Failure of any single device will not cause other network devices to fail. BACnet "Smart" actuators (B-SA profile) and sensors (B-SS profile) communicating on a network with a parent device are exempt from stand-alone requirements.

1.3 BACnet DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR HVAC DESCRIPTION

- a. Provide new DDC systems, including associated equipment and accessories, and merge with existing basewide DDC system. All new devices are accessible using a Web browser interface and communicate using ASHRAE 135 BACnet communications without the use of gateways, unless gateways are shown on the design drawings and specifically requested by the Government. Where gateways are allowed, they must support ASHRAE 135, including all object properties and read-write services shown on Government approved interoperability schedules. Manufacturer's products, including design, materials, fabrication, assembly, inspection, and testing shall be in accordance with ASHRAE 135, ASME B31.1, and NFPA 70, except where indicated otherwise.
- b. The DDC systems shall be Siemens Apogee.
- c. Provide a DDC system with a new workstation and software.

1.3.1 Design Requirements

1.3.1.1 Control System Drawings Title Sheet

Provide a title sheet for the control system drawing set. Include the project title, project location, contract number, the controls contractor preparing the drawings, an index of the control drawings in the set, and a legend of the symbols and abbreviations used throughout the control system drawings.

1.3.1.2 List of I/O Points

Also known as a Point Schedule, provide for each input and output point physically connected to a digital controller: point name, point description, point type (Analog Output (AO), Analog Input (AI), Binary Output (BO), Binary Input (BI)), point sensor range, point actuator range, point address, BACnet object, associated BIBBS (where applicable), and point connection terminal number. Typical schedules for multiple identical equipment are allowed unless otherwise requested in design or contract criteria.

1.3.1.3 Control System Components List

Provide a complete list of control system components installed on this project. Include for each controller and device: control system schematic name, control system schematic designation, device description, manufacturer, and manufacturer part number. For sensors, include point name, sensor range, and operating limits. For valves, include body style, Cv, design flow rate, pressure drop, valve characteristic (linear or equal percentage), and pipe connection size. For actuators, include point name, spring or non-spring return, modulating or two-position action, normal (power fail) position, nominal control signal operating range (0-10 volts DC or 4-20 milliamps), and operating limits.

1.3.1.4 Control System Schematics

Provide control system schematics. Typical schematics for multiple identical equipment are allowed unless otherwise requested in design or contract criteria. Include the following:

a. Location of each input and output device

- b. Flow diagram for each piece of HVAC equipment
- c. Name or symbol for each control system component, such as V-1 for a valve
- d. Setpoints, with differential or proportional band values
- e. Written sequence of operation for the HVAC equipment
- f. Valve and Damper Schedules, with normal (power fail) position
- 1.3.1.5 HVAC Equipment Electrical Ladder Diagrams

Provide HVAC equipment electrical ladder diagrams. Indicate required electrical interlocks.

1.3.1.6 Component Wiring Diagrams

Provide a wiring diagram for each type of input device and output device. Indicate how each device is wired and powered; showing typical connections at the digital controller and power supply. Show for all field connected devices such as control relays, motor starters, actuators, sensors, and transmitters.

1.3.1.7 Terminal Strip Diagrams

Provide a diagram of each terminal strip. Indicate the terminal strip location, termination numbers, and associated point names.

1.3.1.8 BACnet Communication Architecture Schematic

Provide a schematic showing the project's entire BACnet communication network, including addressing used for LANs, LAN devices including routers and bridges, gateways, controllers, workstations, and field interface devices. If applicable, show connection to existing networks.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit detailed and annotated manufacturer's data, drawings, and specification sheets for each item listed, that clearly show compliance with the project specifications.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following according to 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Include the following in the project's control system drawing set:

Control system drawings title sheet; G

List of I/O Points; G

Control System Components List; G

Control system schematics; G

HVAC Equipment Electrical Ladder diagrams; G

Component wiring diagrams; G

Terminal strip diagrams; G

BACnet communication architecture schematic; G

SD-03 Product Data

Direct Digital Controllers; G

Include BACnet PICS for each controller/device type, including smart sensors (B-SS) and smart actuators (B-SA).

BACnet Gateways; G

Include BACnet and workstation display information; bi-directional communication ability; compliance with interoperability schedule; expansion capacity; handling of alarms, events, scheduling and trend data; and single device capability (not depending on multiple devices for exchanging information from either side of the gateway).

BACnet Protocol Analyzer; G

Include capability to store and report data traffic on BACnet networks, measure bandwidth usage, filter information, and identify BACnet devices.

DDC Software; G

BACnet Operator Workstation; G

BACnet Operator Workstation DDC Software; G

Include BACnet PICS for Operator Workstation software.

Notebook Computer; G

Sensors and Input Hardware; G

Output Hardware; G

Surge and transient protection; G

Indicators; G

Air compressors; G

Duct smoke detectors; G

Variable frequency (motor) drives; G

SD-05 Design Data

Performance Verification Testing Plan; G

Pre-Performance Verification Testing Checklist; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Performance Verification Testing Report; G

SD-07 Certificates

Contractor's Qualifications; G

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Pre-PVT Checklist; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Comply with requirements for data packages in Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA, except as supplemented and modified in this specification.

BACnet Direct Digital Control Systems, Data Package 4; G

Controls System Operators Manuals, Data Package 4; G

VFD Service Manuals, Data Package 4; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Training documentation; G

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Standard Products

Provide material and equipment that are standard manufacturer's products currently in production and supported by a local service organization.

1.5.2 Delivery, Storage, and Handling

Handle, store, and protect equipment and materials to prevent damage before and during installation according to manufacturer's recommendations, and as approved by the Contracting Officer. Replace damaged or defective items.

1.5.3 Operating Environment

Protect components from humidity and temperature variation, dust, and contaminants. If components are stored before installation, keep them within the manufacturer's limits.

1.5.4 Finish of New Equipment

New equipment finishing shall be factory provided. Manufacturer's standard factory finishing shall be proven to withstand 125 hours in a salt-spray fog test. Equipment located outdoors shall be proven to withstand 500 hours in a salt-spray fog test.

Salt-spray fog test shall be according to ASTM B 117, with acceptance criteria as follows: immediately after completion of the test, the finish

shall show no signs of degradation or loss of adhesion beyond 0.125 inch on either side of the scratch mark.

1.5.5 Verification of Dimensions

The contractor shall verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing work.

1.5.6 Contractor's Qualifications

Submit documentation certifying the controls Contractor performing the work has completed at least three DDC systems installations of a similar design to this project, and programmed similar sequences of operation for at least two years.

1.5.7 Modification of References

The advisory provisions in ASME B31.1 and NFPA 70 are mandatory. Substitute "shall" for "should" wherever it appears and interpret all references to the "authority having jurisdiction" and "owner" to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.5.8 Project Sequence

The control system work for this project shall proceed in the following order:

- a. Submit and receive approval on the Shop Drawings, Product Data, and Certificates specified under the paragraph entitled "SUBMITTALS."
- b. Perform the control system installation work, including all field check-outs and tuning.
- c. Provide support to TAB personnel as specified under the paragraph "TEST AND BALANCE SUPPORT."
- d. Submit and receive approval of the Controls System Operators Manual specified under the paragraph "CONTROLS SYSTEM OPERATORS MANUALS."
- e. Submit and receive approval of the Performance Verification Testing Plan and the Pre-PVT Checklist specified under the paragraph "PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION TESTING."
- f. Perform the Performance Verification Testing.
- g. Submit and receive approval on the PVT Report.
- h. Submit and receive approval on the Training Documentation specified under the paragraph "INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL" and "VFD Service Support". Submit at least 30 days before training.
- i. Deliver the final Controls System Operators Manuals and VFD Service Manuals.
- j. Conduct the Phase I Training and VFD on-site/hands-on training.
- k. Conduct the Phase II Training.
- 1. Submit and receive approval of Closeout Submittals.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 DDC SYSTEM

- a. Provide a networked DDC system in compliance with the latest revision of the ASHRAE 135 BACnet standard. Include all programming, objects, and services required to meet the sequence of control. Provide BACnet communications between the DDC system and native BACnet devices furnished with HVAC equipment .
- b. Provide an operator workstation and new server with complete interface software capable of programming, configuring, and monitoring the digital controllers.Interface the new DDC system with the site's existing server and operator workstation and software including graphic creation, scheduling, alarming, and trending. The server and workstation are located at the IT Room
- c. The DDC systems shall be Siemens Apogee.
- 2.1.1 Direct Digital Controllers

Direct digital controllers shall be UL 916 rated.

2.1.1.1 I/O Point Limitation

The total number of I/O hardware points used by a single stand-alone digital controller, including I/O expansion units, shall not exceed 64, except for complex individual equipment or systems. Place I/O expansion units in the same cabinet as the digital controller.

2.1.1.2 Environmental Limits

Controllers shall be suitable for, or placed in protective enclosures suitable for the environment (temperature, humidity, dust, and vibration) where they are located.

2.1.1.3 Stand-Alone Control

Provide stand-alone digital controllers.

2.1.1.4 Internal Clock

Provide internal clocks for all BACnet Building Controllers (B-BC) and BACnet Advanced Application Controllers (B-AAC) using BACnet time synchronization services. Automatically synchronize system clocks daily from an operator-designated controller. The system shall automatically adjust for daylight saving time.

2.1.1.5 Memory

Provide sufficient memory for each controller to support the required control, communication, trends, alarms, and messages. Protect programs residing in memory with EEPROM, flash memory, or by an uninterruptible power source (battery or uninterruptible power supply). The backup power source shall have capacity to maintain the memory during a 72-hour continuous power outage. Rechargeable power sources shall be constantly charged while the controller is operating under normal line power. Batteries shall be replaceable without soldering. Trend and alarm history collected during normal operation shall not be lost during power outages less than 72 hours long.

2.1.1.6 Immunity to Power Fluctuations

Controllers shall operate at 90 percent to 110 percent nominal voltage rating.

2.1.1.7 Transformer

The controller power supply shall be fused or current limiting and rated at 125 percent power consumption.

2.1.1.8 Wiring Terminations

Use screw terminal wiring terminations for all field-installed controllers. Provide field-removable modular terminal strip or a termination card connected by a ribbon cable for all controllers other than terminal units.

2.1.1.9 Input and Output Interface

Provide hard-wired input and output interface for all controllers as follows:

- a. Protection: Shorting an input or output point to itself, to another point, or to ground shall cause no controller damage. Input or output point contact with sources up to 24 volts AC or DC for any duration shall cause no controller damage.
- b. Binary Inputs: Binary inputs shall have a toggle switch and monitor on and off contacts from a "dry" remote device without external power, and external 5-24 VDC voltage inputs.
- c. Pulse Accumulation Inputs: Pulse accumulation inputs shall conform to binary input requirements and accumulate pulses at a resolution suitable to the application.
- d. Analog Inputs: Analog inputs shall monitor low-voltage (0-10 VDC), current (4-20 mA), or resistance (thermistor or RTD) signals.
- e. Binary Outputs: Binary outputs shall have a toggle switch and send a pulsed 24 VDC low-voltage signal for modulation control, or provide a maintained open-closed position for on-off control. For HVAC equipment and plant controllers, provide for manual overrides, either with three-position (on-off-auto) override switches and status lights, or with an adjacent operator display and interface. Where appropriate, provide a method to select normally open or normally closed operation.
- f. Analog Outputs: Analog outputs shall send modulating 0-10 VDC or 4-20 mA signals to control output devices.
- g. Tri-State Outputs: Tri-State outputs shall provide three-point floating control of terminal unit electronic actuators.

2.1.1.10 Digital Controller BACnet Internetwork

Provide a BACnet internetwork with control products, communication media, connectors, repeaters, hubs, and routers. Provide intermediate gateways, only when requested by the Government and shown on the contract drawings, to connect existing non-BACnet devices to the BACnet internetwork. Controller and operator interface communication shall conform to ASHRAE 135, BACnet. If a controller becomes non-responsive, the remaining controllers shall continue operating and not be affected by the failed controller.

2.1.1.11 Communications Ports

- a. Direct-Connect Interface Ports: Provide at least one extra communication port at each local BACnet network for direct connecting a notebook computer or BACnet hand-held terminal so all network BACnet objects and properties may be viewed and edited by the operator.
- b. Telecommunications Interface Port: Provide one telecommunication port per building, permitting remote communication via point-to-point (PTP) protocol over telephone lines.

2.1.1.12 Modems

Provide v.92 or DSL modems where required for communication between the BACnet Operator Workstation (B-OWS) and the DDC system.

2.1.1.13 BACnet Gateways

Provide BACnet communication ports, whenever available as a plant equipment OEM standard option, for DDC integration via a single communication cable. Typical BACnet controlled plant equipment includes, but is not limited to, boilers, chillers, and variable frequency motor drives.

Provide gateways to connect BACnet to legacy systems, existing non-BACnet devices, and existing non-BACnet DDC controlled plant equipment, only when specifically requested and approved by the Government, and shown on the Government approved BACnet Communication Architecture Schematic. Provide with each gateway an interoperability schedule, showing each point or event on the legacy side that the BACnet "client" will read, and each parameter that the BACnet network will write to. Describe this interoperability in terms of BACnet services, or Interoperability Building Blocks (BIBBS), defined in ASHRAE 135 Annex K. Provide two-year minimum warranty for each gateway, including parts and labor.

The following minimum capabilities are required:

- a. Gateways shall be able to read and view all readable object properties listed in the interoperability schedule on the non-BACnet network to the BACnet network and vice versa where applicable.
- b. Gateways shall be able to write to all writeable object properties listed in the interoperability schedule on the non-BACnet network from the BACnet network and vice versa where applicable.
- c. Gateways shall provide single-pass (only one protocol to BACnet without intermediary protocols) translation from the non-BACnet protocol to BACnet and vice versa.

- d. Gateways shall meet the requirements of Data Sharing Read Property (DS-RP-B), Data Sharing Write Property (DS-WP-B), Device Management Dynamic Device Binding-B (DM-DDB-B), and Device Management Communication Control (DM-DCC-B) BIBBs, in accordance with ASHRAE 135.
- e. Gateways shall include all hardware, software, software licenses, and configuration tools for operator-to-gateway communications. Provide backup programming and parameters on CD media and the ability to modify, download, backup, and restore gateway configuration.

2.1.1.14 Digital Controller Cabinet

Provide each digital controller in a factory fabricated cabinet enclosure. Cabinets located indoors shall protect against dust and have a minimum NEMA 1 rating, except where indicated otherwise. Cabinets located outdoors or in damp environments shall protect against all outdoor conditions and have a minimum NEMA 4 rating. Outdoor control panels and controllers must be able to withstand extreme ambient conditions, without malfunction or failure, whether or not the controlled equipment is running. If necessary, provide a thermostatically controlled panel heater in freezing locations, and an internal ventilating fan in locations exposed to direct sunlight. Cabinets shall have a hinged lockable door and an offset removable metal back plate, except controllers integral with terminal units, like those mounted on VAV boxes. Provide like-keyed locks for all hinged panels provided and a set of two keys at each panel, with one key inserted in the lock.

2.1.1.15 Main Power Switch and Receptacle

Provide each control cabinet with a main external power on/off switch located inside the cabinet. Also provide each cabinet with a separate 120 VAC duplex receptacle.

2.1.2 DDC Software

2.1.2.1 Programming

Provide programming to execute the sequence of operation indicated. Provide all programming and tools to configure and program all controllers. Provide programming routines in simple, easy-to-follow logic with detailed text comments describing what the logic does and how it corresponds to the project's written sequence of operation.

- a. Graphic-based programming shall use a library of function blocks made from pre-programmed code designed for BAS control. Function blocks shall be assembled with interconnecting lines, depicting the control sequence in a flowchart. If providing a computer with device programming tools as part of the project, graphic programs shall be viewable in real time showing present values and logical results from each function block.
- b. Menu-based programming shall be done by entering parameters, definitions, conditions, requirements, and constraints.
- c. For line-by-line and text-based programming, declare variable types (local, global, real, integer, etc.) at the beginning of the program. Use descriptive comments frequently to describe the programming.
- d. If providing a computer with device programming tools as part of the

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project, provide a means for detecting program errors and testing software strategies with a simulation tool. Simulation may be inherent within the programming software suite, or provided by physical controllers mounted in a NEMA 1 test enclosure. The test enclosure shall contain one dedicated controller of each type provided under this contract, complete with power supply and relevant accessories.

2.1.2.2 Parameter Modification

All writeable object properties, and all other programming parameters needed to comply with the project specification shall be adjustable for devices at any network level, including those accessible with web-browser communication, and regardless of programming methods used to create the applications.

2.1.2.3 Short Cycling Prevention

Provide setpoint differentials and minimum on/off times to prevent equipment short cycling.

2.1.2.4 Equipment Status Delay

Provide an adjustable delay from when equipment is commanded on or off and when the control program looks to the status input for confirmation.

2.1.2.5 Run Time Accumulation

Use the Elapsed Time Property to provide re-settable run time accumulation for each Binary Output Object connected to mechanical loads greater than 1 HP, electrical loads greater than 10 KW, or wherever else specified.

2.1.2.6 Timed Local Override

Provide an adjustable override time for each push of a timed local override button.

2.1.2.7 Time Synchronization

Provide time synchronization, including adjustments for leap years, daylight saving time, and operator time adjustments.

2.1.2.8 Scheduling

Provide operating schedules as indicated, with equipment assigned to groups. Changing the schedule of a group shall change the operating schedule of all equipment in the group. Groups shall be capable of operator creation, modification, and deletion. Provide capability to view and modify schedules in a seven-day week format. Provide capability to enter holiday and override schedules one full year at a time.

2.1.2.9 Object Property Override

Allow writeable object property values to accept overrides to any valid value. Where specified or required for the sequence of control, the Out_Of_Service property of Objects shall be modifiable using BACnet's write property service. When documented, exceptions to these requirement are allowed for life, machine, and process safeties.

2.1.2.10 Alarms and Events

Alarms and events shall be capable of having programmed time delays and high-low limits. When a computer workstation or web server is connected to the BACnet internetwork, alarms/events shall report to the computer, printer, e-mail, cell phone, as defined by an authorized operator. Otherwise alarms/events shall be stored within a device on the BACnet network until connected to a user interface device and retrieved. Provide alarms/events in agreement with the point schedule, sequence of operation, and the BAS Owner. At a minimum, provide programming to initiate alarms/events any time a piece of equipment fails to operate, a control point is outside normal range or condition shown on schedules, communication to a device is lost, a device has failed, or a controller has lost its memory.

2.1.2.11 Trending

Provide BACnet trend services capable of trending all object present values set points, and other parameters indicated for trending on project schedules. Trends may be associated into groups, and a trend report may be set up for each group. Trends are stored within a device on the BACnet network, with operator selectable trend intervals from 10 seconds up to 60 minutes. The minimum number of consecutive trend values stored at one time shall be 100 per variable. When trend memory is full, the most recent data shall overwrite the oldest data.

The operator workstation shall upload trends automatically upon reaching 3/4 of the device buffer limit (via Notification_Threshold property), by operator request, or by time schedule for archiving. Archived and real-time trend data shall be available for viewing numerically and graphically for at the workstation and connected notebook computers.

2.1.2.12 Device Diagnostics

Each controller shall have diagnostic LEDs for power, communication, and device fault condition. The DDC system shall recognize and report a non-responsive controller.

2.1.2.13 Power Loss

Upon restoration of power, the DDC system shall perform an orderly restart and restoration of control.

2.1.3 BACnet Operator Workstation

The workstation shall be capable of accessing all DDC system devices and communicate using the BACnet protocol. The workstation shall be capable of displaying, modifying, creating, archiving, and deleting (as applicable): all points, objects, object properties, programming, alarms, trends, messages, schedules, and reports.

2.1.3.1 BACnet Operator Workstation Hardware

Configure according to system manufacturer's specifications and conforming to BACnet Operator Workstation (B-OWS) device standards found in ASHRAE 135, Annex L. Install to permit complete monitoring and troubleshooting of the DDC system.

At a minimum the workstation hardware shall include: a desktop personal

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computer with Microsoft Windows XP or VISTA Professional operating system or equal, processor and RAM exceeding capability and speed required by operating system and application software, hard drive capacity exceeding software and yearly archive requirements, 16X internal DVD+/-R/RW/CD-RW drive with archive creator software, external 200 GB USB 2.0 hard drive and cable, 4 USB 2.0 ports, 10/100 network interface card, MS/TP card, 19-inch LCD monitor, internal V.92 modem, sound card with speakers, 101 character keyboard, optical mouse, USB Hub with four USB 2.0 ports and connecting cable, laser printer with USB port and cable, 3 matching toner cartridges, 120-volt 800 VA uninterruptible power supply with automatic voltage regulation and 4 minimum battery back-up outlets and 2 surge protected outlets, . Provide all original licenses, installation media, documentation, and recovery CDs capable of restoring the original configuration. Provide a manufacturer's 3-year next business day on-site warranty with the Government listed as the warranty owner.

2.1.3.2 Password Protection

Provide at least five levels of password protection for operator interfaces. The lowest level only allow viewing graphics. The second level allows viewing graphics and changing space temperature setpoints. The third level allows the previous level's capability, plus changing operating schedules. The fourth level allows access to all functions except passwords. The highest level provides all administrator rights and allows full access to all programming, including setting new passwords and access levels. Provide the BAS Owner with the highest level password access. Provide automatic log out if no keyboard or mouse activity is detected after a user-defined time delay.

2.1.3.3 BACnet Operator Workstation DDC Software

Provide the workstation software with the manufacturer's installation CDs and licenses. Configure the software according to the DDC system manufacturer's specifications and in agreement with BACnet Operator Workstation (B-OWS) device standards found in ASHRAE 135, Annex L.

The workstation software shall permit complete monitoring, modification, and troubleshooting interface with the DDC system. The operator interface with the software shall be menu-driven with appropriate displays and menu commands to manipulate the DDC system's objects, point data, operating schedules, control routines, system configuration, trends, alarms, messages, graphics, and reports. Trends shall be capable of graphic display in real time, with variables plotted as functions of time. Each alarmed point shall be capable of displaying its alarm history, showing when it went into alarm, if and when it was acknowledged, and when it went out of alarm. The modification of DDC system parameters and object properties shall be accomplished with "fill in the blank" and/or "point and drag" methods. Modifications shall download to the appropriate controllers at the operator's request.

2.1.3.4 Graphics Software

Provide web-based system graphics viewable on browsers compatible with MS Internet Explorer 6.X or greater using an industry-standard file format such as HTML, BMP, JPEG, or GIF.

Graphic displays shall have full-screen resolution when viewed on the workstation and notebook computers. Dynamic data on graphics pages shall refresh within 10 seconds using an Internet connection, or 30 seconds using

a dial-up modem connection. Graphics viewing shall not require additional "plug-in" software like Java, Shockwave and Flash applications unless the software is readily available for free over the Internet, and certified for use with Navy Marine Corps Internet (NMCI) personal computers.

The graphics shall show the present value and object name for each of the project's I/O points on at least one graphic page. Arrange point values and names on the graphic displays in their appropriate physical locations with respect to the floor plan or equipment graphic displayed. Graphics shall allow the operator to monitor current status, view zone and equipment summaries, use point-and-click navigation between graphic pages, and edit setpoints and parameters directly from the screens. Items in alarm shall be displayed using a different color or other obvious visual indicator. Provide graphics with the following:

- a. Graphic Types: Provide at least one graphic display for each piece of HVAC equipment, building floor, and controlled zone. Indicate dynamic point values, operating statuses, alarm conditions, and control setpoints on each display. Provide summary pages where appropriate.
 - (1) Building Elevation: For buildings more than one story, provide an elevation view of the building with links to each of the building's floor plans. Simulate the building's architecture and include the building number and floor numbers. If possible, use an actual photograph of the building.
 - (2) Building Floor Plans: Provide a floor plan graphic with dynamic display of space temperature and other important data. If used, indicate and provide links to sub-plan areas. If possible, use the project's electronic drawing files for the graphic backgrounds. Provide clear names for important areas, such as "Main Conference Room." Include room names and numbers where applicable. Include features such as stairwells, elevators, and main entrances. Where applicable, include the mechanical room, HVAC equipment, and control component locations, with corresponding links to the equipment graphics.
 - (3) Sub-plan Areas: Where a building's floor plan is too large to adequately display on the screen, sub-divide the plan into distinct areas, and provide a separate graphic display for each area. Provide same level of detail requested in building floor plan section above.
 - (4) HVAC Equipment: Provide a graphic display for each piece of HVAC equipment, such as a fan coil unit, VAV terminal, or air handling unit. Equipment shall be represented by a two or three-dimensional drawing. Where multiple pieces of equipment combine to form a system, such as a central chiller plant or central heating plant, provide one graphic to depict the entire plant. Indicate the equipment, piping, ductwork, dampers, and control valves in the installed location. Include labels for equipment, piping, ductwork, dampers, and control of air and water flow. Include dynamic display of applicable object data with clear names in appropriate locations.
 - (5) Sequence of Operation: Provide a graphic screen displaying the written out full sequence of operation for each piece of HVAC equipment. Provide a link to the sequence of operation displays on their respective equipment graphics. Include dynamic real-time

data within the text for setpoints and variables.

- b. Graphic Title: Provide a prominent, descriptive title on each graphic page.
- c. Dynamic Update: When the workstation is on-line, all graphic I/O object values shall update with change-of-value services, or by operator selected discrete intervals.
- d. Graphic Linking: Provide forward and backward linking between floor plans, sub-plans, and equipment.
- e. Graphic Editing: Provide installed software to create, modify, and delete the DDC graphics. Include the ability to store graphic symbols in a symbol directory and import these symbols into the graphics.
- f. Dynamic Point Editing: Provide full editing capability for deleting, adding, and modifying dynamic points on the graphics.

2.1.4 Notebook Computer

Provide a notebook computer, complete with the project's installed DDC software, applications database, and graphics to fully troubleshoot and program the project's devices. Notebook computers for web-based systems do not require this installed software if they have the ability to connect locally in real time, view all graphics, and fully troubleshoot, modify, and program all project devices. Provide the notebook computer with ballistic nylon carrying case with shoulder strap with all necessary cables and interface hardware needed for setup and communication with the controllers and control system components.

At a minimum the notebook computer shall include: a Microsoft XP Professional operating system, processor with capability and speed required by application software, 40 giga-byte hard drive, 512 mega-byte RAM, 2 USB 2.0 ports, 10/100 network interface card, ARCnet card or MS/TP card, internal V.92 modem, 15-inch display, keyboard, 3-hour battery with charger, 52X internal CD-RW drive with CD creator software, . Provide all original licenses, installation media, documentation, and recovery CDs capable of restoring the original configuration. Provide the manufacturer's 3-year next business day on-site warranty with the Government listed as the warranty owner.

2.1.5 BACnet Protocol Analyzer

Provide a BACnet protocol analyzer and required cables and fittings for connection to the BACnet network. The analyzer shall include the following minimum capabilities:

- a. Capture and store to a file data traffic on all network levels.
- b. Measure bandwidth usage.
- c. Filtering options with ability to ignore select traffic.
- 2.2 SENSORS AND INPUT HARDWARE

Coordinate sensor types with the BAS Owner to keep them consistent with existing installations.

2.2.1 Field-Installed Temperature Sensors

Where feasible, provide the same sensor type throughout the project. Avoid using transmitters unless absolutely necessary.

2.2.1.1 Thermistors

Precision thermistors may be used in applications below 200 degrees F. Sensor accuracy over the application range shall be 0.36 degree F or less between 32 to 150 degrees F. Stability error of the thermistor over five years shall not exceed 0.25 degrees F cumulative. A/D conversion resolution error shall be kept to 0.1 degrees F. Total error for a thermistor circuit shall not exceed 0.5 degrees F.

2.2.1.2 Resistance Temperature Detectors (RTDs)

Provide RTD sensors with platinum elements compatible with the digital controllers. Encapsulate sensors in epoxy, series 300 stainless steel, anodized aluminum, or copper. Temperature sensor accuracy shall be 0.1 percent (1 ohm) of expected ohms (1000 ohms) at 32 degrees F. Temperature sensor stability error over five years shall not exceed 0.25 degrees F cumulative. Direct connection of RTDs to digital controllers without transmitters is preferred. When RTDs are connected directly, lead resistance error shall be less than 0.25 degrees F. The total error for a RTD circuit shall not exceed 0.5 degrees F.

2.2.1.3 Temperature Sensor Details

- a. Room Type: Provide the sensing element components within a decorative protective cover suitable for surrounding decor. Provide room temperature sensors with timed override button, setpoint adjustment lever, digital temperature display. Provide a communication port or 802.11x wireless support for a portable operator interface like a notebook computer or PDA.
- b. Duct Probe Type: Ensure the probe is long enough to properly sense the air stream temperature.
- c. Duct Averaging Type: Continuous averaging sensors shall be one foot in length for each 4 square feet of duct cross-sectional area, and a minimum length of 6 feet.
- d. Pipe Immersion Type: Provide minimum three-inch immersion. Provide each sensor with a corresponding pipe-mounted sensor well, unless indicated otherwise. Sensor wells shall be stainless steel when used in steel piping, and brass when used in copper piping. Provide the sensor well with a heat-sensitive transfer agent between the sensor and the well interior.
- e. Outside Air Type: Provide the sensing element on the building's north side with a protective weather shade that positions the sensor approximately 3 inches off the wall surface, does not inhibit free air flow across the sensing element, and protects the sensor from snow, ice, and rain.

2.2.2 Transmitters

Provide transmitters with 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 VDC linear output scaled to
the sensed input. Transmitters shall be matched to the respective sensor, factory calibrated, and sealed. Size transmitters for an output near 50 percent of its full-scale range at normal operating conditions. The total transmitter error shall not exceed 0.1 percent at any point across the measured span. Supply voltage shall be 12 to 24 volts AC or DC. Transmitters shall have non-interactive offset and span adjustments. For temperature sensing, transmitter drift shall not exceed 0.03 degrees F a year.

2.2.2.1 Relative Humidity Transmitters

Provide transmitters with an accuracy equal to plus or minus 3 percent from 0 to 90 percent scale, and less than one percent drift per year. Sensing elements shall be the polymer type.

2.2.2.2 Pressure Transmitters

Provide transmitters integral with the pressure transducer.

2.2.3 Current Transducers

Provide current transducers to monitor motor amperage, unless current switches are shown on design drawings or point tables.

2.2.4 Pneumatic to Electric Transducers

Pneumatic to electronic transducers shall convert a 0 to 20 psig signal to a proportional 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 VDC signal (operator scaleable). Supply voltage shall be 24 VDC. Accuracy and linearity shall be 1.0 percent or better.

2.2.5 Air Quality Sensors

Provide power supply for each sensor.

2.2.5.1 CO2 Sensors

Provide photo-acoustic type CO2 sensors with integral transducers and linear output. The devices shall read CO2 concentrations between 0 and 2000 ppm with full scale accuracy of at least plus or minus 100 ppm.

2.2.5.2 Air Quality Sensors

Provide full spectrum air quality sensors using a hot wire element based on the Taguchi principle. The sensor shall monitor a wide range of gaseous volatile organic components common in indoor air contaminants like paint fumes, solvents, cigarette smoke, and vehicle exhaust. The sensor shall automatically compensate for temperature and humidity, have span and calibration potentiometers, operate on 24 VDC power with output of 0-10 VDC, and have a service rating of 32 to 140 degrees F and 5 to 95 percent relative humidity.

- 2.2.6 Input Switches
- 2.2.6.1 Timed Local Overrides

Provide buttons or switches to override the DDC occupancy schedule programming for each major building zone during unoccupied periods, and to return HVAC equipment to the occupied mode. This requirement is waived for zones clearly intended for 24 hour continuous operation.

2.2.7 Freeze Protection Thermostats

Provide special purpose thermostats with flexible capillary elements 20 feet minimum length for coil face areas up to 40 square feet. Provide longer elements for larger coils at 1-foot of element for every 4 square feet of coil face area, or provide additional thermostats. Provide switch contacts rated for the respective motor starter's control circuit voltage. Include auxiliary contacts for the switch's status condition. A freezing condition at any 18-inch increment along the sensing element's length shall activate the switch. The thermostat shall be equipped with a manual push-button reset switch so that when tripped, the thermostat requires manual resetting before the HVAC equipment can restart.

2.2.8 Air Flow Measurement Stations

Air flow measurement stations shall have an array of velocity sensing elements and straightening vanes inside a flanged sheet metal casing. The velocity sensing elements shall be the RTD or thermistor type, traversing the ducted air in at least two directions. The air flow pressure drop across the station shall not exceed 0.08 inch water gage at a velocity of 2,000 fpm. The station shall be suitable for air flows up to 5,000 fpm, and a temperature range of 40 to 120 degrees F. The station's measurement accuracy over the range of 125 to 2,500 fpm shall be plus or minus 3 percent of the measured velocity. Station transmitters shall provide a linear, temperature-compensated 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 VDC output. The output shall be capable of being accurately converted to a corresponding air flow rate in cubic feet per minute. Transmitters shall be a 2-wire, loop powered device. The output error of the transmitter shall not exceed 0.5 percent of the measurement.

- 2.2.9 Energy Metering
- 2.2.9.1 Electric Meters

Provide kilowatt-hour (kWh) meter(s) shown in accordance with NFLPA C12.10, suitable for the intended voltage, phases, and wye/delta configuration, with three current transformers and an output signal compatible with the DDC system. The meter shall have a box-mounted socket and an automatic circuit-closing bypass. Provide the meter with at least four pointer-type $k \ensuremath{\mathbb{W}h}$ registers, provisions for pulse initiation, and universal Class 2 indicating maximum kW demand register, sweep pointer indicating type, and a 30 minute interval. The meter accuracy shall be within plus or minus one percent of the actual kWh. Provide the correct multiplier on the meter face. Provide the current transformers in accordance with IEEE C57.13, with 600-volt insulation, and rated for metering with voltage, IL, momentary, and burden ratings coordinated with the ratings of corresponding meters. Provide butyl-molded donut or window type transformers mounted on a bracket to allow secondary cables to connect to the transformer bushings. Provide wiring identification of the current transformer secondary feeders to permit field measurements to be taken with hook-on ammeters.

2.2.9.2 Steam Meters

Steam meters shall be the vortex type, with pressure compensation, a minimum turndown ratio of 10 to 1, and an output signal compatible with the DDC system.

2.3 OUTPUT HARDWARE

2.3.1 Control Dampers

Provide factory manufactured galvanized steel dampers where indicated. Control dampers shall comply with SMACNA 1966 except as modified or supplemented by this specification. Published damper leakage rates and respective pressure drops shall have been verified by tests in compliance with AMCA 500-D requirements.

Provide damper assembly frames constructed of 0.064 inch minimum thickness galvanized steel channels with mitered and welded corners. Damper axles shall be 0.5 inches minimum diameter plated steel rods supported in the damper frame by stainless steel or bronze bearings. Blades mounted vertically shall be supported by thrust bearings.

Dampers shall be rated for not less than 2000 fpm air velocity. The pressure drop through each damper when full-open shall not exceed 0.04 inches water gage at 1000 fpm face velocity. Damper assemblies in ductwork subject to above 3-inch water gauge static air pressure shall be constructed to meet SMACNA Seal Class "A" construction requirements.

Provide the damper operating linkages outside of the air stream, including crank arms, connecting rods, and other hardware that transmits motion from the damper actuators to the dampers, shall be adjustable. Additionally, operating linkages shall be designed and constructed to have a 2 to 1 safety factor when loaded with the maximum required damper operating force. Linkages shall be brass, bronze, galvanized steel, or stainless steel.

Provide access doors or panels in hard ceilings and walls for access to all concealed damper operators and damper locking setscrews.

For field-installed control dampers, a single damper section shall have blades no longer than 48 inches and no higher than 72 inches. The maximum damper blade width shall be 12 inches. Larger sized dampers shall be built using a combination of sections.

Frames shall be at least 2 inches wide. Flat blades shall have edges folded for rigidity. Blades shall be provided with compressible gasket seals along the full length of the blades to prevent air leakage when closed.

The damper frames shall be provided with jamb seals to minimize air leakage. Seals shall be suitable for an operating temperature range of minus 40 degrees F to 200 degrees F.

The leakage rate of each damper when full-closed shall be no more than 4 cfm per sq. foot of damper face area at 1.0 inches water gage static pressure.

2.3.2 Actuators

Provide direct-drive electric actuators for all control applications, except where indicated otherwise.

2.3.2.1 Electric Actuators

Each actuator shall deliver the torque required for continuous uniform

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motion and shall have internal end switches to limit the travel, or be capable of withstanding continuous stalling without damage. Actuators shall function properly within 85 to 110 percent of rated line voltage. Provide actuators with hardened steel running shafts and gears of steel or copper alloy. Fiber or reinforced nylon gears may be used for torques less than 16 inch-pounds. Provide two-position actuators of single direction, spring return, or reversing type. Provide modulating actuators capable of stopping at any point in the cycle, and starting in either direction from any point. Actuators shall be equipped with a switch for reversing direction, and a button to disengage the clutch to allow manual adjustments. Provide the actuator with a hand crank for manual adjustments, as applicable. Thermal type actuators may only be used on terminal fan coil units, terminal VAV units, convectors, and unit heaters. Spring return actuators shall be provided on all control dampers and all control valves except terminal fan coil units, terminal VAV units, convectors, and unit heaters; unless indicated otherwise. Each actuator shall have distinct markings indicating the full-open and full-closed position, and the points in-between.

2.3.2.2 Pneumatic Actuators

Provide piston or diaphragm type actuators

- 2.3.3 Output Signal Conversion
- 2.3.3.1 Electronic-to-Pneumatic Transducers

Electronic to pneumatic transducers shall convert a 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 VDC digital controller output signal to a proportional 0 to 20 psig pressure signal (operator scaleable). Accuracy and linearity shall be 1.0 percent or better.

- 2.3.4 Output Switches
- 2.3.4.1 Control Relays

Field installed and DDC panel relays shall be double pole, double throw, UL listed, with contacts rated for the intended application, indicator light, and dust proof enclosure. The indicator light shall be lit when the coil is energized and off when coil is not energized. Relays shall be the socket type, plug into a fixed base, and replaceable without tools or removing wiring. Encapsulated "PAM" type relays may be used for terminal control applications.

2.4 ELECTRICAL POWER AND DISTRIBUTION

2.4.1 Transformers

Transformers shall conform to UL 506. For control power other than terminal level equipment, provide a fuse or circuit breaker on the secondary side of each transformer.

2.4.2 Surge and Transient Protection

Provide each digital controller with surge and transient power protection. Surge and transient protection shall consist of the following devices, installed externally to the controllers. Provide surge suppressors on the incoming power at each controller or grouped terminal controllers. Surge suppressors shall be rated in accordance with UL 1449, have a fault indicating light, and conform to the following:

- a. The device shall be a transient voltage surge suppressor, hard-wire type individual equipment protector for 120 VAC/1 phase/2 wire plus ground.
- b. The device shall react within 5 nanoseconds and automatically reset.
- c. The voltage protection threshold, line to neutral, shall be no more than 211 volts.
- d. The device shall have an independent secondary stage equal to or greater than the primary stage joule rating.
- e. The primary suppression system components shall be pure silicon avalanche diodes.
- f. The secondary suppression system components shall be silicon avalanche diodes or metal oxide varistors.
- g. The device shall have an indication light to indicate the protection components are functioning.
- h. All system functions of the transient suppression system shall be individually fused and not short circuit the AC power line at any time.
- i. The device shall have an EMI/RFI noise filter with a minimum attenuation of 13 dB at 10 kHz to 300 MHz.
- j. The device shall comply with IEEE C62.41.1 and IEEE C62.41.2, Class "B" requirements and be tested according to IEEE C62.45.
- k. The device shall be capable of operating between minus 20 degrees F and plus 122 degrees F.
- 2.4.2.2 Telephone and Communication Line Surge Protection

Provide surge and transient protection for DDC controllers and DDC network related devices connected to phone and network communication lines, in accordance with the following:

- a. The device shall provide continuous, non-interrupting protection, and shall automatically reset after safely eliminating transient surges.
- b. The protection shall react within 5 nanoseconds using only solid-state silicon avalanche technology.
- c. The device shall be installed at the distance recommended by its manufacturer.

Provide controller inputs and outputs with surge protection via optical isolation, metal oxide varistors (MOV), or silicon avalanche devices. Fuses are not permitted for surge protection.

2.4.3 Wiring

Provide complete electrical wiring for the DDC System, including wiring to transformer primaries. Unless indicated otherwise, provide all normally visible or otherwise exposed wiring in conduit. Where conduit is required, control circuit wiring shall not run in the same conduit as power wiring over 100 volts. Circuits operating at more than 100 volts shall be in accordance with Section 26 20 00, INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Run all circuits over 100 volts in conduit, metallic tubing, covered metal raceways, or armored cable. Use plenum-rated cable for circuits under 100 volts in enclosed spaces. Examples of these spaces include HVAC plenums, within walls, above suspended ceilings, in attics, and within ductwork.

2.4.3.1 Power Wiring

The following requirements are for field-installed wiring:

- a. Wiring for 24 V circuits shall be insulated copper 18 AWG minimum and rated for 300 VAC service.
- b. Wiring for 120 V circuits shall be insulated copper 14 AWG minimum and rated for 600 VAC service.

2.4.3.2 Analog Signal Wiring

Field-installed analog signal wiring shall be 18 AWG single or multiple twisted pair. Each cable shall be 100 percent shielded and have a 20 AWG drain wire. Each wire shall have insulation rated for 300 VAC service. Cables shall have an overall aluminum-polyester or tinned-copper cable-shield tape.

2.5 FIRE PROTECTION DEVICES

2.5.1 Duct Smoke Detectors

Provide duct smoke detectors in HVAC ducts in accordance with NFPA 72 and NFPA 90A, except as indicated otherwise. Provide UL listed or FM approved detectors, designed specifically for duct installation.

Furnish detectors under Section 28 31 76 INTERIOR FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM and install under this section. Connect new detectors to the building fire alarm panel.

2.6 INDICATORS

2.6.1 Thermometers

Provide bi-metal type thermometers at locations shown. Thermometers shall have either 9 inch long scales or 3.5 inch diameter dials, with insertion,

immersion, or averaging elements. Provide matching thermowells for pipe-mounted installations. Select scale ranges suitable for the intended service, with the normal operating temperature near the scale's midpoint. The thermometer's accuracy shall be plus or minus 2 percent of the scale range.

2.6.2 Pressure Gauges for Piping Systems

Provide pipe-mounted pressure gauges at the locations shown. Gauges shall conform to ASME B40.100 and have a 4-inch diameter dial and shutoff cock. Provide gauges in steam piping with a pressure snubber pigtail fitting. Select scale ranges suitable for the intended service, with the normal operating pressure near the scale's midpoint. The gauge's accuracy shall be plus or minus 2 percent of the scale range.

2.6.3 Pressure Gauges for Pneumatic Controls

Provide a pressure gauge at each pneumatic control input and output. Gauges shall have a 2-inch diameter face and a 0 to 30 psi scale with 1 psi graduations.

2.7 PNEUMATIC POWER SUPPLY AND TUBING

2.7.1 Air Compressors

Air compressors for pneumatic control systems shall be the tank-mounted, electric motor driven, air cooled, reciprocating type with integral single motor and compressor, tank, controller, alternator switch, pressure switch, belt guards, pressure relief valve, and automatic moisture drain valve. Compressor piston speeds shall not exceed 450 fpm. Provide compressors with a dry-type combination intake air filter and silencer with baked enamel steel housing. The filter shall be 99 percent efficient at 10 microns. The pressure switch shall start the compressor at 70 psig and stop the compressor at 90 psig. The relief valve shall be set for 10 to 25 psig above the control switch cut-off pressure. Provide compressor capacity suitable for not more than a 33 percent run time, at full system control load. Compressors shall have a maintaining type starter, and shall automatically restart after a power outage. Motors 0.5 hp and larger shall be three-phase.

2.7.1.1 Compressed Air Tank

Provide a steel tank constructed and labeled in agreement with ASME BPVC for 125 psig maximum working pressure. Size the tank for the compressor run time specified above. Provide drain valve and piping routing the drainage to a floor sink or other safe and visible drainage location.

2.7.2 Compressed Air Discharge Filters

Provide air compressors with a dry type discharge filter, 99 percent efficient at removing oil and solid particles at 0.03 microns, with baked enamel steel housing and manual drain valve. Provide visual indicator to show when the filter element should be changed.

2.7.3 Air Pressure-Reducing Stations

Provide air compressors with a pressure-reducing valve (PRV) with a field adjustable range of 0 to 50 psig discharge pressure, at an inlet pressure of 70 to 90 psig. Provide a factory-set pressure relief valve downstream

of the PRV to relieve over-pressure. Provide a pressure gage upstream of the PRV with range of 0 to 100 psig and downstream of the PRV with range of 0 to 30 psig. For two-pressure control systems, provide an additional PRV and downstream pressure gage.

2.7.4 In-line Filters

Provide a disposable type in-line filter in the incoming pneumatic main at each pneumatic control panel. The filter shall be capable of eliminating 99.99 percent of all liquid or solid contaminants 0.1 micron or larger. Provide the filter with fittings that allow easy removal/replacement.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Perform the installation under the supervision of competent technicians regularly employed in the installation of DDC systems.

3.1.1 BACnet Naming and Addressing

Coordinate with the BAS Owner and provide unique naming and addressing for BACnet networks and devices.

a. MAC Address

Every BACnet device shall have an assigned and documented MAC Address unique to its network. For Ethernet networks, document the MAC Address assigned at its creation. For ARCNET or MS/TP, assign from 00 to 64.

b. Network Numbering

Assign unique numbers to each new network installed on the BACnet internetwork. Provide ability for changing the network number; either by device switches, network computer, or field operator interface. The BACnet internetwork (all possible connected networks) can contain up to 65,534 possible unique networks.

c. Device Object Identifier Property Number

Assign unique Device "Object_Identifier" property numbers or device instances for each device on the BACnet internetwork. Provide for future modification of the device instance number; either by device switches, network computer, or field interface. BACnet allows up to 4,194,302 possible unique devices per internetwork.

d. Device Object Name Property Text

The Device Object Name property field shall support 32 minimum printable characters. Assign unique Device "Object_Name" property names with plain-English descriptive names for each device For example, the Device Object Name that for the device controlling the chiller plant at Building 3408 would be:

Device Object_Name = CW System B3408

A Device Object Name for a VAV box controller might be:

Device Object Name = VAV BOX25

e. Object Name Property Text (Other than Device Objects)

The Object Name property field shall support 32 minimum printable characters. Assign Object Name properties with plain-English names descriptive of the application. Examples include "Zone 1 Temperature" and "Fan Start/Stop".

f. Object Identifier Property Number (Other than Device Objects)

Assign Object Identifier property numbers according to design drawings or tables if provided. If not provided, Object Identifier property numbers may be assigned at the Contractor's discretion but must be approved by the Government. In this case they must be documented and unique for like object types within the device.

- 3.1.2 Minimum BACnet Object Requirements
 - a. Use of Standard BACnet Objects

For the following points and parameters, use standard BACnet objects, where all relevant object properties can be read using BACnet's Read Property Service, and all relevant object properties can be modified using BACnet's Write Property Service: all device physical inputs and outputs, all set points, all PID tuning parameters, all calculated pressures, flow rates, and consumption values, all alarms, all trends, all schedules, and all equipment and lighting circuit operating status.

b. BACnet Object Description Property

The Object Description property shall support 32 minimum printable characters. For each object, complete the description property field using a brief, narrative, plain English description specific to the object and project application. For example: "HW Pump 1 Proof." Document compliance, length restrictions, and whether the description is writeable in the device PICS.

c. Analog Input, Output, and Value Objects

Support and provide Description and/or Device_Type text strings matching signal type and engineering units shown on the points list.

d. Binary Input, Output, and Value Objects

Support and provide Inactive_Text and Active_Text property descriptions matching conditions shown on the points list.

e. Calendar Object

For devices with scheduling capability, provide at least one Calendar Object with ten-entry capacity. All operators may view Calendar Objects; authorized operators may make modifications from a workstation. Enable the writeable Date List property and support all calendar entry data types.

f. Schedule Object

Use Schedule Objects for all building system scheduling. All operators may view schedule entries; authorized operators may modify schedules from a workstation.

g. Loop Object or Equal

Use Loop Objects or equivalent BACnet objects in each applicable field device for PID control. Regardless of program method or object used, allow authorized operators to adjust the Update Interval, Setpoint, Proportional Constant, Integral Constant, and Derivative Constant using BACnet read/write services.

- 3.1.3 Minimum BACnet Service Requirements
 - a. Command Priorities

Use commandable BACnet objects to control machinery and systems, providing the priority levels listed below. If the sequence of operation requires a different priority, obtain approval from the Contracting Officer.

Priority Level	Application
1	Manual-Life Safety
2	Automatic-Life Safety
3	(User Defined)
4	(User Defined)
5	Critical Equipment Control
6	Minimum On/Off
7	(User Defined)
8	Manual Operator
9	(User Defined)
10	(User Defined)
11	Load Shedding
12	(User Defined)
13	(User Defined)
14	(User Defined)
15	(User Defined)
16	(User Defined)

- b. Alarming
 - (1) Alarm Priorities Coordinate alarm and event notification with the BAS Owner.
 - (2) Notification Class Enable writeable Priority, Ack Required, and Recipient List properties of Notification Class objects.
 - (3) Event Notification Message Texts Use condition specific narrative text and numerical references for alarm and event notification.
- c. Updating Displayed Property Values

Allow workstations to display property values at discrete polled intervals, or based on receipt of confirmed and unconfirmed Change of Value notifications. The COV increment shall be adjustable by an operator using BACnet services, and polled intervals shall be adjustable at the operator workstation. Obtain Government approval before connecting new networks with existing networks. Network numbers and device instance numbers shall remain unique when joining networks. Do not change existing network addressing without Government approval. See also "BACnet Naming and Addressing".

3.1.5 BACnet Routers, Bridges, and Switches

Provide the quantity of BACnet routers, bridges, and switches necessary for communications shown on the BACnet Communication Architecture schematic. Provide BACnet routers with BACnet Broadcast Message Device (BBMD) capability on each BACnet internetwork communicating across an IP network. Configure each BACnet device and bridge, router, or switch to communicate on its network segment.

3.1.6 Wiring Criteria

- a. Run circuits operating at more than 100 volts in rigid or flexible conduit, metallic tubing, covered metal raceways, or armored cable.
- b. Do not run binary control circuit wiring in the same conduit as power wiring over 100 volts. Where analog signal wiring requires conduit, do not run in the same conduit with AC power circuits or control circuits operating at more than 100 volts.
- c. Provide circuit and wiring protection required by NFPA 70.
- d. Run all wiring located inside mechanical rooms in conduit.
- e. Do not bury aluminum-sheathed cable or aluminum conduit in concrete.
- f. Input/output identification: Permanently label each field-installed wire, cable, and pneumatic tube at each end with descriptive text using a commercial wire marking system that fully encircles the wire, cable, or tube. Locate the markers within 2 inches of each termination. Match the names and I/O number to the project's point list. Similarly label all power wiring serving control devices, including the word "power" in the label. Number each pneumatic tube every six feet. Label all terminal blocks with alpha/numeric labels. All wiring and the wiring methods shall be in accordance with UL 508A.
- g. For controller power, provide new 120 VAC circuits, with ground. Provide each circuit with a dedicated breaker, and run wiring in its own conduit, separate from any control wiring. Connect the controller's ground wire to the electrical panel ground; conduit grounds are not acceptable.
- h. Surge Protection: Install surge protection according to manufacturer's instructions. Multiple controllers fed from a common power supply may be protected by a common surge protector, properly sized for the total connected devices.
- i. Grounding: Ground controllers and cabinets to a good earth ground as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Conduit grounding is not acceptable; all grounding shall have a direct path to the building earth ground. Ground sensor drain wire shields at the controller end.

- j. The Contractor shall be responsible for correcting all associated ground loop problems.
- k. Run wiring in panel enclosures in covered wire track.

3.1.7 Accessibility

Install all equipment so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install digital controllers, data ports, and concealed actuators, valves, dampers, and like equipment in locations freely accessible through access doors.

3.1.8 Digital Controllers

- a. Install as stand alone control devices (see definitions).
- b. Locate control cabinets at the locations shown on the drawings. If not shown on the drawings, install in the most accessible space, close to the controlled equipment.

3.1.9 Hand-Off-Auto Switches

Wire safety controls such as smoke detectors and freeze protection thermostats to protect the equipment during both hand and auto operation.

3.1.10 Temperature Sensors

Install temperature sensors in locations that are accessible and provide a good representation of sensed media. Installations in dead spaces are not acceptable. Calibrate sensors according to manufacturer's instructions. Do not use sensors designed for one application in a different application.

3.1.10.1 Room Temperature Sensors

Mount the sensors on interior walls to sense the average room temperature at the locations indicated. Avoid locations near heat sources such as copy machines or locations by supply air outlet drafts. Mount the center of the sensor 54 inches above the floor to meet ADA requirements.

3.1.10.2 Duct Temperature Sensors

- a. Probe Type: Provide a gasket between the sensor housing and the duct wall. Seal the duct penetration air tight. Seal the duct insulation penetration vapor tight.
- b. Averaging Type (and coil freeze protection thermostats): Weave the capillary tube sensing element in a serpentine fashion perpendicular to the flow, across the duct or air handler cross-section, using durable non-metal supports. Prevent contact between the capillary and the duct or air handler internals. Provide a duct access door at the sensor location. The access door shall be hinged on the side, factory insulated, have cam type locks, and be as large as the duct will permit, maximum 18 by 18 inches. For sensors inside air handlers, the sensors shall be fully accessible through the air handler's access doors without removing any of the air handler's internals.

3.1.10.3 Immersion Temperature Sensors

Provide thermowells for sensors measuring piping, tank, or pressure vessel temperatures. Locate wells to sense continuous flow conditions. Do not install wells using extension couplings. Where piping diameters are smaller than the length of the wells, provide wells in piping at elbows to sense flow across entire area of well. Wells shall not restrict flow area to less than 70 percent of pipe area. Increase piping size as required to avoid restriction. Provide thermal conductivity material within the well to fully coat the inserted sensor.

3.1.10.4 Outside Air Temperature Sensors

Provide outside air temperature sensors in weatherproof enclosures on the north side of the building, away from exhaust hoods and other areas that may affect the reading. Provide a shield to shade the sensor from direct sunlight.

3.1.11 Energy Meters

Locate energy meters as indicated. Connect each meter output to the DDC system, to measure both instantaneous and accumulated energy usage.

3.1.12 Damper Actuators

Where possible, mount actuators outside the air stream in accessible areas.

3.1.13 Thermometers and Gages

Mount devices to allow reading while standing on the floor or ground, as applicable.

3.1.14 Pressure Sensors

Locate pressure sensors as indicated.

3.1.15 Component Identification Labeling

Using an electronic hand-held label maker with white tape and bold black block lettering, provide an identification label on the exterior of each new control panel, control device, actuator, and sensor. Also provide labels on the exterior of each new control actuator indicating the (full) open and (full) closed positions. For labels located outdoors, use exterior grade label tape, and provide labels on both the inside and outside of the panel door or device cover. Acceptable alternatives are white plastic labels with engraved bold black block lettering permanently attached to the control panel, control device, actuator, and sensor. Have the labels and wording approved by the BAS Owner prior to installation.

3.1.16 Network and Telephone Communication Lines

When telephone lines or network connections by the Government are required, provide the Contracting Officer at least 60 days advance notice of need.

3.2 TEST AND BALANCE SUPPORT

The controls contractor shall coordinate with and provide on-site support to the test and balance (TAB) personnel specified under Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING. This support shall include:

- a. On-site operation and manipulation of control systems during the testing and balancing.
- b. Control setpoint adjustments for balancing all relevant mechanical systems, including VAV boxes.
- c. Tuning control loops with setpoints and adjustments determined by TAB personnel.
- 3.3 CONTROLS SYSTEM OPERATORS MANUALS

Provide two electronic and printed copies of a Controls System Operators Manual. The manual shall be specific to the project, written to actual project conditions, and provide a complete and concise depiction of the installed work. Provide information in detail to clearly explain all operation requirements for the control system.

Provide with each manual: CDs of the project's control system drawings, control programs, data bases, graphics, and all items listed below. Include gateway back-up data and configuration tools where applicable. Provide CDs in jewel case with printed and dated project-specific labels on both the CD and the case. For text and drawings, use Adobe Acrobat or MS Office file types. When approved by the Government, AutoCAD and Visio files are allowed. Give files descriptive English names and organize in folders.

Provide printed manuals in sturdy 3-ring binders with a title sheet on the outside of each binder indicating the project title, project location, contract number, and the controls contractor name, address, and telephone number. Each binder shall include a table of contents and tabbed dividers, with all material neatly organized. Manuals shall include the following:

- a. A copy of the as-built control system (shop) drawings set, with all items specified under the paragraph "Submittals." Indicate all field changes and modifications.
- b. A copy of the project's mechanical design drawings, including any official modifications and revisions.
- c. A copy of the project's approved Product Data submittals provided under the paragraph "Submittals."
- d. A copy of the project's approved Performance Verification Testing Plan and Report.
- e. A copy of the project's approved final TAB Report.
- f. Printouts of all control system programs, including controller setup pages if used. Include plain-English narratives of application programs, flowcharts, and source code.
- g. Printouts of all physical input and output object properties, including tuning values, alarm limits, calibration factors, and set points.
- h. A table entitled "AC Power Table" listing the electrical power source for each controller. Include the building electrical panel number, panel location, and circuit breaker number.

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- i. The DDC manufacturer's hardware and software manuals in both print and CD format with printed project-specific labels. Include installation and technical manuals for all controller hardware, operator manuals for all controllers, programming manuals for all controllers, operator manuals for all workstation software, installation and technical manuals for the workstation and notebook, and programming manuals for the workstation and notebook software.
- j. A list of qualified control system service organizations for the work provided under this contract. Include their addresses and telephone numbers.
- k. A written statement entitled "Technical Support" stating the control system manufacturer or authorized representative will provide toll-free telephone technical support at no additional cost to the Government for a minimum of two years from project acceptance, will be furnished by experienced service technicians, and will be available during normal weekday working hours. Include the toll-free technical support telephone number.
- A written statement entitled "Software Upgrades" stating software and firmware patches and updates will be provided upon request at no additional cost to the Government for a minimum of two years from contract acceptance. Include a table of all DDC system software and firmware provided under this contract, listing the original release dates, version numbers, part numbers, and serial numbers.
- 3.4 PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION TESTING (PVT)
- 3.4.1 General

The PVT shall demonstrate compliance of the control system work with the contract requirements. The PVT shall be performed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Government. If the project is phased, provide separate testing for each phase. A Pre-PVT meeting to review the Pre-PVT Checklist is required to coordinate all aspects of the PVT and shall include the Contractor's QA representative, the Contractor's PVT administrator, the Contracting Officer's representative, and the BAS Owner.

3.4.2 Performance Verification Testing Plan

Submit a detailed PVT Plan of the proposed testing for Government approval. Develop the PVT Plan specifically for the control system in this contract. The PVT Plan shall be an clear list of test items arranged in a logical sequence. Include the intended test procedure, the expected response, and the pass/fail criteria for every component tested.

The plan shall clearly describe how each item is tested, indicate where assisting personnel are required (like the mechanical contractor), and include what procedures are used to simulate conditions. Include a separate column for each checked item and extra space for comments. Where sequences of operations are checked, insert each corresponding routine from the project's sequence of operation. For each test area, include signature and date lines for the Contractor's PVT administrator, the Contractor's QA representative, the Contracting Officer's representative, and the BAS Owner to acknowledge successful completion. The BAS Owner can provide sample PVT forms and procedures upon request. 3.4.3 PVT Sample Size

Test all central plant equipment and primary air handling unit controllers unless otherwise directed. Twenty percent sample testing is allowed for identical controllers typical of terminal control like VAV boxes and fan coil units. The Government may require testing of like controllers beyond a statistical sample if sample controllers require retesting or do not have consistent results.

The Government may witness all testing, or random samples of PVT items. When only random samples are witnessed, the Government may choose which ones.

3.4.4 Pre-Performance Verification Testing Checklist

Submit the following as a list with items checked off once verified. Provide a detailed explanation for any items that are not completed or verified.

- a. Verify all required mechanical installation work is successfully completed, and all HVAC equipment is working correctly (or will be by the time the PVT is conducted).
- b. Verify HVAC motors operate below full-load amperage ratings.
- c. Verify all required control system components, wiring, and accessories are installed.
- d. Verify the installed control system architecture matches approved drawings.
- e. Verify all control circuits operate at the proper voltage and are free from grounds or faults.
- f. Verify all required surge protection is installed.
- g. Verify the A/C Power Table specified in "CONTROLS SYSTEM OPERATORS MANUALS" is accurate.
- h. Verify all DDC network communications function properly, including uploading and downloading programming changes.
- i. Using the BACnet protocol analyzer (if provided or required in this specification), verify communications are error free.
- j. Verify each digital controller's programming is backed up.
- k. Verify all wiring, components, and panels are properly labeled.
- 1. Verify all required points are programmed into devices.
- m. Verify all TAB work affecting controls is complete.
- Nerify all valve and actuator zero and span adjustments are set properly.
- o. Verify all sensor readings are accurate and calibrated.
- p. Verify each control valve and actuator goes to normal position upon

loss of power.

- q. Verify all control loops are tuned for smooth and stable operation. View trend data where applicable.
- r. Verify each controller works properly in stand-alone mode.
- s. Verify all safety controls and devices function properly, including freeze protection and interfaces with building fire alarm systems.
- t. Verify all electrical interlocks work properly.
- u. Verify all workstations, notebooks and maintenance personnel interface tools are delivered, all system and database software is installed, and graphic pages are created for each workstation and notebook.
- v. Verify the as-built (shop) control drawings are completed.
- 3.4.5 Conducting Performance Verification Testing
 - a. Conduct Government-witnessed PVT after approval of the PVT Plan and the completed Pre-PVT Checklist. Notify the Contracting Officer of the planned PVT at least 15 days prior to testing. Provide an estimated time table required to perform the testing. Furnish personnel, equipment, instrumentation, and supplies necessary to perform all aspects of the PVT. Ensure that testing personnel are regularly employed in the testing and calibration of DDC systems. Using the project's as-built control system (shop) drawings, the project's mechanical design drawings, the approved Pre-PVT Checklist, and the approved PVT Plan, conduct the PVT.
 - b. During testing, identify any items that do not meet the contract requirements and if time permits, conduct immediate repairs and re-test. Otherwise, deficiencies shall be investigated, corrected, and re-tested later. Document each deficiency and corrective action taken.
 - c. If re-testing is required, follow the procedures for the initial PVT. The Government may require re-testing of any control system components affected by the original failed test.
- 3.4.6 Controller Capability and Labeling

Test the following for each controller:

- a. Memory: Demonstrate that programmed data, parameters, and trend/ alarm history collected during normal operation is not lost during power failure.
- b. Direct Connect Interface: Demonstrate the ability to connect directly to each type of digital controller with a portable electronic device like a notebook computer or PDA. Show that maintenance personnel interface tools perform as specified in the manufacturer's technical literature.
- c. Stand Alone Ability: Demonstrate controllers provide stable and reliable stand-alone operation using default values or other method for values normally read over the network.
- d. Wiring and AC Power: Demonstrate the ability to disconnect any

controller safely from its power source using the AC Power Table. Demonstrate the ability to match wiring labels easily with the control drawings. Demonstrate the ability to locate a controller's location using the BACnet Communication Architecture Schematic and floor plans.

- e. Nameplates and Tags: Show the nameplates and tags are accurate and permanently attached to control panel doors, devices, sensors, and actuators.
- 3.4.7 Workstation and Software Operation

For every user workstation or notebook provided:

- a. Show points lists agree with naming conventions.
- b. Show that graphics are complete.
- c. Show the UPS operates as specified.
- 3.4.8 BACnet Communications and Interoperability Areas

Demonstrate proper interoperability of data sharing, alarm and event management, trending, scheduling, and device and network management. If available or required in this specification, use a BACnet protocol analyzer to assist with identifying devices, viewing network traffic, and verifying interoperability. These requirements must be met even if there is only one manufacturer of equipment installed. Testing includes the following:

- a. Data Presentation: On each BACnet Operator Workstation, demonstrate graphic display capabilities.
- b. Reading of Any Property: Demonstrate the ability to read and display any used readable object property of any device on the network.
- c. Setpoint and Parameter Modifications: Show the ability to modify all setpoints and tuning parameters in the sequence of control or listed on project schedules. Modifications are made with BACnet messages and write services initiated by an operator using workstation graphics, or by completing a field in a menu with instructional text.
- d. Peer-to-Peer Data Exchange: Show all BACnet devices are installed and configured to perform BACnet read/write services directly (without the need for operator or workstation intervention), to implement the project sequence of operation, and to share global data.
- e. Alarm and Event Management: Show that alarms/events are installed and prioritized according to the BAS Owner. Demonstrate time delays and other logic is set up to avoid nuisance tripping, e.g., no status alarms during unoccupied times or high supply air during cold morning start-up. Show that operators with sufficient privilege can read and write alarm/event parameters for all standard BACnet event types. Show that operators with sufficient privilege can change routing (BACnet notification classes) for each alarm/event including the destination, priority, day of week, time of day, and the type of transition involved (TO-OFF NORMAL, TO-NORMAL, etc.).
- f. Schedule Lists: Show that schedules are configured for start/stop, mode change, occupant overrides, and night setback as defined in the sequence of operations.

- g. Schedule Display and Modification: Show the ability to display any schedule with start and stop times for the calendar year. Show that all calendar entries and schedules are modifiable from any connected workstation by an operator with sufficient privilege.
- h. Archival Storage of Data: Show that data archiving is handled by the operator workstation/server, and local trend archiving and display is accomplished with BACnet Trend Log objects.
- i. Modification of Trend Log Object Parameters: Show that an operator with sufficient privilege can change the logged data points, sampling rate, and trend duration.
- j. Device and Network Management: Show the following capabilities:
 - (1) Display of Device Status Information
 - (2) Display of BACnet Object Information
 - (3) Silencing Devices that are Transmitting Erroneous Data
 - (4) Time Synchronization
 - (5) Remote Device Reinitialization
 - (6) Backup and Restore Device Programming and Master Database(s)
 - (7) Configuration Management of Half-Routers, Routers and BBMDs
- 3.4.9 Execution of Sequence of Operation

Demonstrate that the HVAC system operates properly through the complete sequence of operation. Use read/write property services to globally read and modify parameters over the internetwork.

3.4.10 Control Loop Stability and Accuracy

For all control loops tested, give the Government trend graphs of the control variable over time, demonstrating that the control loop responds to a 20 percent sudden change of the control variable set point without excessive overshoot and undershoot. If the process does not allow a 20 percent set point change, use the largest change possible. Show that once the new set point is reached, it is stable and maintained. Control loop trend data shall be in real-time with the time between data points 30 seconds or less.

3.4.11 Performance Verification Testing Report

Upon successful completion of the PVT, submit a PVT Report to the Government and prior to the Government taking use and possession of the facility. Do not submit the report until all problems are corrected and successfully re-tested. The report shall include the annotated PVT Plan used during the PVT. Where problems were identified, explain each problem and the corrective action taken. Include a written certification that the installation and testing of the control system is complete and meets all of the contract's requirements.

3.5 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Provide a qualified instructor (or instructors) with two years minimum field experience with the installation and programming of similar BACnet DDC systems. Orient training to the specific systems installed. Coordinate training times with the Contracting Officer and BAS Owner after receiving approval of the training course documentation. Training shall take place at the job site and/or a nearby Government-furnished location. A training day shall occur during normal working hours, last no longer than 8 hours and include a one-hour break for lunch and two additional 15-minute breaks. The project's approved Controls System Operators Manual shall be used as the training text. The Contractor shall ensure the manuals are submitted, approved, and available to hand out to the trainees before the start of training.

3.5.1 Training Documentation

Submit training documentation for review 30 days minimum before training. Documentation shall include an agenda for each training day, objectives, a synopses of each lesson, and the instructor's background and qualifications. The training documentation can be submitted at the same time as the project's Controls System Operators Manual.

3.5.2 Phase I Training - Fundamentals

The Phase I training session shall last one day and be conducted in a classroom environment with complete audio-visual aids provided by the contractor. Provide each trainee a printed 8.5 by 11 inch hard-copy of all visual aids used. Upon completion of the Phase I Training, each trainee should fully understand the project's DDC system fundamentals. The training session shall include the following:

- a. BACnet fundamentals (objects, services, addressing) and how/where they are used on this project
- b. This project's list of control system components
- c. This project's list of points and objects
- d. This project's device and network communication architecture
- e. This project's sequences of control, and:
- f. Alarm capabilities
- g. Trending capabilities
- h. Troubleshooting communication errors
- i. Troubleshooting hardware errors
- 3.5.3 Phase II Training Operation

Provide Phase II Training shortly after completing Phase I Training. The Phase II training session shall last one day and be conducted at the DDC system workstation, at a notebook computer connected to the DDC system in the field, and at other site locations as necessary. Upon completion of the Phase II Training, each trainee should fully understand the project's DDC system operation. The training session shall include the following:

- a. A walk-through tour of the mechanical system and the installed DDC components (controllers, valves, dampers, surge protection, switches, thermostats, sensors, etc.)
- b. A discussion of the components and functions at each DDC panel
- c. Logging-in and navigating at each operator interface type
- d. Using each operator interface to find, read, and write to specific controllers and objects
- e. Modifying and downloading control program changes
- f. Modifying setpoints
- g. Creating, editing, and viewing trends
- h. Creating, editing, and viewing alarms
- i. Creating, editing, and viewing operating schedules and schedule objects
- j. Backing-up and restoring programming and data bases
- k. Modifying graphic text, backgrounds, dynamic data displays, and links to other graphics
- 1. Creating new graphics and adding new dynamic data displays and links
- m. Alarm and Event management
- n. Adding and removing network devices

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 11 25

FACILITY GAS PIPING 11/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION (AGA)

AGA XR0603 (2006) AGA Plastic Pipe Manual for Gas Service

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z21.45 (1995) Flexible Connectors of Other Than

All-Metal Construction for Gas Appliances

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (API)

API 570	(1998; Addendum 1 2000, Addendum 2 2001, Addendum 3 2003, Addendum 4 2006) Piping Inspection Code
API RP 1110	(2007) Pressure Testing of Liquid Petroleum Pipelines
API RP 2003	(2008) Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents
API RP 2009	(2002; R 2007) Safe Welding, Cutting, and Hot Work Practices in the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industries
API Std 598	(2009) Valve Inspecting and Testing
API Std 607	(2005; Errata 2008) Fire Test for Soft-Seated Quarter-Turn Valves
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVI	IL ENGINEERS (ASCE)
ASCE 25	(2008) Standard for Earthquake-Activated Automatic Gas Shutoff Devices
	2)

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME A13.1	(2007) Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems
ASME B1.20.1	(1983; R 2006) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)

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ASME	B16.11	(2009) Forged Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded
ASME	B16.21	(2005) Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges
ASME	B16.3	(2006) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME	B16.33	(2002; R 2007) Manually Operated Metallic Gas Valves for Use in Gas Piping Systems Up to 125 psi, Sizes NPS 1/2 - NPS 2
ASME	B16.39	(2009) Standard for Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions; Classes 150, 250, and 300
ASME	B16.5	(2009) Standard for Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24
ASME	B16.9	(2007) Standard for Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
ASME	B31.9	(2008) Building Services Piping
ASME	B40.100	(2005) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments
ASME	BPVC SEC IX	(2007; Addenda 2008) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; Section IX, Welding and Brazing Qualifications
ASME	BPVC SEC VIII D1	(2007; Addenda 2008) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; Section VIII, Pressure Vessels Division 1 - Basic Coverage
	ASTM INTERNATIONAL (AST	4)
ASTM	01.01	(2009) Steel - Piping, Tubing, Fittings
ASTM	A 513	(2008a) Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon and Alloy Steel Mechanical Tubing
ASTM	A 53/A 53M	(2007) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM	B 210	(2004) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes
ASTM	B 241/B 241M	(2002) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Seamless Pipe and Seamless Extruded Tube
ASTM	B 280	(2008) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service

ASTM B 88 (2003) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube

CANADIAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION (CSA)

- CSA 3.11-CAN/CGA (1988; R 2003) Lever Operated Pressure Lubricated Plug Type Gas Shut-Off Valves
- CSA CGA 3.16-M88 (1988; R 2003) Lever Operated Non-Lubricated Gas Shut-Off Valves

CSA AMERICA, INC. (CSA/AM)

- CSA/AM Z21.15 (2009) Manually Operated Gas Valves for Appliances, Appliance Connector Valves and Hose End Valves
- CSA/AM Z21.21 (2005) Automatic Valves for Gas Appliances
- CSA/AM Z21.24 (2006; Addenda A 2009) Connectors for Gas Appliances
- CSA/AM Z21.41 (2003; A 2005; Errata 2007) Quick-Disconnect Devices for Use with Gas Fuel Appliances
- CSA/AM Z21.69 (2009) Connectors for Movable Gas Appliances

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

- MSS SP-25 (2008) Standard Marking System for Valves, Fittings, Flanges and Unions
- MSS SP-58 (2002) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture
- MSS SP-69 (2003; R 2004) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Selection and Application

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 54	(2008) National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 58	(2007; Amendment 1 2007; Amendment 2 2007; Amendment 3 2007; Amendment 4 2008) Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL Gas&Oil Dir (2009) Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases Equipment Directory

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The gas piping system includes natural gas piping and appurtenances from point of connection with supply system, as indicated, to gas operated equipment within the facility. Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA, in three separate packages. Section 23 03 00.00 20 BASIC MECHANCIAL MATERIALS AND METHODS applies to this section, with additions and modifications specified herein. Provide cathodically protected insulating joints connecting aboveground piping from the meter to the building, with lightning arrestors or zinc grounding cells conforming to API RP 2003, installed where indicated.

1.2.1 Gas Facility System and Equipment Operation

Include shop drawings showing piping layout, locations of system valves, gas line markers and cathodic protection system; step-by-step procedures for system start up, operation and shutdown (index system components and equipment to the system drawings); isolation procedures including valve operation to shutdown or isolate each section of the system (index valves to the system maps and provide separate procedures for normal operation and emergency shutdown if required to be different). Submit Data package No. 4.

1.2.2 Gas Facility System Maintenance

Include maintenance procedures and frequency for system and equipment; identification of pipe materials and manufacturer by locations, pipe repair procedures, and jointing procedures at transitions to other piping material or material from a different manufacturer. Submit Data Package No.4.

1.2.3 Gas Facility Equipment Maintenance

Include identification of valves, shut-offs, disconnects, and other equipment by materials, manufacturer, vendor identification and location; maintenance procedures and recommended tool kits for valves and equipment; recommended repair methods (i.e., field repair, factory repair, or replacement) for each valve and piece of equipment; and preventive maintenance procedures, possible failure modes and troubleshooting guide. Submit Data Package No. 3.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Gas Piping System

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe and Fittings Gas equipment connectors Gas Piping System Pipe Coating Materials and application procedures Pressure regulators Risers Transition fittings Valves Valve box Warning and identification tape

SD-06 Test Reports

Testing; G Pressure Tests; G Pressure Tests for Liquified Petroleum Gas; G Test With Gas; G

SD-07 Certificates

Welders procedures and qualifications; G assigned number, letter, or symbol; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

PE pipe and fittings pipe coating materials and application procedures

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Gas facility system and equipment operation Gas facility system maintenance Gas facility equipment maintenance

Data packages, as specified.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions for approval for compression-type mechanical joints used in joining dissimilar materials and for insulating joints. Mark all valves, flanges and fittings in accordance with MSS SP-25.

1.4.1 Welding Qualifications

a. Weld piping in accordance with qualified procedures using performance qualified welders and welding operators in accordance with API RP 2009, ASME BPVC SEC IX, and ASME B31.9. Welding procedures qualified by others, and welders and welding operators qualified by another employer may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.9. Notify the Contracting Officer at least 24 hours in advance of tests, and perform at the work site if practicable.

b. Submit a certified copy of welders procedures and qualifications metal and PE in conformance with ASME B31.9 for each welder and welding operator. Submit the assigned number, letter, or symbol that will be used in identifying the work of each welder to the Contracting Officer.

1.4.2 Jointing Thermoplastic and Fiberglass Piping

Perform all jointing of piping using qualified joiners and qualified procedures in accordance with AGA XR0603. Furnish the Contracting Officer with a copy of qualified procedures and list of and identification symbols of qualified joiners. Submit manufacturer's installation instructions and

manufacturer's visual joint appearance chart, including all PE pipe and fittings.

1.4.3 Shop Drawings

Submit drawings for complete Gas Piping System, within 30 days of contract award, showing location, size and all branches of pipeline; location of all required shutoff valves; and instructions necessary for the installation of gas equipment connectors and supports. Include LP storage tank, pad, and mounting details.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Handle, transport, and store plastic pipe and fittings carefully. Plug or cap pipe and fittings ends during transportation or storage to minimize dirt and moisture entry. Do not subject piping to abrasion or concentrated external loads. Discard PE pipe sections and fittings that have been damaged.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Provide materials and equipment which are the standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of the products and that essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening. Asbestos or products containing asbestos are not allowed. Submit catalog data and installation instructions for pipe, valves, all related system components, pipe coating materials and application procedures. Conform to NFPA 54 NFPA 58 and with requirements specified herein. Provide supply piping to appliances or equipment at least as large as the inlets thereof.

2.2 GAS PIPING SYSTEM AND FITTINGS

2.2.1 Steel Pipe, Joints, and Fittings

a. Pipe: Black carbon steel in accordance with ASTM A 53/A 53M, Schedule 40, threaded ends for sizes 2 inches and smaller; otherwise, plain end beveled for butt welding.

b. Threaded Fittings: ASME B16.3, black malleable iron.

c. Socket-Welding Fittings: ASME B16.11, forged steel.

d. Butt-Welding Fittings: ASME B16.9, with backing rings of compatible material.

e. Unions: ASME B16.39, black malleable iron.

f. Flanges and Flanged Fittings: ASME B16.5 steel flanges or convoluted steel flanges conforming to ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1, with flange faces having integral grooves of rectangular cross sections which afford containment for self-energizing gasket material.

2.2.2 Aluminum Alloy Pipe and Tubing, Joints, and Fittings

Provide aluminum alloy pipe conforming to ASTM B 241/B 241M, except that alloy 5456 is not allowed. Mark the ends of each length of pipe indicating

it conforms to NFPA 54 NFPA 58. Thread, flange, braze, or weld pipe joints. Provide aluminum alloy tubing conforming to ASTM B 210, Type A or B, or ASTM B 241/B 241M, Type A or equivalent, with joints made up with gas tubing fittings recommended by the tubing manufacturer.

2.2.3 Copper Tubing, Joints and Fittings

Provide copper tubing conforming to ASTM B 88, Type K or L, or ASTM B 280, with tubing joints made up with tubing fittings recommended by the tubing manufacturer. Provide copper and copper alloy press fittings, with sealing elements of Hydrogenated Nitrile Butadiene Rubber (HNBR), factory installed, or an alternative supplied by the fitting manufacturer.

2.2.4 Steel Tubing, Joints and Fittings

Provide steel tubing conforming to ASTM 01.01, and ASTM A 513, with tubing joints made up with gas tubing fittings recommended by the tubing manufacturer.

2.2.5 Sealants for Steel Pipe Threaded Joints

Provide joint sealing compound as listed in UL Gas&Oil Dir, Class 20 or less. For taping, use tetrafluoroethlene tape conforming to UL Gas&Oil Dir.

2.2.6 Warning and Identification

Provide pipe flow markings, warning and identification tape, and metal tags as required.

2.2.7 Flange Gaskets

Provide gaskets of nonasbestos compressed material in accordance with ASME B16.21, 1/16 inch thickness, full face or self-centering flat ring type, containing aramid fibers bonded with styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) or nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR) suitable for a maximum 600 degree F service, to be used for hydrocarbon service.

2.2.8 Pipe Threads

Provide pipe threads conforming to ASME B1.20.1.

2.2.9 Escutcheons

Provide chromium-plated steel or chromium-plated brass escutcheons, either one piece or split pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or set screw.

2.2.10 Gas Transition Fittings

a. Provide steel to plastic (PE) designed for steel-to-plastic with tapping tee or sleeve conforming to AGA XR0603 requirements for transitions fittings.. Coat or wrap exposed steel pipe with heavy plastic coating.

b. Plastic to Plastic: Manufacturer's standard bolt-on (PVC to PE) plastic tapping saddle tee, UL listed for gas service, rated for 100 psig, and O-ring seals.

c. Provide lever operated pressure lubricated plug type gas shut-off

valve conforming to CSA 3.11-CAN/CGAor lever operated non-lubricated gas shut-off valves conforming to CSA CGA 3.16-M88

2.2.11 Insulating Pipe Joints

2.2.11.1 Insulating Joint Material

Provide insulating joint material between flanged or threaded metallic pipe systems where shown to control galvanic or electrical action.

2.2.11.2 Threaded Pipe Joints

Provide threaded pipe joints of steel body nut type dielectric unions with insulating gaskets.

2.2.11.3 Flanged Pipe Joints

Provide joints for flanged pipe consisting of full face sandwich-type flange insulating gasket of the dielectric type, insulating sleeves for flange bolts, and insulating washers for flange nuts.

2.2.12 Flexible Connectors

a. Provide flexible connectors for connecting gas utilization equipment to building gas piping conforming to CSA/AM Z21.24, ANSI Z21.45, or CSA/AM Z21.41 for quick disconnect devices, and flexible connectors for movable food service equipment conforming to CSA/AM Z21.69.

b. Do not install the flexible connector through the appliance cabinet face. Provide rigid metallic pipe and fittings to extend the final connection beyond the cabinet, except when appliance is provided with an external connection point.

2.3 VALVES

Provide shutoff or service isolation valves conforming to the following:

2.3.1 Valves 2 Inches and Smaller

Provide valves 2 inches and smaller conforming to ASME B16.33 of materials and manufacture compatible with system materials used.

2.4 RISERS

Provide manufacturer's standard riser, transition from plastic to steel pipe with 7 to 12 mil thick epoxy coating. Use swaged gas-tight construction with O-ring seals, metal insert, and protective sleeve. Provide remote bolt-on or bracket or wall-mounted riser supports .

2.5 PIPE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

Provide pipe hangers and supports conforming to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69.

2.6 METERING, REGULATORS AND SHUTOFF VALVES

Provide diaphragm-type meter conforming to AGA B109.1 or rotary-type displacement meter conforming to AGA B109.3 as required by local gas utility supplier, including valve box conforming to NFPA 54. Provide

pressure gauges and attachments conforming to ASME B40.100. Provide regulators conforming to CSA/AM Z21.18 for appliances , and CSA/AM Z21.80 for line pressure regulators. Provide shutoff valves conforming to CSA/AM Z21.15 for manually controlled gas shutoff valves and CSA/AM Z21.21 for automatic shutoff valves for gas appliances.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy or areas of conflict before performing the work.

3.2 GAS PIPING SYSTEM

Provide a gas piping system from the point of delivery, defined as the outlet of the shutoff valve.

3.2.1 Protection and Cleaning of Materials and Components

Protect equipment, pipe, and tube openings by closing with caps or plugs during installation. At the completion of all work, thoroughly clean the entire system.

3.2.2 Workmanship and Defects

Piping, tubing and fittings shall be clear and free of cutting burrs and defects in structure or threading and shall be thoroughly brushed and chip-and scale-blown. Repair of defects in piping, tubing or fittings is not allowed; replace defective items when found.

3.3 PROTECTIVE COVERING

3.3.1 Underground Metallic Pipe

Protect buried metallic piping from corrosion with protective coatings. When dissimilar metals are joined underground, use gastight insulating fittings.

3.3.2 Aboveground Metallic Piping Systems

3.3.2.1 Ferrous Surfaces

Touch up shop primed surfaces with ferrous metal primer. Solvent clean surfaces that have not been shop primed . Mechanically clean surfaces that contain loose rust, loose mill scale and other foreign substances and prime with ferrous metal primer or vinyl type wash coat. Finish primed surfaces with two coats of exterior oil paint or vinyl paint.

3.3.2.2 Nonferrous Surfaces

Except for aluminum alloy pipe, do not paint nonferrous surfaces. Paint surfaces of aluminum alloy pipe and fittings to protect against external corrosion where they contact masonry, plaster, insulation, or are subject to repeated wettings by such liquids as water, detergents or sewage. Solvent-clean the surfaces and treat with vinyl type wash coat. Apply a first coat of aluminum paint and a second coat of alkyd gloss enamel or silicone alkyd copolymer enamel.

3.4 INSTALLATION

Install the gas system in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations and applicable provisions of NFPA 54NFPA 58, AGA XR0603, and as indicated. Perform all pipe cutting without damage to the pipe, with an approved type of mechanical cutter, unless otherwise authorized. Use wheel cutters where practicable. On steel pipe 6 inches and larger, an approved gas cutting and beveling machine may be used. Cut thermoplastic and fiberglass pipe in accordance with AGA XR0603.

3.4.1 Metallic Piping Installation

Bury underground piping a minimum of 18 inches below grade. Make changes in direction of piping with fittings only; mitering or notching pipe to form elbows and tees or other similar type construction is not permitted. Branch connection may be made with either tees or forged branch outlet fittings. Provide branch outlet fittings which are forged, flared for improvement of flow where attached to the run, and reinforced against external strains. Do not use aluminum alloy pipe in exterior locations or underground.

3.4.2 Metallic Tubing Installation

Install metallic tubing using gas tubing fittings approved by the tubing manufacturer. Make branch connections with tees. Prepare all tubing ends with tools designed for that purpose. Do not use aluminum alloy tubing in exterior locations or underground.

3.4.3 Thermoplastic and Fiberglass Piping, Tubing, and Fittings

Installation of thermoplastic and fiberglass piping, tubing, and fittings is permitted only outside and underground. Bury piping a minimum of 18 inches below grade. Install the piping to avoid excessive stresses due to thermal contraction, and use only where indicated.

3.4.4 Connections Between Metallic and Plastic Piping

Connections between metallic and plastic piping are only allowed outside, underground, and with approved transition fittings.

3.4.5 Piping Buried Under Buildings

Run underground piping installed beneath buildings in a steel pipe casing protected from corrosion with protective coatings as specified in Section 23 11 25 FACILITY GAS PIPING. Extend casing at least 4 inches outside the building, and provide the pipe with spacers and end bushings to seal at both ends to prevent the entrance of water and/or the escape of gas. Extend a vent line from the annular space above grade outside to a point where gas will not be a hazard, and terminate in a rain/insect-resistant fitting.

3.4.6 Concealed Piping in Buildings

Do not use combinations of fittings (unions, tubing fittings, running threads, right- and left-hand couplings, bushings, and swing joints) to conceal piping within buildings.

3.4.6.1 Piping in Partitions

Locate concealed piping in hollow, rather than solid, partitions. Protect tubing passing through walls or partitions against physical damage both during and after construction, and provide appropriate safety markings and labels..

3.4.6.2 Piping in Floors

Lay piping in solid floors in channels suitably covered to permit access to the piping with minimum damage to the building.

3.4.7 Aboveground Piping

Run aboveground piping as straight as practicable along the alignment and elevation indicated, with a minimum of joints, and separately supported from other piping system and equipment. Install exposed horizontal piping no farther than 6 inches from nearest parallel wall and at an elevation which prevents standing, sitting, or placement of objects on the piping.

3.4.8 Final Gas Connections

Unless otherwise specified, make final connections with rigid metallic pipe and fittings. Provide accessible gas shutoff valve and coupling for each gas equipment item.

3.4.9 Seismic Requirements

Support and brace piping and attached valves to resist seismic loads in conformance with ASCE 25.

3.5 PIPE JOINTS

Design and install pipe joints to effectively sustain the longitudinal pull-out forces caused by contraction of the piping or superimposed loads.

3.5.1 Threaded Metallic Joints

Provide threaded joints in metallic pipe with tapered threads evenly cut and made with UL approved graphite joint sealing compound for gas service or tetrafluoroethylene tape applied to the male threads only. Threaded joints up to 1-1/2 inches in diameter may be made with approved tetrafluoroethylene tape. Threaded joints up to 2 inches in diameter may be made with approved joint sealing compound. After cutting and before threading, ream pipe and remove all burrs. Caulking of threaded joints to stop or prevent leaks is not permitted.

3.5.2 Welded Metallic Joints

Conform beveling, alignment, heat treatment, and inspection of welds to NFPA 54. Remove weld defects and make repairs to the weld, or remove the weld joints entirely and reweld. After filler metal has been removed from its original package, protect and store so that its characteristics or welding properties are not affected adversely. Do not use electrodes that have been wetted or have lost any of their coating.

3.5.3 Thermoplastic and Fiberglass Joints

a. Thermoplastic and Fiberglass: Conform jointing procedures to

AGA XR0603. Do not make joints with solvent cement or heat of fusion between different kinds of plastics.

b. PE Fusion Welding Inspection: Visually inspect butt joints by comparing with, manufacturer's visual joint appearance chart. Inspect fusion joints for proper fused connection. Replace defective joints by cutting out defective joints or replacing fittings. Inspect, in conformance with API 570, 100 percent of all joints and re-inspect all corrections. Arrange with the pipe manufacturer's representative in the presence of the Contracting Officer to make first time inspection.

3.5.4 Flared Metallic Tubing Joints

Make flared joints in metallic tubing with special tools recommended by the tubing manufacturer. Use flared joints only in systems constructed from nonferrous pipe and tubing, when experience or tests have demonstrated that the joint is suitable for the conditions, and when adequate provisions are made in the design to prevent separation of the joints. Do not use metallic ball sleeve compression-type tubing fittings for tubing joints.

3.5.5 Solder or Brazed Joints

Make all joints in metallic tubing and fittings with materials and procedures recommended by the tubing supplier. Braze joints with material having a melting point above 1000 degrees F, containing no phosphorous.

3.5.6 Joining Thermoplastic or Fiberglass to Metallic Piping or Tubing

When compression type mechanical joints are used, provide gasket material in the fittings compatible with the plastic piping and with the gas in the system. Use an internal tubular rigid stiffener in conjunction with the fitting, flush with end of the pipe or tubing, extending at least to the outside end of the compression fitting when installed. Remove all rough or sharp edges from stiffener. Do not force fit stiffener in the plastic. Split tubular stiffeners are not allowed.

3.5.7 Press Connections

Make press connections in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions using tools approved by the manufacturer. Fully insert the tubing into the fitting and then mark at the shoulder of the fitting. Check the fitting alignment against the mark on the tubing to assure the tubing is fully inserted before the joint is pressed.

3.6 PIPE SLEEVES

Provide pipes passing through concrete or masonry walls or concrete floors or roofs with pipe sleeves fitted into place at the time of construction. Do not install sleeves in structural members except where indicated or approved. Make all rectangular and square openings as detailed. Extend each sleeve through its respective wall, floor or roof, and cut flush with each surface, except in mechanical room floors not located on grade where clamping flanges or riser pipe clamps are used. Extend sleeves in mechanical room floors above grade at least 4 inches above finish floor. Unless otherwise indicated, use sleeves large enough to provide a minimum clearance of 1/4 inch all around the pipe. Provide steel pipe for sleeves in bearing walls, waterproofing membrane floors, and wet areas . Provide sleeves in nonbearing walls, floors, or ceilings of steel pipe, galvanized sheet metal with lock-type longitudinal seam, or moisture-resistant fiber or plastic. For penetrations of fire walls, fire partitions and floors which are not on grade, seal the annular space between the pipe and sleeve with fire-stopping material and sealant that meet the requirement of Section 07 84 00 WIRETAPPING.

3.7 PIPES PENETRATING WATERPROOFING MEMBRANES

Install pipes penetrating waterproofing membranes as specified in Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

3.8 FIRE SEAL

Fire seal all penetrations of fire rated partitions, walls and floors in accordance with Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

3.9 ESCUTCHEONS

Provide escutcheons for all finished surfaces where gas piping passes through floors, walls, or ceilings except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms.

3.10 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Provide drips, grading of the lines, freeze protection, and branch outlet locations as shown and conforming to the requirements of NFPA 54NFPA 58.

3.11 BUILDING STRUCTURE

Do not weaken any building structure by the installation of any gas piping. Do not cut or notch beams, joists or columns. Attach piping supports to metal decking. Do not attach supports to the underside of concrete filled floors or concrete roof decks unless approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.12 PIPING SYSTEM SUPPORTS

Support gas piping systems in buildings with pipe hooks, metal pipe straps, bands or hangers suitable for the size of piping or tubing. Do not support any gas piping system by other piping. Conform spacing of supports in gas piping and tubing installations to the requirements of NFPA 54NFPA 58. Conform the selection and application of supports in gas piping and tubing installations to the requirements of MSS SP-69. In the support of multiple pipe runs on a common base member, use a clip or clamp where each pipe crosses the base support member. Spacing of the base support members is not to exceed the hanger and support spacing required for any of the individual pipes in the multiple pipe run. Rigidly connect the clips or clamps to the common base member. Provide a clearance of 1/8 inch between the pipe and clip or clamp for all piping which may be subjected to thermal expansion.

3.13 ELECTRICAL BONDING AND GROUNDING

Provide a gas piping system within the building which is electrically continuous and bonded to a grounding electrode as required by NFPA 70.

3.14 SHUTOFF VALVE

Install the main gas shutoff valve controlling the gas piping system to be easily accessible for operation, as indicated, protected from physical damage, and marked with a metal tag to clearly identify the piping system controlled.

3.15 TESTING

Submit test reports in booklet form tabulating test and measurements performed; dated after award of this contract, and stating the Contractor's name and address, the project name and location, and a list of the specific requirements which are being certified. Test entire gas piping system to ensure that it is gastight prior to putting into service. Prior to testing, blow out the system, clean, and clear all foreign material. Test each joint with an approved gas detector, soap and water, or an equivalent nonflammable solution. Inspect and test each valve in conformance with API Std 598 and API Std 607. Complete testing before any work is covered, enclosed, or concealed, and perform with due regard for the safety of employees and the public during the test. Install bulkheads, anchorage and bracing suitably designed to resist test pressures if necessary, and as directed and or approved by the Contracting Officer. Do not use oxygen as a testing medium.

3.15.1 Pressure Tests

Submit test reports in booklet form tabulating test and measurements performed; dated after award of this contract, and stating the Contractor's name and address, the project name and location, and a list of the specific requirements which are being certified. Before appliances are connected, test by filling the piping systems with air or an inert gas to withstand a minimum pressure of 3 pounds gauge for a period of not less than 10 minutes as specified in NFPA 54as specified in NFPA 58 without showing any drop in pressure. Do not use Oxygen for test. Measure pressure with a mercury manometer, slope gauge, or an equivalent device calibrated to be read in increments of not greater than 0.1 pound. Isolate the source of pressure before the pressure tests are made.

3.15.2 Pressure Tests for Liquified Petroleum Gas

Pressure test system as described above. When appliances are connected to the piping system, use fuel gas for testing appliances to withstand a pressure of not less than 10.0 inches nor more than 14.0 inches water column (0.36 nor more than 0.51 pounds per square inch) for a period of not less than 10 minutes without showing any drop in pressure. Measure pressure with a water manometer or an equivalent device calibrated to be read in increments of not greater than 0.1 inch water column. Isolate the source of pressure before the pressure tests are made.

3.15.3 Test With Gas

Before turning on gas under pressure into any piping, close all openings from which gas can escape. Immediately after turning on the gas, check the piping system for leakage by using a laboratory-certified gas meter, an appliance orifice, a manometer, or equivalent device. Conform all testing to the requirements of NFPA 54NFPA 58. If leakage is recorded, shut off the gas supply, repair the leak, and repeat the tests until all leaks have been stopped.

3.15.4 Purging

After testing is completed, and before connecting any appliances, fully purge all gas piping. LPG piping tested using fuel gas with appliances connected does not require purging. Conform testing procedures to API RP 1110. Do not purge piping into the combustion chamber of an appliance. Do not purge the open end of piping systems into confined spaces or areas where there are ignition sources unless the safety precautions recommended in NFPA 54NFPA 58 are followed.

3.15.5 Labor, Materials and Equipment

Furnish all labor, materials and equipment necessary for conducting the testing and purging.

3.16 PIPE COLOR CODE MARKING

Provide color code marking of piping as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS, conforming to ASME A13.1.

-- End of Section --
SECTION 23 23 00

REFRIGERANT PIPING 10/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI) AHRI 710 (2004) Standard for Performance Rating of Liquid-Line Driers

- AHRI 720(2002) Refrigerant Access Valves and Hose
Connectors
- AHRI 750 (2007) Thermostatic Refrigerant Expansion Valves
- AHRI 760(2007) Solenoid Valves for Use With
Volatile Refrigerants

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

- ASHRAE 15 & 34 (2007; Std 15 Errata 2007, 2009, & Addenda a-e; Std 34 Errata 2007, 2008, Addenda a-y, aa-ae) ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15-Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems and ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants
- ASHRAE 17 (2008) Method of Testing Capacity of Thermostatic Refrigerant Expansion Valves

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS	A5.8/A5.8M	(2004; Filler	Errata 2004) Specification for Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding
AWS	BRH	(2007)	Brazing Handbook
AWS	D1.1/D1.1M	(2008;	Errata 2009) Structural Welding

Code - Steel

AWS Z49.1 (2005) Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B1.20.1	(1983; R 2006)	Pipe Threads,	General
	Purpose (Inch)		

ASME	B16.11	(2009) Forged Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded
ASME	B16.21	(2005) Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges
ASME	B16.22	(2001; R 2005) Standard for Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME	B16.26	(2006) Standard for Cast Copper Alloy Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes
ASME	B16.3	(2006) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME	B16.5	(2009) Standard for Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24
ASME	B16.9	(2007) Standard for Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
ASME	B31.1	(2007; Addenda 2008; Addenda 2009) Power Piping
ASME	B31.5	(2006) Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components
ASME	B31.9	(2008) Building Services Piping
ASME	B40.100	(2005) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments
ASME	BPVC SEC IX	(2007; Addenda 2008) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; Section IX, Welding and Brazing Qualifications
	ASTM INTERNATIONAL (AST)	٩))
ASTM	A 193/A 193M	(2009) Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service
ASTM	A 334/A 334M	(2004a) Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Carbon and Alloy-Steel Tubes for Low-Temperature Service
ASTM	A 53/A 53M	(2007) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM	A 653/A 653M	(2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM	B 117	(2009) Standing Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

ASTM B	280	(2008) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service
ASTM B	32	(2008) Standard Specification for Solder Metal
ASTM B	62	(2009) Standard Specification for Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings
ASTM B	75	(2002) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube
ASTM B	813	(2000; R 2009) Standard Specification for Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube
ASTM D	3308	(2006) PTFE Resin Skived Tape
ASTM D	520	(2000; R 2005) Zinc Dust Pigment
ASTM E	84	(2009c) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

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

MSS SP-58	(2002) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture
MSS SP-69	(2003; R 2004) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Selection and Application

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Refrigerant Piping System

Drawings, at least 5 weeks prior to beginning construction, provided in adequate detail to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Drawings shall consist of:

a. Piping layouts which identify all valves and fittings.

b. Plans and elevations which identify clearances required for maintenance and operation.

SD-03 Product Data

Refrigerant Piping System

Manufacturer's standard catalog data, at least 5 weeks prior to the purchase or installation of a particular component, highlighted to show material, size, options, performance charts and curves, etc. in adequate detail to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Include in the data manufacturer's recommended installation instructions and procedures. Provide data for the following components as a minimum:

- a. Piping and Fittings
- b. Valves
- c. Piping Accessories
- d. Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Spare Parts

Spare parts data for each different item of equipment specified in Army projects only.

copies of qualified procedures, and list of names and identification symbols of qualified welders and welding operators, prior to non-factory welding operations.

Refrigerant Piping Tests

A schedule, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of related testing, for each test. Identify the proposed date, time, and location for each test.

Demonstrations

A schedule, at least 2 weeks prior to the date of the proposed training course, which identifies the date, time, and location for the training.

Verification of Dimensions

A letter, at least 2 weeks prior to beginning construction, including the date the site was visited, conformation of existing conditions, and any discrepancies found.

SD-06 Test Reports

Refrigerant Piping Tests

Six copies of the report in bound 8 1/2 by 11 inch booklets documenting all phases of the tests performed. The report shall include initial test summaries, all repairs/adjustments made, and the final test results.

SD-07 Certificates

Service Organization

A certified list of qualified permanent service organizations

for support of the equipment which includes their addresses and qualifications. The service organizations shall be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and be able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Maintenance Operation and Maintenance Manuals

Data Package 2 in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

Six complete copies of an operation manual in bound 8 1/2 by 11 inch booklets listing step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, abnormal shutdown, emergency shutdown, and normal shutdown at least 4 weeks prior to the first training course. The booklets shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, and parts list. The manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, and a brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features.

Six complete copies of maintenance manual in bound 8 $1/2 \ge 11$ inch booklets listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and a trouble shooting guide. The manuals shall include piping layouts and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Qualifications

Piping shall be welded in accordance with the qualified procedures using performance qualified welders and welding operators. Procedures and welders shall be qualified in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC IX. Welding procedures qualified by others, and welders and welding operators qualified by another employer may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.1. Notify the Contracting Officer 24 hours in advance of tests to be performed at the work site, if practical. The welder or welding operator shall apply the personally assigned symbol near each weld made, as a permanent record.

1.3.2 Contract Drawings

Because of the small scale of the drawings, it is not possible to indicate all offsets, fittings, and accessories that may be required. Carefully investigate the plumbing, fire protection, electrical, structural and finish conditions that would affect the work to be performed and arrange such work accordingly, furnishing required offsets, fittings, and accessories to meet such conditions.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect stored items from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Proper protection and care of all material both before and during installation is the Contractor's responsibility. Replace any materials found to be damaged at the Contractor's expense. During installation, cap piping and similar openings to keep out dirt and other foreign matter.

1.5 MAINTENANCE

1.5.1 General

Operation and maintenance data shall comply with the requirements of Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein.

1.5.2 Extra Materials

Submit spare parts data for each different item of equipment specified, after approval of detail drawings and not later than 1 months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. The data shall include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply, a recommended spare parts list for 1 year of operation, and a list of the parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced on a routine basis.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

a. Provide materials and equipment which are standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacturing of such products, that are of a similar material, design and workmanship and that have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening.

b. The 2 year use shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The 2 years experience shall be satisfactorily completed by a product which has been sold or is offered for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturer's catalogs, or brochures. Products having less than a 2 year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation, for not less than 6000 hours exclusive of the manufacturer's factory tests, can be shown.

c. Products shall be supported by a service organization. System components shall be environmentally suitable for the indicated locations.

d. Exposed equipment moving parts, parts that produce high operating temperature, parts which may be electrically energized, and parts that may be a hazard to operating personnel shall be insulated, fully enclosed, guarded, or fitted with other types of safety devices. Install safety devices so that proper operation of equipment is not impaired. Welding and cutting safety requirements shall be in accordance with AWS Z49.1.

2.2 REFRIGERANT PIPING SYSTEM

Refrigerant piping, valves, fittings, and accessories shall be in accordance with ASHRAE 15 & 34 and ASME B31.5, except as specified herein. Refrigerant piping, valves, fittings, and accessories shall be compatible with the fluids used and capable of withstanding the pressures and temperatures of the service. Refrigerant piping, valves, and accessories used for refrigerant service shall be cleaned, dehydrated, and sealed (capped or plugged) prior to shipment from the manufacturer's plant.

2.3 PIPE, FITTINGS AND END CONNECTIONS (JOINTS)

2.3.1 Steel Pipe

Steel pipe for refrigerant service shall conform to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Schedule 40, Type E or S, Grades A or B. Type F pipe shall not be used.

2.3.1.1 Welded Fittings and Connections

Butt-welded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.9. Socket-welded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.11. Welded fittings shall be identified with the appropriate grade and marking symbol. Welded valves and pipe connections (both butt-welds and socket-welds types) shall conform to ASME B31.9.

2.3.1.2 Threaded Fittings and Connections

Threaded fitting shall conform to ASME B16.3. Threaded valves and pipe connections shall conform to ASME B1.20.1.

2.3.1.3 Flanged Fittings and Connections

Flanges shall conform to ASME B16.5, Class 150. Gaskets shall be nonasbestos compressed material in accordance with ASME B16.21, 1/16 inch thickness, full face or self-centering flat ring type. This gaskets shall contain aramid fibers bonded with styrene butadeine rubber (SBR) or nitrile butadeine rubber (NBR). Bolts, nuts, and bolt patterns shall conform to ASME B16.5. Bolts shall be high or intermediate strength material conforming to ASTM A 193/A 193M.

2.3.2 Steel Tubing

Tubing shall be cold-rolled, electric-forged, welded-steel in accordance with ASTM A 334/A 334M, Grade 1. Joints and fittings shall be socket type provided by the steel tubing manufacturer.

2.3.3 Copper Tubing

Copper tubing shall conform to ASTM B 280 annealed or hard drawn as required. Copper tubing shall be soft annealed where bending is required and hard drawn where no bending is required. Soft annealed copper tubing shall not be used in sizes larger than 1-3/8 inches. Joints shall be brazed except that joints on lines 7/8 inchand smaller may be flared. Cast copper alloy fittings for flared copper tube shall conform to ASME B16.26 and ASTM B 62. Wrought copper and bronze solder-joint pressure fittings shall conform to ASME B16.22 and ASTM B 75. Joints and fittings for brazed joint shall be wrought-copper or forged-brass sweat fittings. Cast sweat-type joints and fittings shall not be allowed for brazed joints. Brass or bronze adapters for brazed tubing may be used for connecting tubing to flanges and to threaded ends of valves and equipment.

2.3.4 Solder

Solder shall conform to ASTM B 32, grade Sb5, tin-antimony alloy for service pressures up to 150 psig. Solder flux shall be liquid or paste form, non-corrosive and conform to ASTM B 813.

2.3.5 Brazing Filler Metal

Filler metal shall conform to AWS A5.8/A5.8M, Type BAg-5 with AWS Type 3

flux, except Type BCuP-5 or BCuP-6 may be used for brazing copper-to-copper joints.

2.4 VALVES

Valves shall be designed, manufactured, and tested specifically for refrigerant service. Valve bodies shall be of brass, bronze, steel, or ductile iron construction. Valves 1 inch and smaller shall have brazed or socket welded connections. Valves larger than 1 inch shall have tongue-and-groove flanged or butt welded end connections. Threaded end connections shall not be used, except in pilot pressure or gauge lines where maintenance disassembly is required and welded flanges cannot be used. Internal parts shall be removable for inspection or replacement without applying heat or breaking pipe connections. Valve stems exposed to the atmosphere shall be stainless steel or corrosion resistant metal plated carbon steel. Direction of flow shall be legibly and permanently indicated on the valve body. Control valve inlets shall be fitted with integral or adapted strainer or filter where recommended or required by the manufacturer. Purge, charge and receiver valves shall be of manufacturer's standard configuration.

2.4.1 Refrigerant Stop Valves

Valve shall be the globe or full-port ball type with a back-seating stem especially packed for refrigerant service. Valve packing shall be replaceable under line pressure. Valve shall be provided with a handwheel or wrench operator and a seal cap. Valve shall be the straight or angle pattern design as indicated.

2.4.2 Check Valves

Valve shall be the swing or lift type as required to provide positive shutoff at the differential pressure indicated. Valve shall be provide with resilient seat.

2.4.3 Liquid Solenoid Valves

Valves shall comply with AHRI 760 and be suitable for continuous duty with applied voltages 15 percent under and 5 percent over nominal rated voltage at maximum and minimum encountered pressure and temperature service conditions. Valves shall be direct-acting or pilot-operating type, packless, except that packed stem, seal capped, manual lifting provisions shall be furnished. Solenoid coils shall be moisture-proof, UL approved, totally encapsulated or encapsulated and metal jacketed as required. Valves shall have safe working pressure of 400 psi and a maximum operating pressure differential of at least 200 psi at 85 percent rated voltage. Valves shall have an operating pressure differential suitable for the refrigerant used.

2.4.4 Expansion Valves

Valve shall conform to AHRI 750 and ASHRAE 17. Valve shall be the diaphragm and spring-loaded type with internal or external equalizers, and bulb and capillary tubing. Valve shall be provided with an external superheat adjustment along with a seal cap. Internal equalizers may be utilized where flowing refrigerant pressure drop between outlet of the valve and inlet to the evaporator coil is negligible and pressure drop across the evaporator is less than the pressure difference corresponding to 2 degrees F of saturated suction temperature at evaporator conditions.

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Bulb charge shall be determined by the manufacturer for the application and such that liquid will remain in the bulb at all operating conditions. Gas limited liquid charged valves and other valve devices for limiting evaporator pressure shall not be used without a distributor or discharge tube or effective means to prevent loss of control when bulb becomes warmer than valve body. Pilot-operated valves shall have a characterized plug to provide required modulating control. A de-energized solenoid valve may be used in the pilot line to close the main valve in lieu of a solenoid valve in the main liquid line. An isolatable pressure gauge shall be provided in the pilot line, at the main valve. Automatic pressure reducing or constant pressure regulating expansion valves may be used only where indicted or for constant evaporator loads.

2.4.5 Safety Relief Valves

Valve shall be the two-way type, unless indicated otherwise. Valve shall bear the ASME code symbol. Valve capacity shall be certified by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors. Valve shall be of an automatically reseating design after activation.

2.4.6 Evaporator Pressure Regulators, Direct-Acting

Valve shall include a diaphragm/spring assembly, external pressure adjustment with seal cap, and pressure gauge port. Valve shall maintain a constant inlet pressure by balancing inlet pressure on diaphragm against an adjustable spring load. Pressure drop at system design load shall not exceed the pressure difference corresponding to a 2 degrees F change in saturated refrigerant temperature at evaporator operating suction temperature. Spring shall be selected for indicated maximum allowable suction pressure range.

2.4.7 Refrigerant Access Valves

Refrigerant access valves and hose connections shall be in accordance with AHRI 720.

2.5 PIPING ACCESSORIES

2.5.1 Filter Driers

Driers shall conform to AHRI 710. Sizes 5/8 inch and larger shall be the full flow, replaceable core type. Sizes 1/2 inch and smaller shall be the sealed type. Cores shall be of suitable desiccant that will not plug, cake, dust, channel, or break down, and shall remove water, acid, and foreign material from the refrigerant. Filter driers shall be constructed so that none of the desiccant will pass into the refrigerant lines. Minimum bursting pressure shall be 1,500 psi.

2.5.2 Sight Glass and Liquid Level Indicator

2.5.2.1 Assembly and Components

Assembly shall be pressure- and temperature-rated and constructed of materials suitable for the service. Glass shall be borosilicate type. Ferrous components subject to condensation shall be electro-galvanized.

2.5.2.2 Gauge Glass

Gauge glass shall include top and bottom isolation valves fitted with

automatic checks, and packing followers; red-line or green-line gauge glass; elastomer or polymer packing to suit the service; and gauge glass guard.

2.5.2.3 Bull's-Eye and Inline Sight Glass Reflex Lens

Bull's-eye and inline sight glass reflex lens shall be provided for dead-end liquid service. For pipe line mounting, two plain lenses in one body suitable for backlighted viewing shall be provided.

2.5.2.4 Moisture Indicator

Indicator shall be a self-reversible action, moisture reactive, color changing media. Indicator shall be furnished with full-color-printing tag containing color, moisture and temperature criteria. Unless otherwise indicated, the moisture indicator shall be an integral part of each corresponding sight glass.

2.5.3 Vibration Dampeners

Dampeners shall be of the all-metallic bellows and woven-wire type.

2.5.4 Flexible Pipe Connectors

Connector shall be a composite of interior corrugated phosphor bronze or Type 300 Series stainless steel, as required for fluid service, with exterior reinforcement of bronze, stainless steel or monel wire braid. Assembly shall be constructed with a safety factor of not less than 4 at300 degrees F. Unless otherwise indicated, the length of a flexible connector shall be as recommended by the manufacturer for the service intended.

2.5.5 Strainers

Strainers used in refrigerant service shall have brass or cast iron body, Y-or angle-pattern, cleanable, not less than 60-mesh noncorroding screen of an area to provide net free area not less than ten times the pipe diameter with pressure rating compatible with the refrigerant service. Screens shall be stainless steel or monel and reinforced spring-loaded where necessary for bypass-proof construction.

2.5.6 Pressure and Vacuum Gauges

Gauges shall conform to ASME B40.100 and shall be provided with throttling type needle valve or a pulsation dampener and shut-off valve. Gauge shall be a minimum of 3-1/2 inches in diameter with a range from 0 psig to approximately 1.5 times the maximum system working pressure. Each gauge range shall be selected so that at normal operating pressure, the needle is within the middle-third of the range.

2.5.7 Temperature Gauges

Temperature gauges shall be the industrial duty type and be provided for the required temperature range. Gauges shall have Fahrenheit scale in 2 degrees graduations scale (black numbers) on a white face. The pointer shall be adjustable. Rigid stem type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located within 5 feet of the finished floor. Universal adjustable angle type or remote element type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located 5 to 7 feet above the finished floor. Remote element type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located 7 feet above the finished floor.

2.5.7.1 Stem Cased-Glass

Stem cased-glass case shall be polished stainless steel or cast aluminum, 9 inches long, with clear acrylic lens, and non-mercury filled glass tube with indicating-fluid column.

2.5.7.2 Bimetallic Dial

Bimetallic dial type case shall be not less than 3-1/2 inches, stainless steel, and shall be hermetically sealed with clear acrylic lens. Bimetallic element shall be silicone dampened and unit fitted with external calibrator adjustment. Accuracy shall be one percent of dial range.

2.5.7.3 Liquid-, Solid-, and Vapor-Filled Dial

Liquid-, solid-, and vapor-filled dial type cases shall be not less than 3-1/2 inches, stainless steel or cast aluminum with clear acrylic lens. Fill shall be nonmercury, suitable for encountered cross-ambients, and connecting capillary tubing shall be double-braided bronze.

2.5.7.4 Thermal Well

Thermal well shall be identical size, 1/2 or 3/4 inch NPT connection, brass or stainless steel. Where test wells are indicated, provide captive plug-fitted type 1/2 inch NPT connection suitable for use with either engraved stem or standard separable socket thermometer or thermostat. Mercury shall not be used in thermometers. Extended neck thermal wells shall be of sufficient length to clear insulation thickness by 1 inch.

2.5.8 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts, guides, and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69.

2.5.9 Escutcheons

Escutcheons shall be chromium-plated iron or chromium-plated brass, either one piece or split pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or set screws.

2.6 FABRICATION

2.6.1 Factory Coating

Unless otherwise specified, equipment and component items, when fabricated from ferrous metal, shall be factory finished with the manufacturer's standard finish, except that items located outside of buildings shall have weather resistant finishes that will withstand 500 hours exposure to the salt spray test specified in ASTM B 117 using a 5 percent sodium chloride solution. Immediately after completion of the test, the specimen shall show no signs of blistering, wrinkling, cracking, or loss of adhesion and no sign of rust creepage beyond 1/8 inch on either side of the scratch mark. Cut edges of galvanized surfaces where hot-dip galvanized sheet steel is used shall be coated with a zinc-rich coating conforming to ASTM D 520, Type I.

2.6.2 Factory Applied Insulation

Refrigerant suction lines between the cooler and each compressor shall be insulated with not less than 3/4 inch thick unicellular plastic foam. Factory insulated items installed outdoors are not required to be fire-rated. As a minimum, factory insulated items installed indoors shall have a flame spread index no higher than 75 and a smoke developed index no higher than 150. Factory insulated items (no jacket) installed indoors and which are located in air plenums, in ceiling spaces, and in attic spaces shall have a flame spread index no higher than 25 and a smoke developed index no higher than 50. Flame spread and smoke developed indexes shall be determined by ASTM E 84. Insulation shall be tested in the same density and installed thickness as the material to be used in the actual construction. Material supplied by a manufacturer with a jacket shall be tested as a composite material. Jackets, facings, and adhesives shall have a flame spread index no higher than 25 and a smoke developed index no higher than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, perform a verification of dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing any work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Pipe and fitting installation shall conform to the requirements of ASME B31.1. Pipe shall be cut accurately to measurements established at the jobsite, and worked into place without springing or forcing, completely clearing all windows, doors, and other openings. Cutting or other weakening of the building structure to facilitate piping installation will not be permitted without written approval. Pipe or tubing shall be cut square, shall have burrs removed by reaming, and shall permit free expansion and contraction without causing damage to the building structure, pipe, joints, or hangers.

3.2.1 Directional Changes

Changes in direction shall be made with fittings, except that bending of pipe 4 inches and smaller will be permitted, provided a pipe bender is used and wide weep bends are formed. Mitering or notching pipe or other similar construction to form elbows or tees will not be permitted. The centerline radius of bends shall not be less than 6 diameters of the pipe. Bent pipe showing kinks, wrinkles, flattening, or other malformations will not be accepted.

3.2.2 Functional Requirements

Piping shall be installed 1/2 inch/10 feet of pipe in the direction of flow to ensure adequate oil drainage. Open ends of refrigerant lines or equipment shall be properly capped or plugged during installation to keep moisture, dirt, or other foreign material out of the system. Piping shall remain capped until installation. Equipment piping shall be in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommendations and the contract drawings. Equipment and piping arrangements shall fit into space allotted and allow adequate acceptable clearances for installation, replacement, entry, servicing, and maintenance.

3.2.3 Fittings and End Connections

3.2.3.1 Threaded Connections

Threaded connections shall be made with tapered threads and made tight with PTFE tape complying with ASTM D 3308 or equivalent thread-joint compound applied to the male threads only. Not more than three threads shall show after the joint is made.

3.2.3.2 Brazed Connections

Brazing shall be performed in accordance with AWS BRH, except as modified herein. During brazing, the pipe and fittings shall be filled with a pressure regulated inert gas, such as nitrogen, to prevent the formation of scale. Before brazing copper joints, both the outside of the tube and the inside of the fitting shall be cleaned with a wire fitting brush until the entire joint surface is bright and clean. Brazing flux shall not be used. Surplus brazing material shall be removed at all joints. Steel tubing joints shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Joints in steel tubing shall be painted with the same material as the baked-on coating within 8 hours after joints are made. Tubing shall be protected against oxidation during brazing by continuous purging of the inside of the piping using nitrogen. Piping shall be supported prior to brazing and not be sprung or forced.

3.2.3.3 Welded Connections

Welded joints in steel refrigerant piping shall be fusion-welded. Branch connections shall be made with welding tees or forged welding branch outlets. Pipe shall be thoroughly cleaned of all scale and foreign matter before the piping is assembled. During welding the pipe and fittings shall be filled with an inert gas, such as nitrogen, to prevent the formation of scale. Beveling, alignment, heat treatment, and inspection of weld shall conform to ASME B31.1. Weld defects shall be removed and rewelded at no additional cost to the Government. Electrodes shall be stored and dried in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M or as recommended by the manufacturer. Electrodes that have been wetted or that have lost any of their coating shall not be used.

3.2.3.4 Flared Connections

When flared connections are used, a suitable lubricant shall be used between the back of the flare and the nut in order to avoid tearing the flare while tightening the nut.

3.2.3.5 Flanged Connections

When steel refrigerant piping is used, union or flange joints shall be provided in each line immediately preceding the connection to each piece of equipment requiring maintenance, such as compressors, coils, chillers, control valves, and other similar items. Flanged joints shall be assembled square end tight with matched flanges, gaskets, and bolts. Gaskets shall be suitable for use with the refrigerants to be handled.

3.2.4 Valves

3.2.4.1 General

Refrigerant stop valves shall be installed on each side of each piece of equipment such as compressors condensers, evaporators, receivers, and other similar items in multiple-unit installation, to provide partial system isolation as required for maintenance or repair. Stop valves shall be installed with stems horizontal unless otherwise indicated. Ball valves shall be installed with stems positioned to facilitate operation and maintenance. Isolating valves for pressure gauges and switches shall be external to thermal insulation. Safety switches shall not be fitted with isolation valves. Filter dryers having access ports may be considered a point of isolation. Purge valves shall be provided at all points of systems where accumulated noncondensible gases would prevent proper system operation. Valves shall be furnished to match line size, unless otherwise indicated or approved.

3.2.4.2 Expansion Valves

Expansion valves shall be installed with the thermostatic expansion valve bulb located on top of the suction line when the suction line is less than 2-1/8 inches in diameter and at the 4 o'clock or 8 o'clock position on lines larger than 2-1/8 inches. The bulb shall be securely fastened with two clamps. The bulb shall be insulated. The bulb shall installed in a horizontal portion of the suction line, if possible, with the pigtail on the bottom. If the bulb must be installed in a vertical line, the bulb tubing shall be facing up.

3.2.4.3 Valve Identification

Each system valve, including those which are part of a factory assembly, shall be tagged. Tags shall be in alphanumeric sequence, progressing in direction of fluid flow. Tags shall be embossed, engraved, or stamped plastic or nonferrous metal of various shapes, sized approximately 1-3/8 inch diameter, or equivalent dimension, substantially attached to a component or immediately adjacent thereto. Tags shall be attached with nonferrous, heavy duty, bead or link chain, 14 gauge annealed wire, nylon cable bands or as approved. Tag numbers shall be referenced in Operation and Maintenance Manuals and system diagrams.

3.2.5 Vibration Dampers

Vibration damper shall be provided in the suction and discharge lines on spring mounted compressors. Vibration dampers shall be installed parallel with the shaft of the compressor and shall be anchored firmly at the upstream end on the suction line and the downstream end in the discharge line.

3.2.6 Strainers

Strainers shall be provided immediately ahead of solenoid valves and expansion devices. Strainers may be an integral part of an expansion valve.

3.2.7 Filter Dryer

A liquid line filter dryer shall be provided on each refrigerant circuit located such that all liquid refrigerant passes through a filter dryer. Dryers shall be sized in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for the system in which it is installed. Dryers shall be installed such that it can be isolated from the system, the isolated portion of the system evacuated, and the filter dryer replaced. Dryers shall be installed in the horizontal position except replaceable core filter dryers may be installed in the vertical position with the access flange on the bottom.

3.2.8 Sight Glass

A moisture indicating sight glass shall be installed in all refrigerant circuits down stream of all filter dryers and where indicated. Site glasses shall be full line size.

3.2.9 Discharge Line Oil Separator

Discharge line oil separator shall be provided in the discharge line from each compressor. Oil return line shall be connected to the compressor as recommended by the compressor manufacturer.

3.2.10 Accumulator

Accumulators shall be provided in the suction line to each compressor.

3.2.11 Flexible Pipe Connectors

Connectors shall be installed perpendicular to line of motion being isolated. Piping for equipment with bidirectional motion shall be fitted with two flexible connectors, in perpendicular planes. Reinforced elastomer flexible connectors shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Piping guides and restraints related to flexible connectors shall be provided as required.

3.2.12 Temperature Gauges

Temperature gauges shall be located specifically on, but not limited to the following: the sensing element of each automatic temperature control device where a thermometer is not an integral part thereof the liquid line leaving a receiver and the suction line at each evaporator or liquid cooler. Thermal wells for insertion thermometers and thermostats shall extend beyond thermal insulation surface not less than 1 inch.

3.2.13 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts, and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69, except as modified herein. Pipe hanger types 5, 12, and 26 shall not be used. Hangers used to support piping 2 inches and larger shall be fabricated to permit adequate adjustment after erection while still supporting the load. Piping subjected to vertical movement, when operating temperatures exceed ambient temperatures, shall be supported by variable spring hangers and supports or by constant support hangers.

3.2.13.1 Hangers

Type 3 shall not be used on insulated piping. Type 24 may be used only on trapeze hanger systems or on fabricated frames.

3.2.13.2 Inserts

Type 18 inserts shall be secured to concrete forms before concrete is placed. Continuous inserts which allow more adjustments may be used if

3.2.13.3 C-Clamps

Type 19 and 23 C-clamps shall be torqued in accordance with MSS SP-69 and have both locknuts and retaining devices, furnished by the manufacturer. Field-fabricated C-clamp bodies or retaining devices are not acceptable.

3.2.13.4 Angle Attachments

Type 20 attachments used on angles and channels shall be furnished with an added malleable-iron heel plate or adapter.

3.2.13.5 Saddles and Shields

Where Type 39 saddle or Type 40 shield are permitted for a particular pipe attachment application, the Type 39 saddle, connected to the pipe, shall be used on all pipe 4 inches and larger when the temperature of the medium is 60 degrees F or higher. Type 40 shields shall be used on all piping less than 4 inches and all piping 4 inches and larger carrying medium less than 60 degrees F. A high density insulation insert of cellular glass shall be used under the Type 40 shield for piping 2 inches and larger.

3.2.13.6 Horizontal Pipe Supports

Horizontal pipe supports shall be spaced as specified in MSS SP-69 and a support shall be installed not over 1 foot from the pipe fitting joint at each change in direction of the piping. Pipe supports shall be spaced not over 5 feet apart at valves.

3.2.13.7 Vertical Pipe Supports

Vertical pipe shall be supported at each floor, except at slab-on-grade, and at intervals of not more than 15 feet not more than 8 feet from end of risers, and at vent terminations.

3.2.13.8 Pipe Guides

Type 35 guides using, steel, reinforced polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or graphite slides shall be provided where required to allow longitudinal pipe movement. Lateral restraints shall be provided as required. Slide materials shall be suitable for the system operating temperatures, atmospheric conditions, and bearing loads encountered.

3.2.13.9 Steel Slides

Where steel slides do not require provisions for restraint of lateral movement, an alternate guide method may be used. On piping 4 inches and larger, a Type 39 saddle shall be used. On piping under 4 inches, a Type 40 protection shield may be attached to the pipe or insulation and freely rest on a steel slide plate.

3.2.13.10 High Temperature Guides with Cradles

Where there are high system temperatures and welding to piping is not desirable, then the Type 35 guide shall include a pipe cradle, welded to the guide structure and strapped securely to the pipe. The pipe shall be separated from the slide material by at least 4 inches, or by an amount adequate for the insulation, whichever is greater.

3.2.13.11 Multiple Pipe Runs

In the support of multiple pipe runs on a common base member, a clip or clamp shall be used where each pipe crosses the base support member. Spacing of the base support members shall not exceed the hanger and support spacing required for an individual pipe in the multiple pipe run.

3.2.13.12 Seismic Requirements

Piping and attached valves shall be supported and braced to resist seismic loads as specified under UFC 3-310-04. Structural steel required for reinforcement to properly support piping, headers, and equipment but not shown shall be provided under this section. Material used for support shall be as specified under Section 05 12 00 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

3.2.13.13 Structural Attachments

Attachment to building structure concrete and masonry shall be by cast-in concrete inserts, built-in anchors, or masonry anchor devices. Inserts and anchors shall be applied with a safety factor not less than 5. Supports shall not be attached to metal decking. Masonry anchors for overhead applications shall be constructed of ferrous materials only. Structural steel brackets required to support piping, headers, and equipment, but not shown, shall be provided under this section. Material used for support shall be as specified under Section 05 12 00 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

3.2.14 Pipe Alignment Guides

Pipe alignment guides shall be provided where indicated for expansion loops, offsets, and bends and as recommended by the manufacturer for expansion joints, not to exceed 5 feet on each side of each expansion joint, and in lines 4 inches or smaller not more than 2 feet on each side of the joint.

3.2.15 Pipe Anchors

Anchors shall be provided wherever necessary or indicated to localize expansion or to prevent undue strain on piping. Anchors shall consist of heavy steel collars with lugs and bolts for clamping and attaching anchor braces, unless otherwise indicated. Anchor braces shall be installed in the most effective manner to secure the desired results using turnbuckles where required. Supports, anchors, or stays shall not be attached where they will injure the structure or adjacent construction during installation or by the weight of expansion of the pipeline. Where pipe and conduit penetrations of vapor barrier sealed surfaces occur, these items shall be anchored immediately adjacent to each penetrated surface, to provide essentially zero movement within penetration seal. Detailed drawings of pipe anchors shall be submitted for approval before installation.

3.2.16 Building Surface Penetrations

Sleeves shall not be installed in structural members except where indicated or approved. Sleeves in nonload bearing surfaces shall be galvanized sheet metal, conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M, Coating Class G-90, 20 gauge. Sleeves in load bearing surfaces shall be uncoated carbon steel pipe, conforming to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Schedule 30. Sealants shall be applied to moisture and oil-free surfaces and elastomers to not less than 1/2 inch depth. Sleeves shall not be installed in structural members.

3.2.16.1 Refrigerated Space

Refrigerated space building surface penetrations shall be fitted with sleeves fabricated from hand-lay-up or helically wound, fibrous glass reinforced polyester or epoxy resin with a minimum thickness equal to equivalent size Schedule 40 steel pipe. Sleeves shall be constructed with integral collar or cold side shall be fitted with a bonded slip-on flange or extended collar. In the case of masonry penetrations where sleeve is not cast-in, voids shall be filled with latex mixed mortar cast to shape of sleeve and flange/external collar type sleeve shall be assembled with butyl elastomer vapor barrier sealant through penetration to cold side surface vapor barrier overlap and fastened to surface with masonry anchors. Integral cast-in collar type sleeve shall be flashed with not less than 4 inches of cold side vapor barrier overlap of sleeve surface. Normally noninsulated penetrating round surfaces shall be sealed to sleeve bore with mechanically expandable seals in vapor tight manner and remaining warm and cold side sleeve depth shall be insulated with not less than 4 inches of foamed-in-place rigid polyurethane or foamed-in-place silicone elastomer. Vapor barrier sealant shall be applied to finish warm side insulation surface. Warm side of penetrating surface shall be insulated beyond vapor barrier sealed sleeve insulation for a distance which prevents condensation. Wires in refrigerated space surface penetrating conduit shall be sealed with vapor barrier plugs or compound to prevent moisture migration through conduit and condensation therein.

3.2.16.2 General Service Areas

Each sleeve shall extend through its respective wall, floor, or roof, and shall be cut flush with each surface. Pipes passing through concrete or masonry wall or concrete floors or roofs shall be provided with pipe sleeves fitted into place at the time of construction. Sleeves shall be of such size as to provide a minimum of 1/4 inch all-around clearance between bare pipe and sleeves or between jacketed-insulation and sleeves. Except in pipe chases or interior walls, the annular space between pipe and sleeve or between jacket over-insulation and sleeve shall be sealed in accordance with Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

3.2.16.3 Waterproof Penetrations

Pipes passing through roof or floor waterproofing membrane shall be installed through a 17 ounce copper sleeve, or a 0.032 inch thick aluminum sleeve, each within an integral skirt or flange. Flashing sleeve shall be suitably formed, and skirt or flange shall extend not less than 8 inches from the pipe and be set over the roof or floor membrane in a troweled coating of bituminous cement. The flashing sleeve shall extend up the pipe a minimum of 2 inches above the roof or floor penetration. The annular space between the flashing sleeve and the bare pipe or between the flashing sleeve and the metal-jacket-covered insulation shall be sealed as indicated. Penetrations shall be sealed by either one of the following methods.

a. Waterproofing Clamping Flange: Pipes up to and including 10 inches in diameter passing through roof or floor waterproofing membrane may be installed through a cast iron sleeve with caulking recess, anchor lugs, flashing clamp device, and pressure ring with brass bolts. Waterproofing membrane shall be clamped into place and sealant shall be placed in the caulking recess. P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

b. Modular Mechanical Type Sealing Assembly: In lieu of a waterproofing clamping flange and caulking and sealing of annular space between pipe and sleeve or conduit and sleeve, a modular mechanical type sealing assembly may be installed. Seals shall consist of interlocking synthetic rubber links shaped to continuously fill the annular space between the pipe/conduit and sleeve with corrosion protected carbon steel bolts, nuts, and pressure plates. Links shall be loosely assembled with bolts to form a continuous rubber belt around the pipe with a pressure plate under each bolt head and each nut. After the seal assembly is properly positioned in the sleeve, tightening of the bolt shall cause the rubber sealing elements to expand and provide a watertight seal rubber sealing elements to expand and provide a watertight seal between the pipe/conduit seal between the pipe/conduit and the sleeve. Each seal assembly shall be sized as recommended by the manufacturer to fit the pipe/conduit and sleeve involved. The Contractor electing to use the modular mechanical type seals shall provide sleeves of the proper diameters.

3.2.16.4 Fire-Rated Penetrations

Penetration of fire-rated walls, partitions, and floors shall be sealed as specified in Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

3.2.16.5 Escutcheons

Finished surfaces where exposed piping, bare or insulated, pass through floors, walls, or ceilings, except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms, shall be provided with escutcheons. Where sleeves project slightly from floors, special deep-type escutcheons shall be used. Escutcheon shall be secured to pipe or pipe covering.

3.2.17 Access Panels

Access panels shall be provided for all concealed valves, vents, controls, and items requiring inspection or maintenance. Access panels shall be of sufficient size and located so that the concealed items may be serviced and maintained or completely removed and replaced. Access panels shall be as specified in Section 05 50 13 MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS.

3.2.18 Field Applied Insulation

Field installed insulation shall be as specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS, except as defined differently herein.

3.2.19 Field Painting

Painting required for surfaces not otherwise specified, and finish painting of items only primed at the factory are specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.2.19.1 Color Coding

Color coding for piping identification is specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.2.19.2 Color Coding Scheme

A color coding scheme for locating hidden piping shall be in accordance

with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

3.3 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

Clean uncontaminated system(s) by evacuation and purging procedures currently recommended by refrigerant and refrigerant equipment manufacturers, and as specified herein, to remove small amounts of air and moisture. Systems containing moderate amounts of air, moisture, contaminated refrigerant, or any foreign matter shall be considered contaminated systems. Restoring contaminated systems to clean condition including disassembly, component replacement, evacuation, flushing, purging, and re-charging, shall be performed using currently approved refrigerant and refrigeration manufacturer's procedures. Restoring contaminated systems shall be at no additional cost to the Government as determined by the Contracting Officer. Water shall not be used in any procedure or test.

3.4 TRAINING COURSE

Conduct a training course for 4 members of the operating staff as designated by the Contracting Officer. The training period shall consist of a total 4 hours of normal working time and start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests. The field posted instructions shall cover all of the items contained in the approved operation and maintenance manuals as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations.

3.5 REFRIGERANT PIPING TESTS

After all components of the refrigerant system have been installed and connected, subject the entire refrigeration system to pneumatic, evacuation, and startup tests as described herein. Conduct tests in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Water and electricity required for the tests will be furnished by the Government. Provide all material, equipment, instruments, and personnel required for the test. Provide the services of a qualified technician, as required, to perform all tests and procedures indicated herein. Field tests shall be coordinated with Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING OF HVAC SYSTEMS.

3.5.1 Preliminary Procedures

Prior to pneumatic testing, equipment which has been factory tested and refrigerant charged as well as equipment which could be damaged or cause personnel injury by imposed test pressure, positive or negative, shall be isolated from the test pressure or removed from the system. Safety relief valves and rupture discs, where not part of factory sealed systems, shall be removed and openings capped or plugged.

3.5.2 Pneumatic Test

Pressure control and excess pressure protection shall be provided at the source of test pressure. Valves shall be wide open, except those leading to the atmosphere. Test gas shall be dry nitrogen, with minus 70 degree F dewpoint and less than 5 ppm oil. Test pressure shall be applied in two stages before any refrigerant pipe is insulated or covered. First stage test shall be at 10 psi with every joint being tested with a thick soap or color indicating solution. Second stage tests shall raise the system to the minimum refrigerant leakage test pressure specified in ASHRAE 15 & 34 with a maximum test pressure 25 percent greater. Pressure above 100 psig

shall be raised in 10 percent increments with a pressure acclimatizing period between increments. The initial test pressure shall be recorded along with the ambient temperature to which the system is exposed. Final test pressures of the second stage shall be maintained on the system for a minimum of 24 hours. At the end of the 24 hour period, the system pressure will be recorded along with the ambient temperature to which the system is exposed. A correction factor of 0.3 psi will be allowed for each degree F change between test space initial and final ambient temperature, plus for increase and minus for a decrease. If the corrected system pressure is not exactly equal to the initial system test pressure, then the system shall be investigated for leaking joints. To repair leaks, the joint shall be taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, and reconstructed as a new joint. Joints repaired by caulking, remelting, or back-welding/brazing shall not be acceptable. Following repair, the entire system shall be retested using the pneumatic tests described above. The entire system shall be reassembled once the pneumatic tests are satisfactorily completed.

3.5.3 Evacuation Test

Following satisfactory completion of the pneumatic tests, the pressure shall be relieved and the entire system shall be evacuated to an absolute pressure of 300 micrometers. During evacuation of the system, the ambient temperature shall be higher than 35 degrees F. No more than one system shall be evacuated at one time by one vacuum pump. Once the desired vacuum has been reached, the vacuum line shall be closed and the system shall stand for 1 hour. If the pressure rises over 500 micrometers after the 1 hour period, then the system shall be evacuated again down to 300 micrometers and let set for another 1 hour period. The system shall not be charged until a vacuum of at least 500 micrometers is maintained for a period of 1 hour without the assistance of a vacuum line. If during the testing the pressure continues to rise, check the system for leaks, repair as required, and repeat the evacuation procedure. During evacuation, pressures shall be recorded by a thermocouple-type, electronic-type, or a calibrated-micrometer type gauge.

3.5.4 System Charging and Startup Test

Following satisfactory completion of the evacuation tests, the system shall be charged with the required amount of refrigerant by raising pressure to normal operating pressure and in accordance with manufacturer's procedures. Following charging, the system shall operate with high-side and low-side pressures and corresponding refrigerant temperatures, at design or improved values. The entire system shall be tested for leaks. Fluorocarbon systems shall be tested with halide torch or electronic leak detectors.

3.5.5 Refrigerant Leakage

If a refrigerant leak is discovered after the system has been charged, the leaking portion of the system shall immediately be isolated from the remainder of the system and the refrigerant pumped into the system receiver or other suitable container. Under no circumstances shall the refrigerant be discharged into the atmosphere.

3.5.6 Contractor's Responsibility

At all times during the installation and testing of the refrigeration system, take steps to prevent the release of refrigerants into the atmosphere. The steps shall include, but not be limited to, procedures which will minimize the release of refrigerants to the atmosphere and the use of refrigerant recovery devices to remove refrigerant from the system and store the refrigerant for reuse or reclaim. At no time shall more than 3 ounces of refrigerant be released to the atmosphere in any one occurrence. Any system leaks within the first year shall be repaired in accordance with the requirements herein at no cost to the Government including material, labor, and refrigerant if the leak is the result of defective equipment, material, or installation.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 81 00.00 20

UNITARY AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI)

AHRT DCIIP

HRI DCUP	(Online)	Directory	of	Certified	Unitary
	Products				

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

- ASHRAE 15 & 34 (2007; Std 15 Errata 2007, 2009, & Addenda a-e; Std 34 Errata 2007, 2008, Addenda a-y, aa-ae) ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15-Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems and ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants ASHRAE 52.2 (2007; Addenda B 2008; Errata 2009) Method of Testing General Ventilation Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size
- ASHRAE 55 (2004; Int 1:2005; Errata:2006; Int 2:2007; Errata:2007; Addendas A, B:2008; Addendas D - G:2009) Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy
- ASHRAE 62.1 (2007; INT 2007; INT 2-15 2008; Errata 2008; Addenda a, b, e, f and h 2008) Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
- ASHRAE 90.1 IP (2007; Supplement 2008; Errata 2009; Errata 2009) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings, I-P Edition

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

(2004; Errata 2004) Specification for AWS A5.8/A5.8M Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B16.22 (2001; R 2005) Standard for Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings

ASME B31.5 (2006) Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 123/A	123M	(2009)	Standard	Spec	ification	foi	c Zinc	2
		(Hot-Di	p Galvan:	ized)	Coatings	on	Iron	and
		Steel P:	roducts					

- ASTM A 653/A 653M (2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
- ASTM B 117 (2009) Standing Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
- ASTM B 280 (2008) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service
- ASTM B 88 (2003) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
- ASTM C 534/C 534M (2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Thermal Insulation in Sheet and Tubular Form
- ASTM D 1654 (2008) Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments
- ASTM F 1040 (1987; R 2007) Standard Specification for Filter Units, Air Conditioning, Viscous -Impingement and Dry Types, Replaceable

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

MSS SP-58 (2002) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture

MSS SP-69 (2003; R 2004) Standard for Pipe Hangers and Supports - Selection and Application

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

- NEMA ICS 1 (2000; R 2005; R 2008) Standard for Industrial Control and Systems General Requirements
- NEMA ICS 2 (2000; Errata 2002; R 2005; Errata 2006) Standard for Industrial Control and Systems: Controllers, Contactors, and Overload Relays Rated Not More than 2000 Volts AC or 750 Volts DC: Part 8 -

P-273 NAS I	3 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARA WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY	812562
		Disconnect Devices for Use in Industr Control Equipment	ial
NEN	MA ICS 6	(1993; R 2006) Standard for Industria Controls and Systems Enclosures	L
NEN	MA MG 1	(2007; Errata 2008) Standard for Motor and Generators	rs
	U.S. GENERAL SERVICES A	DMINISTRATION (GSA)	
FS	A-A-50502	(Basic) Air Conditioners, (Unitary Hea Pump), Air to Air (3,000 to 300,000 B	at FU)
FS	00-A-373	(Rev D) Air Conditioners, Single Packa Type	age
FS	00-A-374	(Rev C) Air Conditioners with Remote Condensing Units or Remote Air-Cooled Water-Cooled Condenser Units, Unitary	, and
	U.S. GREEN BUILDING COU	NCIL (USGBC)	
LEI	ED	(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy an Environmental Design(tm) Green Buildin Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)	nd ng
	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORI	ES (UL)	
UL	109	(1997; Rev May 2009) Tube Fittings for Flammable and Combustible Fluids, Refrigeration Service, and Marine Use	r
UL	873	(2007; Rev thru Oct 2009)Temperature-Indicating and -Regulating Equipment	
UL	900	(2004; Rev thru Nov 2007) Standard for Filter Units	r Air
1.2	RELATED REQUIREMENTS		

Section 23 03 00.00 20 BASIC MECHANICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS, applies to this section with the additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Field-assembled refrigerant piping

Control system wiring diagrams

SD-03 Product Data

Heat pumps, air to air

Ductless Split System Air conditioners

Filters; (LEED)

Thermostats

Refrigerant piping and accessories

Coatings for finned tube coils

SD-06 Test Reports

Salt-spray tests

Start-up and initial operational tests

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Heat pumps, air to air

Ductless Split System Air conditioners

Filters

Thermostats

Refrigerant piping and accessories

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Heat pumps, air to air, Data Package 3

Ductless Split System Air conditioners, Data Package 3

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Posted operating instructions

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Modification of References

Accomplish work in accordance with the referenced publications, except as modified by this section. Consider the advisory or recommended provisions to be mandatory, as though the word "shall" had been substituted for the words "should" or "could" or "may," wherever they appear. Interpret reference to "the Authority having jurisdiction," "the Administrative Authority," "the Owner," or "the Design Engineer" to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.4.2 Detail Drawing

For refrigerant piping, submit piping, including pipe sizes. Submit control system wiring diagrams.

1.4.3 Safety

Design, manufacture, and installation of unitary air conditioning equipment shall conform to ASHRAE 15 & 34.

1.4.4 Posted Operating Instructions

Submit posted operating instructions for each packaged air conditioning unit.

1.4.5 Sizing

Size equipment based on Design Manual CS from the Air Conditioning Contractors of America; do not oversize.

1.5 REFRIGERANTS

Refrigerants shall have an Ozone Depletion Factor (ODF) of 0.05 or less. The ODF shall be in accordance with the "Montreal Protocol On Substances That Deplete The Ozone Layer," September 1987, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme. CFCs and HCFCs and Halons shall not be permitted. Refrigerant shall be an approved alternative refrigerant per EPA's Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP) listing.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

For proper Indoor Environmental Quality, maintain positive pressure within the building. Ventilation shall meet or exceed ASHRAE 62.1 and all published addenda. Meet or exceed filter media efficiency as tested in accordance with ASHRAE 52.2. Thermal comfort shall meet or exceed ASHRAE 55.

- 1.7 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS
- 1.7.1 Local/Regional Materials

Use materials or products extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within a 500 mileradius from the project site, if available from a minimum of three sources.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 HEAT PUMPS, AIR TO AIR

FS A-A-50502, except as modified in this article. List units with capacities smaller than 135,000 Btu/hr in the AHRI DCUP; in lieu of listing in the ARI Directory, a letter of certification from ARI that the units have been certified and will be listed in the next Directory will be acceptable. Provide factory assembled units complete with accessories, wiring, piping, and controls. Provide units with supplemental electric heaters, and air filters as specified in the paragraph entitled "Filters."

2.1.1 Energy Performance

Energy performance shall be in accordance with FS A-A-50502. Minimum energy efficiency shall be in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1 - IP and shall meet or exceed performance as scheduled on drawings.

2.1.2 Air Coils

Extended-surface fin and tube type with seamless copper or aluminum tubes with copper or aluminum fins securely bonded to the tubes. On coils with all-aluminum construction, provide tubes of aluminum alloy 1100, 1200, or 3102; provide fins of aluminum alloy 7072; and provide tube sheets of aluminum alloy 7072 or 5052. Provide a coating on outdoor air coils as specified in the paragraph entitled "Coatings for Finned Tube Coils." Coils to be coated shall be part of manufacturer's standard product for capacities and ratings indicated and specified. Provide plate type fins.

2.1.3 Supplemental Electric Heaters

Provide electrical resistance heaters integral with the unit. Heaters shall have a total capacity as indicated. Provide internal fusing for heaters.

2.1.4 Compressors

For compressors above 20 tons, compressor speed shall not exceed 3450 rpm. For equipment over 10 tons, provide automatic capacity reduction of at least 50 percent of rated capacity. Capacity reduction may be accomplished by cylinder unloading, use of multiple, but not more than four compressors, or a combination of the two methods. Units with cylinder unloading shall start with capacity reduction devices in the unloaded position. Units with multiple compressors shall have a means to sequence starting of compressors. Provide compressors with devices to prevent short cycling when shutdown by safety controls. Provide reciprocating compressors with crankcase heaters, and vibration isolators.

2.1.5 Mounting Provisions

Provide units that permit mounting as indicated.

2.1.6 Temperature Controls

Provide controls as specified in FS A-A-50502 and as modified herein. Provide indoor thermostats of the adjustable type that conform to applicable requirements of UL 873. Provide manual means for temperature set-back. Provide thermostats capable of controlling supplemental heat as specified in FS A-A-50502. Provide a manual selector switch or other means to permit the supplementary heater to be energized when the heat pump compressor and associated equipment are inoperative. Control supplementary heater with the room thermostat while bypassing the outdoor thermostat. Locate switch adjacent to or as an integral part of the room thermostat. An indicator light on the room thermostat or manual heat switch shall indicate when supplementary heaters are operating.

2.1.7 Accessories

In addition to accessories specified in FS A-A-50502, provide the following accessories for heat pump units.

- a. Protective grille around outside unit coils
- b. Start capacitor kit

2.2 DUCTLESS SPLIT AIR CONDITIONERS

2.2.1 Split-System Type

FS 00-A-374, except as modified herein. Additional requirements for various system components are specified in this paragraph; however, basic requirements for the system and system components are contained in FS 00-A-374. Provide separate assemblies designed to be used together. Base ratings on the use of matched assemblies. Provide performance diagrams for units with capacities not certified by ARI to verify that components of the air conditioning system furnished will satisfy the capacity requirement specified or indicated. Minimum energy efficiency shall be in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1 - IP, and shall meet or exceed performance as specified on the drawings. List units with capacities smaller than 135,000 Btu/hr in the AHRI DCUP; in lieu of listing in the ARI Directory, a letter of certification from ARI that units have been certified and will be listed in the next Directory will be acceptable. Provide capacity, electrical characteristics and operating conditions as indicated. Condensers shall provide not less than 10 degrees F liquid subcooling at standard ratings.

2.2.2 Compressors

For compressors over 20 tons, compressor speed shall not exceed 3450 rpm. For systems over 10 tons provide automatic capacity reduction of at least 50 percent of rated capacity. Capacity reduction may be accomplished by cylinder unloading, use of multi- or variable speed compressors, use of multiple, but not more than four compressors, or a combination of the two methods. Units with cylinder unloading shall start with capacity reduction devices in the unloaded position. Units with multiple compressors shall have means to sequence starting of compressors. Provide compressors with devices to prevent short cycling when shut down by safety controls. Device shall delay operation of compressor motor for at least 3 minutes but not more than 6 minutes. Provide a pumpdown cycle for units 20 tons and over. Provide reciprocating compressors with crankcase heaters in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. If compressors are paralleled, provide not less than two independent circuits.

2.2.3 Coils

On coils with all-aluminum construction, provide tubes of aluminum alloy 1100, 1200, or 3102; provide fins of aluminum alloy 7072; and provide tube sheets of aluminum alloy 7072 or 5052. Provide a separate air cooled condenser circuit for each compressor or parallel compressor installation. Provide a coating on condenser coils and fins as specified in the paragraph entitled "Coatings for Finned Tube Coils." Coils to be coated shall be part of manufacturer's standard product for capacities and ratings indicated and specified. Provide plate type fins.

2.2.4 Condenser Controls

Provide start-up and head pressure controls to allow for system operation at ambient temperatures down to 40 degrees F.

2.2.5 Fans

Provide belt-driven evaporator fans with adjustable pitch pulleys; except for units less than 5 ton capacity, direct drive with at least two speed taps may be used. Select pulleys at approximately midpoint of the adjustable range.

2.2.6 Filters

Provide filters of the type specified in this section.

2.2.7 Thermostats

Provide adjustable type that conforms to applicable requirements of UL 873. Provide combination heating-cooling type with contacts hermetically sealed against moisture, corrosion, lint, dust, and foreign material. Design to operate on not more than 1.5 degrees Fdifferential and of suitable range calibrated in degrees F. Provide adjustable heat anticipation and fixed cooling anticipation. Provide two independent temperature sensing elements electrically connected to control the compressor and heating equipment, respectively. Accomplish manual switching for system changeover from heating to cooling or cooling to heating and fan operation through the use of a thermostat subbase. Provide system selector switches to provide "COOL" and "OFF" and "HEAT" and fan selector switches to provide "AUTOMATIC" and "ON." Provide relays, contactors, and transformers located in a panel or panels for replacement and service.

2.2.7.1 Cooling

- a. When thermostat is in "COOL" position with fan selector switch in "AUTO" position, compressor, evaporator fan, and condenser fan shall cycle together.
- b. When thermostat is in "COOL" position with fan selector switch in "ON" position, compressor, and condenser fan shall cycle together and evaporator fan shall run continuously.

2.3 FILTERS

Provide filters to filter outside air and return air. Provide replaceable (throw-away) type. Filters shall conform to UL 900. Polyurethane filters shall not be used on units with multiframe filters.

2.3.1 Replaceable Type Filters

ASTM F 1040 throw-away frames and media, standard dust holding capacity, 350 fpm maximum face velocity, and one inch thick. Filters shall have a minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV) of 8 when tested in accordance with ASHRAE 52.2.

2.4 COATINGS FOR FINNED TUBE COILS

Where stipulated in equipment specifications of this section, coat finned tube coils of the affected equipment as specified below. Apply coating at the premises of a company specializing in such work. Degrease and prepare for coating in accordance with the coating applicator's procedures for the type of metals involved. Completed coating shall show no evidence of softening, blistering, cracking, crazing, flaking, loss of adhesion, or "bridging" between the fins.

2.4.1 Phenolic Coating

Provide a resin base thermosetting phenolic coating. Apply coating by immersion dipping of the entire coil. Provide a minimum of two coats. Bake or heat dry coils following immersions. After final immersion and prior to final baking, spray entire coil with particular emphasis given to building up coating on sheared edges. Total dry film thickness shall be 2.5 to 3.0 mils.

2.5 MOTORS AND STARTERS

NEMA MG 1, NEMA ICS 1, and NEMA ICS 2. Variable speed. Motors less than 1 hp shall meet NEMA High Efficiency requirements. Motors 1 hp and larger shall meet NEMA Premium Efficiency requirements. Determine specific motor characteristics to ensure provision of correctly sized starters and overload heaters. Provide motors to operate at full capacity with a voltage variation of plus or minus 10 percent of the motor voltage rating. Motor size shall be sufficient for the duty to be performed and shall not exceed its full load nameplate current rating when driven equipment is operated at specified capacity under the most severe conditions likely to be encountered. When motor size provided differs from size indicated or specified, the Contractor shall make the necessary adjustments to the wiring, disconnect devices, and branch circuit protection to accommodate equipment actually provided. Provide general-purpose type starter enclosures in accordance with NEMA ICS 6.

2.6 REFRIGERANT PIPING AND ACCESSORIES

Provide accessories as specified in this section. Provide suction line accumulators as recommended by equipment manufacturer's installation instructions. Provide a filter-drier in the liquid line.

2.6.1 Factory Charged Tubing

Provide extra soft, deoxidized, bright annealed copper tubing conforming to ASTM B 280, factory dehydrated and furnished with a balanced charge of refrigerant recommended by manufacturer of equipment being connected. Factory insulate suction line tubing with 3/8 inchminimum thickness of closed cell, foamed plastic conforming to ASTM C 534/C 534M with a permeance rating not to exceed 1.0. Provide quick-connectors with caps or plugs to protect couplings. Include couplings for suction and liquid line connections of the indoor and outdoor sections.

2.6.2 Field-Assembled Refrigerant Piping

Material and dimensional requirements for field-assembled refrigerant piping, valves, fittings, and accessories shall conform to ASHRAE 15 & 34 and ASME B31.5, except as herein specified. Factory clean, dehydrate, and seal piping before delivery to the project location. Provide seamless copper tubing, hard drawn, Type K or L, conforming to ASTM B 88, except that tubing with outside diameters of 1/4 inch and 3/8 inch shall have nominal wall thickness of not less than 0.030 inch and 0.032 inch, respectively. Soft annealed copper tubing conforming to ASTM B 280 may be used where flare connections to equipment are required only in nominal sizes less than one inch outside diameter.

2.6.3 Fittings

ASME B16.22 for solder-joint fittings. UL 109 for flared tube fittings.

2.6.4 Brazing Filler Material

AWS A5.8/A5.8M.

2.6.5 Pipe Hangers and Supports

MSS SP-69 and MSS SP-58.

2.6.6 Pipe Sleeves

Provide sleeves where piping passes through walls, floors, roofs, and partitions. Secure sleeves in proper position and location during construction. Provide sleeves of sufficient length to pass through entire thickness of walls, floors, roofs, and partitions. Provide not less than 0.25 inch space between exterior of piping or pipe insulation and interior of sleeve. Firmly pack space with insulation and caulk at both ends of the sleeve with plastic waterproof cement which will dry to a firm but pliable mass, or provide a segmented elastomeric seal.

2.6.6.1 Sleeves in Masonry and Concrete Walls, Floors, and Roofs

Provide Schedule 40 or Standard Weight zinc-coated steel pipe sleeves. Extend sleeves in floor slabs 3 inches above finished floor.

2.6.6.2 Sleeves in Partitions and Non-Masonry Structures

Provide zinc-coated steel sheet sleeves having a nominal weight of not less than 0.90 pound per square foot, in partitions and other than masonry and concrete walls, floors, and roofs.

2.7 FINISHES

Provide steel surfaces of equipment including packaged terminal units, heat pumps, and air conditioners, that do not have a zinc coating conforming to ASTM A 123/A 123M or ASTM A 653/A 653M, or a duplex coating of zinc and paint, with a factory applied coating or paint system. Provide a coating or paint system on actual equipment identical to that on salt-spray test specimens with respect to materials, conditions of application, and dry-film thickness.

2.8 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

2.8.1 Salt-Spray Tests

Salt-spray test the factory-applied coating or paint system of equipment including packaged terminal units, heat pumps, and air conditioners in accordance with ASTM B 117. Conduct test for 500 hours for equipment installed outdoors, or 125 hours for equipment installed indoors. Test specimens shall have a standard scribe mark as defined in ASTM D 1654. Upon completion of exposure, evaluate and rate the coating or paint system in accordance with procedures A and B of ASTM D 1654. Rating of failure at the scribe mark shall not be less than six, average creepage not greater than 1/8 inch. Rating of the unscribed area shall not be less than 10, no failure.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

Install equipment and components in a manner to ensure proper and sequential operation of equipment and equipment controls. Install equipment not covered in this section, or in manufacturer's instructions, as recommended by manufacturer's representative. Provide proper foundations for mounting of equipment, accessories, appurtenances, piping and controls including, but not limited to, supports, vibration isolators, stands, quides, anchors, clamps and brackets. Foundations for equipment shall conform to equipment manufacturer's recommendation, unless otherwise indicated. Set anchor bolts and sleeves using templates. Provide anchor bolts of adequate length, and provide with welded-on plates on the head end embedded in the concrete. Level equipment bases, using jacks or steel wedges, and neatly grout-in with a nonshrinking type of grouting mortar. Locate equipment to allow working space for servicing including shaft removal, disassembling compressor cylinders and pistons, replacing or adjusting drives, motors, or shaft seals, access to water heads and valves of shell and tube equipment, tube cleaning or replacement, access to automatic controls, refrigerant charging, lubrication, oil draining and working clearance under overhead lines. Provide electric isolation between dissimilar metals for the purpose of minimizing galvanic corrosion.

3.2 PIPING

Brazing, bending, forming and assembly of refrigerant piping shall conform to ASME B31.5.

3.2.1 Pipe Hangers and Supports

Design and fabrication of pipe hangers, supports, and welding attachments shall conform to MSS SP-58. Installation of hanger types and supports for bare and covered pipes shall conform to MSS SP-69 for the system temperature range. Unless otherwise indicated, horizontal and vertical piping attachments shall conform to MSS SP-58.

3.2.2 Refrigerant Piping

Cut pipe to measurements established at the site and work into place without springing or forcing. Install piping with sufficient flexibility to provide for expansion and contraction due to temperature fluctuation. Where pipe passes through building structure pipe joints shall not be concealed, but shall be located where they may be readily inspected. Install piping to be insulated with sufficient clearance to permit application of insulation. Install piping as indicated and detailed, to avoid interference with other piping, conduit, or equipment. Except where specifically indicated otherwise, run piping plumb and straight and parallel to walls and ceilings. Trapping of lines will not be permitted except where indicated. Provide sleeves of suitable size for lines passing through building structure. Braze refrigerant piping with silver solder complying with AWS A5.8/A5.8M. Inside of tubing and fittings shall be free of flux. Clean parts to be jointed with emery cloth and keep hot until solder has penetrated full depth of fitting and extra flux has been expelled. Cool joints in air and remove flame marks and traces of flux. During brazing operation, prevent oxide film from forming on inside of tubing by slowly flowing dry nitrogen through tubing to expel air. Make provisions to automatically return oil on halocarbon systems. Installation of piping shall comply with ASME B31.5.

3.2.3 Refrigerant Driers, Sight Glass Indicators, and Strainers

Provide refrigerant driers, sight glass liquid indicators, and strainers in refrigerant piping in accordance with FS OO-A-373 when not furnished by the manufacturer as part of the equipment. Install driers in liquid line with service valves and valved bypass line the same size as liquid line in which dryer is installed. Size of driers shall be determined by piping and installation of the unit on location. Install dryers of 50 cubic inches and larger vertically with the cover for removing cartridge at the bottom. Install moisture indicators in the liquid line downstream of the drier. Indicator connections shall be the same size as the liquid line in which it is installed.

3.3 AUXILIARY DRAIN PANS, DRAIN CONNECTIONS, AND DRAIN LINES

Provide auxiliary drain pans under units located above finished ceilings or over mechanical or electrical equipment where condensate overflow will cause damage to ceilings, piping, and equipment below. Provide separate drain lines for the unit drain and auxiliary drain pans. Trap drain pans from the bottom to ensure complete pan drainage. Provide drain lines full size of drain opening. Traps and piping to drainage disposal points shall conform to Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

3.4 ACCESS PANELS

Provide access panels for concealed valves, controls, dampers, and other fittings requiring inspection and maintenance.

3.5 AIR FILTERS

Allow access space for servicing filters. Install filters with suitable sealing to prevent bypassing of air.

3.6 IDENTIFICATION TAGS AND PLATES

Provide equipment, gages, thermometers, valves, and controllers with tags numbered and stamped for their use. Provide plates and tags of brass or suitable nonferrous material, securely mounted or attached. Provide minimum letter and numeral size of 1/8 inch high.

3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.7.1 Leak Testing

Upon completion of installation of air conditioning equipment, test factory- and field-installed refrigerant piping with an electronic-type leak detector. Use same type of refrigerant to be provided in the system for leak testing. When nitrogen is used to boost system pressure for testing, ensure that it is eliminated from the system before charging. Minimum refrigerant leak field test pressure shall be as specified in ASHRAE 15 & 34, except that test pressure shall not exceed 150 psig on hermetic compressors unless otherwise specified as a low side test pressure on the equipment nameplate. If leaks are detected at time of installation or during warranty period, remove the entire refrigerant charge from the system, correct leaks, and retest system.

3.7.2 Evacuation, Dehydration, and Charging

After field charged refrigerant system is found to be without leaks or after leaks have been repaired on field-charged and factory-charged systems, evacuate the system using a reliable gage and a vacuum pump capable of pulling a vacuum of at least one mm Hg absolute. Evacuate system in accordance with the triple-evacuation and blotter method or in accordance with equipment manufacturer's printed instructions and recharge system.

3.7.3 Start-Up and Initial Operational Tests

Test the air conditioning systems and systems components for proper operation. Adjust safety and automatic control instruments as necessary to ensure proper operation and sequence. Conduct operational tests for not less than 8 hours.

3.7.4 Performance Tests

Upon completion of evacuation, charging, startup, final leak testing, and proper adjustment of controls, test the systems to demonstrate compliance with performance and capacity requirements. Test systems for not less than 8 hours, record readings hourly. At the end of the test period, average the readings, and the average shall be considered to be the system performance.

3.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Separate waste in accordance with the Waste Management Plan, placing copper materials in designated areas for reuse. Close and seal tightly all partly used adhesives and solvents; store protected in a well-ventilated, fire-safe area at moderate temperature.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 00 00.00 20

BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS 07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 709	(2001; R 2007)	Laminated Thermosetting
	Materials	

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

- IEEE C2 (2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code
- IEEE C57.12.28 (2005) Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity
- IEEE C57.12.29 (2005) Pad-Mounted Equipment Enclosure Integrity for Coastal Environments
- IEEE Std 100 (2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA 250 (2008) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2008;	AMD	1	2008)	National	Electrical
	Code -	2008	3 E	dition	n	

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

This section applies to certain sections of Division 13, SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION, and Divisions 22 and 23, PLUMBING and HEATING VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING. This section applies to all sections of Division 26 and 33, ELECTRICAL and UTILITIES, of this project specification unless specified otherwise in the individual sections. This section has been incorporated into, and thus, does not apply to, and is not referenced in the following sections.

Section 26 12 19.10 THREE-PHASE PAD MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM Section 26 51 00 INTERIOR LIGHTING Section 27 10 00 BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM
Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION Section 33 82 00 TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE PLANT

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.
- b. The technical sections referred to herein are those specification sections that describe products, installation procedures, and equipment operations and that refer to this section for detailed description of submittal types.
- c. The technical paragraphs referred to herein are those paragraphs in PART 2 - PRODUCTS and PART 3 - EXECUTION of the technical sections that describe products, systems, installation procedures, equipment, and test methods.

1.4 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.5 ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS INFORMATION

Submittals required in other sections that refer to this section must conform to the following additional requirements as applicable.

1.5.1 Shop Drawings (SD-02)

Include wiring diagrams and installation details of equipment indicating proposed location, layout and arrangement, control panels, accessories, piping, ductwork, and other items that must be shown to ensure a coordinated installation. Wiring diagrams shall identify circuit terminals and indicate the internal wiring for each item of equipment and the interconnection between each item of equipment. Drawings shall indicate adequate clearance for operation, maintenance, and replacement of operating equipment devices.

1.5.2 Product Data (SD-03)

Submittal shall include performance and characteristic curves.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.6.2 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal

material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in the technical section.

1.6.2.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.6.2.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.7 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.8 POSTED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Provide for each system and principal item of equipment as specified in the technical sections for use by operation and maintenance personnel. The operating instructions shall include the following:

- a. Wiring diagrams, control diagrams, and control sequence for each principal system and item of equipment.
- b. Start up, proper adjustment, operating, lubrication, and shutdown procedures.
- c. Safety precautions.
- d. The procedure in the event of equipment failure.
- e. Other items of instruction as recommended by the manufacturer of each system or item of equipment.

Print or engrave operating instructions and frame under glass or in approved laminated plastic. Post instructions where directed. For operating instructions exposed to the weather, provide weather-resistant materials or weatherproof enclosures. Operating instructions shall not fade when exposed to sunlight and shall be secured to prevent easy removal or peeling.

1.9 MANUFACTURER'S NAMEPLATE

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a

conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

1.10 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES

ASTM D 709. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device; as specified in the technical sections or as indicated on the drawings. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and, when applicable, the position. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be one by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be a minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style.

1.11 WARNING SIGNS

Provide warning signs for the enclosures of electrical equipment including substations, pad-mounted transformers, pad-mounted switches, generators, and switchgear having a nominal rating exceeding 600 volts.

- a. When the enclosure integrity of such equipment is specified to be in accordance with IEEE C57.12.28 or IEEE C57.12.29, such as for pad-mounted transformers, provide self-adhesive warning signs on the outside of the high voltage compartment door(s). Sign shall be a decal and shall have nominal dimensions of 7 by 10 inches with the legend "DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE" printed in two lines of nominal 2 inch high letters. The word "DANGER" shall be in white letters on a red background and the words "HIGH VOLTAGE" shall be in black letters on a white background. Decal shall be Panduit No. PPS0710D72 or approved equal.
- b. When such equipment is guarded by a fence, mount signs on the fence. Provide metal signs having nominal dimensions of 14 by 10 inches with the legend "DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE KEEP OUT" printed in three lines of nominal 3 inch high white letters on a red and black field.

1.12 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

Electrical installations shall conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and requirements specified herein.

1.13 INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Where specified in the technical sections, furnish the services of competent instructors to give full instruction to designated Government personnel in the adjustment, operation, and maintenance of the specified systems and equipment, including pertinent safety requirements as required. Instructors shall be thoroughly familiar with all parts of the installation and shall be trained in operating theory as well as practical operation and maintenance work. Instruction shall be given during the first regular work week after the equipment or system has been accepted and turned over to the Government for regular operation. The number of man-days (8 hours per day) of instruction furnished shall be as specified in the individual section. When more than 4 man-days of instruction are specified, use approximately half of the time for classroom instruction. Use other time for instruction with equipment or system. When significant changes or modifications in the equipment or system are made under the terms of the contract, provide additional instructions to acquaint the operating personnel with the changes or modifications.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FACTORY APPLIED FINISH

Electrical equipment shall have factory-applied painting systems which shall, as a minimum, meet the requirements of NEMA 250 corrosion-resistance test and the additional requirements specified in the technical sections.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Paint electrical equipment as required to match finish of adjacent surfaces or to meet the indicated or specified safety criteria. Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS and the section specifying the associated electrical equipment.

3.2 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

3.3 WARNING SIGN MOUNTING

Provide the number of signs required to be readable from each accessible side, but space the signs a maximum of 30 feet apart.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 08 00

APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)

NETA ATS

(2009) Standard for Acceptance Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS applies to this section with additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-06 Test Reports

Acceptance tests and inspections; G

SD-07 Certificates

Qualifications of organization, and lead engineering technician; G

Acceptance test and inspections procedure; G

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Qualifications

Contractor shall engage the services of a qualified testing organization to provide inspection, testing, calibration, and adjustment of the electrical distribution system and generation equipment listed in paragraph entitled "Acceptance Tests and Inspections" herein. Organization shall be independent of the supplier, manufacturer, and installer of the equipment.

The organization shall be a first tier subcontractor. No work required by this section of the specification shall be performed by a second tier subcontractor.

 a. Submit name and qualifications of organization. Organization shall have been regularly engaged in the testing of electrical materials, devices, installations, and systems for a minimum of 5 years. The organization shall have a calibration program, and test instruments used shall be calibrated in accordance with NETA ATS.

b. Submit name and qualifications of the lead engineering technician performing the required testing services. Include a list of three comparable jobs performed by the technician with specific names and telephone numbers for reference. Testing, inspection, calibration, and adjustments shall be performed by an engineering technician, certified by NETA or the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) with a minimum of 5 years' experience inspecting, testing, and calibrating electrical distribution and generation equipment, systems, and devices.

1.4.2 Acceptance Tests and Inspections Reports

Submit certified copies of inspection reports and test reports. Reports shall include certification of compliance with specified requirements, identify deficiencies, and recommend corrective action when appropriate. Type and neatly bind test reports to form a part of the final record. Submit test reports documenting the results of each test not more than 10 days after test is completed.

1.4.3 Acceptance Test and Inspections Procedure

Submit test procedure reports for each item of equipment to be field tested at least 45 days prior to planned testing date. Do not perform testing until after test procedure has been approved.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

- PART 3 EXECUTION
- 3.1 ACCEPTANCE TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

Testing organization shall perform acceptance tests and inspections. Test methods, procedures, and test values shall be performed and evaluated in accordance with NETA ATS, the manufacturer's recommendations, and paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control" of each applicable specification section. Tests identified as optional in NETA ATS are not required unless otherwise specified. Equipment shall be placed in service only after completion of required tests and evaluation of the test results have been completed. Contractor shall supply to the testing organization complete sets of shop drawings, settings of adjustable devices, and other information necessary for an accurate test and inspection of the system prior to the performance of any final testing. Contracting Officer shall be notified at least 14 days in advance of when tests will be conducted by the testing organization. Perform acceptance tests and inspections on applicable equipment and systems specified in the following sections:

- a. Section 26 32 13.00 20 SINGLE-OPERATION GENERATOR SETS. Functional engine shutdown tests, vibration base-line test, and load bank test shall not be performed by the testing organization. These tests shall be performed by the start-up engineer.
- b. Section 26 12 19.10 THREE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

d. Section 33 71 01 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

e. Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION

3.2 SYSTEM ACCEPTANCE

Final acceptance of the system is contingent upon satisfactory completion of acceptance tests and inspections.

3.3 PLACING EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE

A representative of the approved testing organization shall be present when equipment tested by the organization is initially energized and placed in service.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 08 00, ATTACHMENT "A" COMMISSIONING ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS PRELIMINARY PREFUNCTIONAL CHECKLISTS AND START-UPS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.
- B. Specifications throughout all Divisions of the Project Manual are directly applicable to this Section, and this Section is directly applicable to them.

1.02 SUMMARY

- A. This Section expands on and defines responsibilities of the Contractor regarding Prefunctional Checklists and start-up portions of the Commissioning process and addresses validation of proper and thorough installation of ELECTRICAL systems.
- B. Contractor shall oversee the Commissioning activities under the direction of the Government, including the NAVFAC SE Commissioning Authority (CxA), the NAVFAC SE Construction Manager (CM), and their designated representatives. The Contractor's Subcontractors and the Architect/Engineer (A/E).
- C. Contractor shall completely install, thoroughly inspect, start-up, test, adjust and integrate all ELECTRICAL equipment and systems. The contractor shall provide the services of an Electrical Testing Agency (ETA) where required for testing and check out of ELECTRICAL systems and equipment. All activities shall be documented on specific, procedural forms developed for that purpose. Contractor shall notify NAVFAC SE in writing that systems are complete and ready for Prefunctional Checklist verification inspections and Functional Performance Tests.
- D. Completed Prefunctional Checklists for all pieces of equipment shall be submitted to the Government prior to Functional Performance testing.
- E. Responsibilities of the various parties involved in the Commissioning process are defined in Section 26 08 00.
- F. Refer to Attachments A1, A2, and A3 at the end of this Section for example forms that indicate level of documentation required for the Commissioning process.

1.03 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. The latest published edition of a reference shall be applicable to this Project unless identified by a specific edition date.
- B. All reference amendments adopted prior to the effective date of this Contract shall be applicable to this Project.
- C. All materials, installation and workmanship shall comply with all applicable requirements and standards.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Prefunctional Checklists, Prefunctional Tests, and Start-up documents are the normal procedure of ensuring that the ELECTRICAL system components are properly installed.
- B. NAVFAC SE, in cooperation with the Construction team, will develop final Prefunctional Checklists and Tests during the Construction Phase. "Preliminary" ELECTRICAL Prefunctional Checklists are included in this attachment to Section 26 08 00 – ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS COMMISSIONING.
- C. Completeness of Prefunctional Checklists (PFC): This Section summarizes the minimum standard for systems and equipment checkout. A record of inspection, testing, check-out and verification of the completeness of the installation of ELECTRICAL equipment, and an acknowledgement that a procedure has been completed and that it checks out acceptably shall be included in the Prefunctional Checklists. The Prefunctional Checklist shall identify in columnar format each device, location, test method, control sequence of operation reference, device code reported, and other data as appropriate. The Party responsible for documenting the inspection, testing, check-out, and verification of each element of the ELECTRICAL work will sign off on the completeness of the PFCs.
- D. Equipment Data Documentation: Provide completed, as-installed, specific product nameplate data, product numbers, serial numbers, etc. to fully define the asset for Government's use in maintenance management and asset tracking. This data may be incorporated within an Equipment List/Matrix in a spreadsheet format or electronic database. In addition to specific manufacturer's name and specific product identifiers such as model number, serial numbers, date of manufacture, etc, the following information shall be included with the equipment data documentation:
 - 1. Capacity data: Where applicable, use equipment schedules on the Drawings as a guideline for fields to be used.
 - 2. Location identifier field for each of the three dimensions (Floor Level, X axis, and Y axis) using the Drawing column grids as the basis for location.
- E. Submit the equipment data documentation with the draft Prefunctional Checklists to the Government for approval. A/E and Government will review the Prefunctional Checklists and request any additional information required to meet the Commissioning Plan criteria.
- F. Written Certification: The Contractor shall certify that the installation, Start-up, Prefunctional Checklist, and initial operation of the system or component are in accordance with the Contract Documents, Commissioning Plan, and manufacturer's requirements, and that the system is ready for Functional Performance Tests. Any outstanding items or non-conformance shall be clearly indicated and highlighted on the Prefunctional Checklist and an action item shall have been initiated. Refer to Division 01 for specific details on non-conformance issues relating to Prefunctional Checklists.
- G. Refer to Section 26 08 00 for additional documentation requirements.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 GENERAL

- A. All materials shall meet or exceed all applicable referenced standards, federal, state and local requirements, and conform to codes and ordinances of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. The Prefunctional Checklist procedures described in this Section provide minimum guidelines for development of Prefunctional Checklists; Start-up procedures, and Prefunctional Tests. Contractor shall prepare the Prefunctional Checklists using these procedures and that of the manufacturers and/or applicable codes and standards.
- C. The Prefunctional Checklist form shall acknowledge that installation and Start-up procedures were successfully adhered to and completely performed and shall document relevant parameters (panel and equipment connections, measured values, ground faults, trip settings, etc.). When indicated as performing a checkout on multiple items or multiple procedure items, Prefunctional Checklist forms shall itemize each individual item.

2.02 TEST EQUIPMENT

A. Refer to Section 26 08 00 – Electrical Systems Commissioning.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.01 PREFUNCTIONAL CHECKLIST PROCEDURES
 - A. Thermographic Scanning:
 - 1. Contractor shall provide thermographic scanning on all switchgear and distribution boards. In general, the thermographic scanning shall be made when the equipment is energized and is operating at its normal capacity. It is intended that the scan be made after the equipment has been in full operation; however, the Contractor near the completion of the Project will determine the exact time of conducting the scan. Some scanning for occupant-created load shall be performed during the Warranty Period as a Deferred Test.
 - 2. Test equipment, miscellaneous tools, and materials shall be transported properly, moved, and set up by trained personnel. Equipment used in testing shall be capable of performing all recommended procedures required by the apparatus and related equipment. All test equipment shall have certification of calibration and be in working order.
 - 3. All hot spots shall be marked, identified, and an infrared thermographic scanning report prepared and furnished to the Government.
 - 4. The report shall contain infrared photos of trouble spots with temperature readings.
 - 5. The Contractor shall promptly report all sources of heating problems to the Government for corrective action.
 - B. Grounding Systems:

- 1. Perform three-point fall-of-potential test per Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 81 on the main grounding electrode or system. Resistance shall be no greater than 5 ohms.
- 2. Perform the two-point method test per IEEE Standard 81 to determine the ground resistance between the main ground system and all major electrical equipment frames, system neutral, and/or derived neutral points. Resistance shall be no greater than 5 ohms.
- C. AC Motors General Across Systems:
 - 1. Verify proper alignment, installation, and rotation.
 - 2. Measure the insulation resistance, phase balance, and resistance to ground. This measurement will generally be the responsibility of the electrical Subcontractor who is connecting the motor. Correction of any deficiencies will be the responsibility of the motor supplier. Where the electrical Subcontractor wires to a single point of a packaged device that is shipped with multiple motors, electrical Subcontractor shall check all motors in the package.
 - 3. Verify that properly sized overloads are in place.
 - 4. Measure voltage available to all phases at time of initial connection and again after motor has been placed in operation under load measure amps and RPM.
 - 5. Record all motor nameplate data.
- D. High Voltage Primary Service Feeders:
 - 1. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect underground duct banks.
 - b. Inspect cable and perform field testing on reels.
 - c. Inspect splicing and terminations.
 - 2. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: Exposed cable, compression type terminations, splices where approved by the Engineer and the Government, and fire proofing in manholes, cable vaults, etc.
 - b. Correct color code identification and phasing arrangements.
 - c. Perform shield continuity test.
 - d. Perform insulation resistance test on new and existing cables.
 - e. Perform high potential test on new cables only.
- E. High Voltage Primary Disconnect and Grounding Switches:

- 1. General: Provide the services of a factory-trained manufacturer's representative to assist the Contractor in the installation and start-up service of the equipment and to train Government's personnel as specified.
- 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect incoming power cable terminations.
 - b. Inspect transformer connections.
 - c. Inspect grounding.
 - d. Inspect electrical interlock wiring.
- 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: anchoring, grounding, oil level, torque of bus and cable connections, and mechanical operation of switch and operating mechanisms.
 - b. Perform contact resistance test.
 - c. Conduct and review oil sample tests.
 - d. Perform insulation resistance tests on switch and control wiring.
 - e. Perform electrical and mechanical (key) interlock system operations.
- F. High Voltage Transformer:
 - 1. Provide the services of a factory-trained manufacturer's representative to assist the Contractor in the installation and start-up service of the equipment and to train Government's personnel as specified.
 - 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect primary and secondary power connections.
 - b. Inspect control interconnections.
 - c. Inspect grounding.
 - 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: vibration isolation, anchoring, grounding, installation verification using manufacturer's checklist, flexible bus connections, torque of bus and cable connections, and tap changer operation.
 - b. Verify operation of temperature controls/alarms.
 - c. Perform winding insulation tests.

- d. Conduct turns ratio test.
- e. Perform power factor/dissipation test on windings and bushings.
- f. Perform high voltage and low voltage winding and core resistance measurements.
- g. Check and confirm percentage of impedance is identical for all three transformers comparing nameplates.
- G. 600V Network Protectors/480V Secondary Distribution:
 - 1. Provide the services of a factory-trained manufacturer's representative to assist the Contractor in the installation and start-up service of the equipment and to train Government's personnel as specified.
 - 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect transformer connections.
 - b. Inspect 600V disconnect connections.
 - c. Inspect grounding.
 - d. Validate protector element installation (furnished loose).
 - e. Verify control interconnections.
 - f. Check calibration/setting of protective devices from system coordination study.
 - g. Verify calibration/setting of digital metering.
 - 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: anchoring, grounding, torque of bus/cable connections, operational check of drawout mechanism, manual/electrical trip/close operations, contact closure using slow closing method, arc chute inspection, and installation verification using manufacturer's checklist.
 - b. Correct current transformer ratios.
 - c. Conduct contact resistance test.
 - d. Perform operational/functional tests of protective relaying.
 - e. Perform operational/functional tests of digital metering.
 - f. Perform electrical and mechanical (key) interlock system operational tests.
 - g. Conduct operational voltage testing with line voltage from transformer only and/or source feeder breaker open.
- H. 600V Disconnect Switches/480V Secondary Distribution:

- 1. Provide the services of a factory-trained manufacturer's representative to assist the Contractor in the installation and Start-up service of the equipment and to train Government's personnel as specified.
- 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect protector and busduct connections.
 - b. Inspect grounding.
 - c. Verify control interconnections.
 - d. Check installation of warning nameplates.
- 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: anchoring, grounding, torque of bus/cable connections, and mechanical operation of switch and operating mechanisms.
 - b. Conduct insulation resistance tests on switch and control wiring.
 - c. Conduct contact resistance test.
- I. 600V Service Switchgear/480V Secondary Distribution:
 - 1. Provide the services of a factory-trained manufacturer's representative to assist the Contractor in the installation and Start-up service of the equipment for a period of three (3) working days in three (3) visits and to train Government's personnel as specified.
 - 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect connections to main breakers.
 - b. Inspect grounding.
 - c. Inspect feeder connections to busways and cables.
 - d. Inspect installation of main, tie and feeder breaker elements.
 - e. Inspect control and alarm interconnections.
 - f. Check calibration/setting of trip devices using system coordination study.
 - g. Verify calibration/setting of digital metering.
 - 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:

- a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: anchoring, grounding, torque of feeder and incoming bus duct connections, feeder cable and integral main bus connections, switchgear section alignments, electrical clearances, mechanical operation of breaker/fuse drawout elements and operating mechanisms, manual trip function, main bus safety shutters, and installation verification using manufacturer's checklist.
- b. Check current and potential instrument transformer ratios.
- c. Conduct insulation resistance and over potential tests on each type of each breaker element contacts, switchgear control wiring, breaker element control wiring and each bus section.
- d. Conduct resistance test through switchgear bus joints.
- e. Conduct current test using primary or secondary current injection.
- f. Conduct phasing test on triple-ended switchgear.
- g. Conduct contact resistance test on each type breaker element.
- h. Conduct ground resistance test.
- i. Conduct operational/functional tests of protective relaying. Time-current tests shall be conducted and trip points shall be set per Architect/Engineer's direction.
- j. Conduct operational/functional tests of digital metering.
- k. Perform electrical and mechanical (key) interlock system operational tests on generator and service switchgear.
- J. 600V Feeder and Subfeeders/480V Secondary Distribution:
 - 1. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect cable terminations.
 - 2. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: large junction and pull boxes, supports of raceways and cable bus, and compression type terminations.
 - b. Correct identification and phasing arrangements.
 - c. Conduct continuity test of each feeder.
 - d. Conduct insulation resistance test of each feeder.
- K. 600V Motor Control Centers / 480V Secondary Distribution
 - 1. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect cable terminations.

- b. Check installation and setting of overload relays.
- c. Inspect control interconnections.
- 2. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: anchoring, grounding, torque of feeder and incoming connections, electrical clearances, starter and feeder unit drawout mechanisms, and check installation using manufacturer's checklist.
 - b. Perform test of overload relays for each size starter using primary current injection methods.
 - c. Conduct operational tests of starters through local/remote controls.
 - d. Conduct insulation resistance test on MCC busing, each type motor starter unit (except for variable frequency drives), and each control circuit.
 - e. Conduct contact resistance and insulation resistance test of molded case main and feeder circuit breakers.
- L. Distribution Transformers/480V Secondary Distribution:
 - 1. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect wiring connections.
 - b. Insure taps are adjusted.
 - c. Inspect grounding.
 - 2. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: mounting, grounding, electrical clearances, and K factor and/or isolating transformers are installed where required.
 - b. Perform insulation resistance, turns ratios, and polarity tests on each type /size of transformer.
- M. Distribution and Branch Circuit Panelboards/480V Secondary Distribution:
 - 1. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect wiring connections.
 - 2. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: mounting, separate ground and neutral connections per circuit, completed circuit directories, electrical clearances, KAIC ratings of panelboard and breakers.

- b. Correct surge suppression devices installed.
- c. Review current readings for each panelboard to ensure loads are balanced.
- d. Conduct insulation resistance tests.
- N. 600V Branch Circuits/480/208/120V Secondary Distribution:
 - 1. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Inspect wiring connections.
 - 2. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: large junction and pull boxes, supports of raceways, and compression type terminations.
 - b. Correct identification and phasing arrangements.
 - c. Perform random continuity test of any branch circuit.
 - d. Receptacle Polarity Test: Test every receptacle installed or reconnected under this Contract with a receptacle circuit tester. Tester shall test for open ground, reverse polarity, open hot, open neutral, hot and ground reversed, hot or neutral and hot open. Rewire receptacles with faults and retest.
 - e. Ground-Fault Receptacle Circuit Interrupter Tests:
 - Test each receptacle or branch circuit breaker having ground-fault circuit protection to assure that the ground-fault circuit interrupter will not operate when subjected to a ground-fault current of less than 4 milliamperes and will operate when subjected to a ground-fault current exceeding 6 milliamperes.
 - 2) Perform testing using an instrument specifically designed and manufactured for testing ground-fault circuit interrupters. "TEST" button operation will not be acceptable as a substitute for this test.
 - Replace receptacles that do not shutoff power with 5/1000 of an ampere within 1/40th of a second and retest. Submit test report signed by Test Engineer who performed this test.
- O. Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Controls / 277 / 120V Lighting:
 - 1. Provide the services of a factory-trained manufacturer's representative to assist the Contractor in the installation and Start-up service of the lighting control system and train Government's personnel as specified below. Representative will confirm the proper installation and operation of all system components.
 - 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Ensure all labeling is affixed and accurate.
 - b. Verify quantity, type and location of fixtures.

- c. Verify type and location of switches.
- d. Ensure all terminations are tight.
- e. Check sensor placement is adequate for required duty.
- f. Ensure adequate access is provided to all panels and that documentation of that panel is provided in it.
- g. Ensure all circuits for the loads are energized and ready for testing.
- 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Test, calibrate, and set all digital and analog sensing, and actuating devices.
 - Calibrate each instrumentation device by making a comparison between the graphic display and the reading at the device, using an instrument traceable to the National Bureau of Standards, which shall be at least twice as accurate as the device to be calibrated (e.g., if field device is +/-0.5 percent accurate, test equipment shall be +/-0.25 percent accurate over same range).
 - 2) Record the measured value and displayed value for each device in the Prefunctional Checklist.
 - 3) Check each digital control point by making a comparison between the control command at the control panel and the status of the controlled device.
 - 4) Check each digital input point by making a comparison of the state of the sensing device and the OI display.
 - 5) Record the results for each device in the Building Automation System Startup checklist.
 - b. Verify operation of lighting controls (dimming, photo-control, regular switching).
 - c. Check loads on all breakers to ensure that the breaker is properly sized.
 - d. Enter all schedules per occupant's direction.
 - e. For Operator Interfaces: Verify all elements on the graphics are functional and properly bound to physical devices and/or virtual points and that hot links or page jumps are functional and logical.
 - f. Output all specified reports for review and approval.
 - g. Verify the alarm printing and logging is functional and per requirements.
 - h. Validate all interfaces with other systems on a point by point basis.
- P. Lightning Protection System:
 - 1. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:

- a. Inspect wiring connections.
- 2. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Visually and mechanically inspect to include the following: air terminal mountings, bonding connections of roof mounted HVAC equipment, down leads routing/roof penetrations, and grounding.
 - b. Review UL test certification.
 - c. Check for receipt of UL master label.
- Q. Grounding/Building Grounding System:
 - 1. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Conduct fall of potential ground resistance tests per IEEE Standard 81 at each test well and at service equipment.
 - b. Conduct insulation resistance, short circuit, and ground tests of each motor.
- R. Automatic Transfer Switches:
 - 1. Provide the services of a manufacturer certified specialist to supervise the installation, make adjustments, and perform tests on the automatic transfer switches and to train Government's personnel.
 - 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Visually inspect the systems.
 - b. Ensure the terminations are tight and all ancillary equipment completely installed.
 - c. Ensure all overloads are in place.
 - d. Measure contact resistance.
 - 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Energize Switch.
 - b. Check positive interlock between systems.
 - c. Set/Calibrate Voltage sensing relay, transfer time delays (in both directions), and synchronization relays.
 - d. Measure insulation resistance and resistance to ground.
 - e. Check manual bypass operation.
- S. Emergency Power Engine Generators and Distribution Systems:

- 1. Provide the services of a manufacturer certified specialist to supervise the installation, make adjustments, and perform tests on the engine generators and emergency power switchgear and to train Government's personnel.
- 2. Start-up checklists: Perform the following final checks before Start-up:
 - a. Visually inspect the systems.
 - b. Ensure the terminations are tight on power and control wiring.
 - c. Verify all ancillary equipment completely installed.
 - d. Ensure all overloads are in place.
 - e. Verify that generator is set in place.
 - f. Verify fuel connections.
 - g. Verify radiator connections.
 - h. Verify battery connection.
 - i. Verify exhaust connections.
 - j. Verify block or oil heater connection.
 - k. Check and record engine oil level, radiator water level, and battery electrolyte level.
 - I. Piping System Tests: Complete system test in accordance with the respective section.
 - m. Inspect the installation and access/clearance for service and maintenance to ensure it meets the Project and manufacturer's requirements.
 - n. Check lubricating oil for lubricated-type equipment.
 - o. Check for proper seismic restraints.
 - p. Check that safety valves have correct setting; greater than compressor discharge pressure, but not greater than pressure rating of system components.
 - q. Check that all operating controls are set for initial safe operation.
- 3. Starting Procedures: Follow the manufacturer's written procedures and the following as a minimum:
 - a. Test generator at 50, 75, 100, 125 percent load capacity using load banks at 100 percent power factor.
 - b. Run load test at all loads except 125 percent for 30 minutes recording engine and alternator readings at the start, at 15 minutes and at 30 minutes. 125 percent load to be run for 15 minutes recording readings at the start and end of test.

- c. Simulate operation of all generator safeties such as high oil pressure, low oil pressure, high temperature, over speed, etc. Observe function of safeties under actual malfunction situation.
- d. Check for excessive vibration and noise.
- 3.02 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
 - A. Acceptance criteria for tests are indicated in the Specification Sections applicable to the systems being tested. Unless indicated otherwise, acceptance criteria will be specified with the individual system, equipment, component, or device.
- 3.03 TRAINING
 - A. Training requirements are specified in Division 01 Specifications and in Section 26 08 00 Electrical Systems Commissioning.

END OF SECTION 26 08 00, ATTACHMENT "A"

Except for the following Attachments:

Section 26 08 00, Attachment "A1" – Request for Startup/Functional Performance Test Section 26 08 00, Attachment "A2" – Preliminary PFCs (Prefunctional Checklist) - Switchgear, Panelboards, Motor Control Centers, Transformers Section 26 08 00, Attachment "A3" – Preliminary PFCs (Prefunctional Checklist) – Emergency Power System

REQUEST FOR START-UP/FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST

(Check applicable request below) Request for Initial StartupReq	uest for Owner's Demonstration	_
Project:	Project #:	
Identification of Equipment or Syste	em:	
Location of Equipment or System:		
Specification Section:	Detail/Drawing Number:	
Manufacturer / Supplier:		
This Date:Inspect	ion Requested for (Date):	
CONTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATION O I hereby certify that the above describe and balanced in accordance with the r recommendations for a sufficient perio Contract Requirements.	F PERFORMANCE: ed equipment or system, has been ene equirements of the Contract Document d to confirm that operation complies in	rgized, operated, adjusted, ts and the manufacturer's all respects with the
Signature	Printed Name	Date
Installing Subcontractor:		
Signature	Printed Name	Date
Manufacturer's Representative: with energizing, operational checkout, system; and that such has been accor and is operating correctly.	I hereby certify that I have been person adjustments, and balancing of the abo nplished in accordance with the manuf	nally and actively involved we described equipment or acturer's recommendations
Signature - Manufacturer's Represent	ative Printed Name Date	
CONFIRMATION or COMMENTS from	NAVFAC SE:	
Results of Test Acceptable?YES	NO Re-Test Required?	YESNO
Punch List:Attached	To FollowN/A	
System Acceptable for "User Training'	?YesNo	
Signature(s) – NAVFACSE –Const Ma	nager Printed Name(s) – NAVFAC	SE Date
Signature(s) – NAVFACSE – Cx Autho	prity Printed Name(s) – NAVFAC	SE Date
NAVFAC SE		LECTRICAL SYSTEMS
26 08 00A1		

EXAMPLE - PREFUNCTIONAL CHECKLIST Switchgear, Panelboards, Motor Control Centers, Transformers					
Project:	Project #:				
Identification of Equipment or System:					
Location of Equipment or System:					
Specification Section:	Detail/Drawing Number:				
Manufacturer / Supplier:					
This Date:	Inspection Requested for (Date):				
Prefunctional Checklist Number: Components Included:Disconnect	sFusesMetersOther				

Associated Prefunctional Checklists:

General:

The above systems and components integral to this equipment are complete and ready for Functional Performance Tests. The Prefunctional Checklist items are complete and have been checked off <u>only by</u> <u>parties having direct knowledge of the event</u>, as indicted below, respective to each responsible contractor. This Prefunctional Checklist is submitted for approval and is subject to the attached list of outstanding items not completed successfully. Submit a Deficiency Form upon completion of any outstanding or deficient items. None of the outstanding items preclude safe and reliable functional tests being performed.

____ Deficiency Form attached.

This Prefunctional Checklist does not take the place of the manufacturer's recommended checkout and Start-up procedures or report.

Contractors assigned responsibility for sections of the Prefunctional Checklist shall be responsible to ensure that their subcontractors complete and check off their Checklist items.

Prefunctional Checklist items shall be completed as part of Start-up and initial checkout, preparatory to functional testing.

Contractor/Entity	Company	Abbreviation
Owner/Government	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	NAVFAC SE
Architect/Engineer	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	A/E
General Contractor		GC
Mechanical Contractor		MC
Electrical Contractor		EC
Building Automation System Provider		BAS
Test, Adjust, and Balance Firm		TAB
Commissioning Authority	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	CxA

Requested Documentation Submitted:

Spe	cified Requirement	Yes	No	Date to be Submitted
a)	Manufacturer's Product Data including Performance Data and			
	Shop Drawings, as approved by A/E			
b)	Required Test Reports and/or Certifications			
C)	Installation and Start-up Manual and Plan			
d)	Wiring Diagrams, Control Schematics and Sequences			
e)	Operating and Maintenance Manual Content for Applicable			
	System			
f)	Equipment List/Matrix			

Equipment Verification:

Item	Specified	Submitted	Installed
Manufacturer			
Model Number			
Serial Number			
Service			
Equipment Rating (amps)			
Voltage/Phase			

Installation Checks:

a) Un	it and General Installation	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Permanent labels affixed			
2.	Physical condition acceptable, no visible damage, cabinets			
	in place			
3.	Properly mounted on equipment pad and anchored			
4.	Maintenance access acceptable			
5.	Interior clean and dry			
6.	Meter(s) installed per Contract Documents			
7.	Disconnects installed and labeled			
8.	Disconnects are pad lockable in open position			
9.	Circuit breakers installed and labeled			
10.	Fuses installed			

a) Ur	it and General Installation	Yes	No	Comments
11.	Conduits installed and connected			
12.	Cable/conduit routing does not obstruct access			
13.	Equipment room properly ventilated, air-conditioned, heated,			
	fire/smoke wall separated, fire/smoke dampered, fire			
	sprinklered, fire alarmed and illuminated (normal, emergency			
	and battery backed-up fixtures)			
14.	As-built drawings updated			

b) Switchgear (service entrance 1500kVA and above) and		Yes	No	Comments
Switcl	hboards (service entrance less than 1500 kVA)			
1.	Free standing metal enclosure			
2.	Cobber buses			
3.	Penetration to utility service area and equipment per code			

c) Dis	stribution Panelboards and other Panelboards	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Tin plated copper buses			
2.	Each circuit identified and labeled			
3.	Space for additional circuits exist			

d) Mo	tor Control Centers	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Tin plated copper buses			
2.	Main breakers installed and labeled			
3.	Each circuit identified and labeled			

e) Tra	insformers	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Dry type installed			
2.	Unit properly labeled and identified			

f) Ele	ctrical and Controls	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Panel devices labeled and wiring tagged per Contract			
	Documents			
2.	I/O devices labeled and wiring tagged per Contract			
	Documents			
3.	Digital inputs and outputs operational			
4.	All electrical connections tight			
5.	Proper grounding installed for the electrical system,			
	equipment, components, and unit			
6.	Safeties in place and operable			
7.	Sensors, transmitters, gages, etc., installed			
8.	Sensors calibrated (see below)			
9.	Control system interlocks hooked up and functional			
10.	All control devices and wiring complete			
11.	Lightning protection installed			

f) Ele	ctrical and Controls	Yes	No	Comments
12.	Surge protection installed			

g) Final		Yes	No	Comments
1.	Start-up report completed and attached with this			
	Prefunctional Checklist			
2.	Safeties and safe operating ranges for this equipment have			
	been reviewed and accepted			
3.	System is ready for Functional Performance Test			

Operational Checks:

These checks supplement the manufacturer's list. This is not the Functional Performance Test.

Opera	ational Checks	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Associated Prefunctional Checklists are complete and accepted			
2.	Fuses are good			
3.	Resistance check(s) complete with results attached			
4.	Disconnect switch operates smoothly with full contact			
5.	Specified point-to-point checks have been completed and documentation record submitted for this system			

Sensor and/or Actuator Calibration:

All field-installed temperature sensors, pressure sensors, meters, and gages, and all actuators and valves on this piece of equipment shall be calibrated. Sensors installed in the unit at the factory with calibration certification provided are not required to be field calibrated.

All test instruments have had a certified calibration within the last 12-months: Y / N

Sensor/Actuator Verification Table

Sensor or Actuator	Correct Location (Y/N) (1)	Thermometer or Gage Value	BAS Value (2)	Instrument Measured Value (3)	Pass (Y/N)

1) Thermometer/Gage reading is the reading of the permanently mounted instrument on the equipment.

2) BAS is the Building Automation System. Instrument = testing instrument.

3) All sensors are calibrated within required tolerances ____YES ____NO

FINAL SIGN-OFF

Contractors attest that the above items have been verified and meet the requirements of the Contract Documents except as noted on the attached Deficiency form.

General Contractor:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
Electrical Subcontractor	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
Other Subcontractor:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:

Prefunctional Checklist received and reviewed for completeness by NAVFAC SE representatives. Functional Performance Test can proceed.

NAVFAC SE:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
NAVFAC SE:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:

EXAMPLE - PREFUNCTIONAL CHECKLIST

Emergency Power System

Project:	Project #:
Identification of Equipment or System:	
Location of Equipment or System:	
Specification Section:	Detail/Drawing Number:
Manufacturer / Supplier:	
This Date:	Inspection Requested for (Date):
PREFUNCTIONAL CHECKLIST	NUMBER:
Components Included:	
Prime Mover, Generator, F Exhaust System, ATS, UPS	uel System,Cooling System,Battery System, S
Associated Prefunctional Checklists: Piping,Pump,Exhaust Fan	,Other

General:

The above systems and components integral to this equipment are complete and ready for Functional Performance Tests. The Prefunctional Checklist items are complete and have been checked off only by parties having direct knowledge of the event, as indicted below, respective to each responsible contractor. This Prefunctional Checklist is submitted for approval and is subject to the attached list of outstanding items not completed successfully. Submit a Deficiency Form upon completion of any outstanding or deficient items. None of the outstanding items preclude safe and reliable functional tests being performed.

____ Deficiency Form attached.

This Prefunctional Checklist does not take the place of the manufacturer's recommended checkout and Start-up procedures or report.

Contractors assigned responsibility for sections of the Prefunctional Checklist shall be responsible to ensure that their subcontractors complete and check off their Checklist items.

B. Prefunctional Checklist items shall be completed as part of start-up and initial checkout, preparatory to functional testing.

NAVFAC SE

Contractor/Entity	Company	Abbreviation
Owner/Government		NAVFAC SE
Architect/Engineer		A/E
General Contractor / Construction Manager		GC
Mechanical Contractor		MC
Electrical Contractor		EC
Building Automation System Provider		BAS
Test, Adjust, and Balance Firm		TAB
Commissioning Authority		CxA

Requested Documentation Submitted:

Spe	cified Requirement	Yes	No	Date to be Submitted
a)	Manufacturer's Product Data including Performance Data and			
	Shop Drawings, as approved by Architect/Engineer			
b)	Required Test Reports and/or Certifications			
C)	Installation and Start-up Manual and Plan			
d)	Wiring Diagrams, Control Schematics and Sequences			
e)	Operating and Maintenance Manual Content for Applicable			
	System			
f)	Equipment List/Matrix			

Equipment Verification:

Item	Specified	Submitted	Installed
Manufacturer			
Model Number			
Serial Number			
Service			
Size/Rating (kW /			
continuous or standby)			
Fuel Type			
Voltage/Phase			

Installation Checks:

a) Un	it and General Installation	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Permanent labels affixed			
2.	Physical condition acceptable			
3.	Properly mounted with vibration isolators			
4.	Factory alignment appears correct			
5.	Field alignment complete			
6.	Maintenance access acceptable			
7.	Fuel piping and/or prime mover exhaust system are properly			

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a) Un	it and General Installation	Yes	No	Comments
	supported (independent of prime mover and/or generator)			
8.	As-built drawings updated			
9.	Equipment clean			
10.	Equipment room properly ventilated, air-conditioned, heated,			
	fire/smoke wall separated, fire/smoke dampered, fire			
	sprinklered, fire alarmed and illuminated (normal, emergency			
	and battery backed-up fixtures)			
11.	All equipment properly identified and labeled			

b) Pri	me Mover	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Unit able to run on diesel fuel or a combination of natural gas			
	and diesel fuel			
2.	Air cleaner and oil filter(s) installed			
3.	Vibration isolators active			
4.	Proper oil type used, with level correct			
5.	Exhaust duct installed with proper insulation and			
	silencer/muffler			
6.	Exhaust system discharges to outside			
7.	Condensables able to be removed from exhaust system and			
	discharged properly			
8.	Combustion and/or ventilation air louvers installed correctly			
9.	Cooling water radiator ducted to inlet louver			

c) Ge	enerator	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Bearings lubricated			
2.	Rotor and stator in proper condition			
3.	Voltage regulator installed			
4.	Main breaker installed, rated at full load capacity			
5.	Instrument panel is mounted on unit			
6.	Remote annunciator panel installed			
7.	Generator auxiliary panel (dedicated to generator room			
	equipment/lighting) is installed			

d) Fuel System Yes No Comm		Comments	
1.	Piping Prefunctional Checklist complete and accepted		
2.	Day tank installed, with electric pump, hand pump, and		
	bypass piping/valves		
3.	Above ground fuel tank installed, with pump(s)		
4.	Monitoring system installed		
5.	NAVFAC SE Environmental reviews complete and accepted		

e) Battery Charger and Batteries		Yes	No	Comments
1.	1. Batteries installed in a nonmetallic rack (wall mounted)			
	adjacent to the prime mover			
2.	Battery electrolyte level is correct			

e) Battery Charger and Batteries		Yes	No	Comments
3.	Automatic trickle battery charger is installed (wall mounted)			
	adjacent to battery bank			
4.	Battery cable connections are tight, terminals are clean			

f) Automatic Transfer Switch			No	Comments
1.	ATS rated for operation at the same output as the emergency generator, capacity is greater than total system transferred load			
2.	Transferred loads identified at panel, agrees with listed loads			
3.	ATS installation is complete			

g) Ele	ectrical and Controls	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Panel devices labeled and wiring tagged per Contract			
	Documents			
2.	Unit mounted instrument panel includes:			
	AC voltmeter			
	Ammeter			
	V-a selector switch			
	Frequency meter			
	Running time meter			
	Voltage adjusting rheostat			
	Exciter overload protection			
	Warning lights and alarms			
3.	Batteries provided with electronic sensing device for remote			
	notification of battery conditions			
4.	I/O devices labeled and wiring tagged per Contract			
	Documents			
5.	Digital inputs and outputs operational			
6.	All electrical connections tight			
7.	Proper grounding installed for the electrical system,			
	equipment, components, and unit			
8.	Safeties in place and operable			
9.	Sensors, transmitters, gages, etc., installed			
10.	Sensors calibrated (see below)			
11.	Control system interlocks hooked up and functional			
12.	All control devices and wiring complete			
13.	Lightning protection installed			

h) Fin	al	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Start-up report completed and attached with this			
	Prefunctional Checklist			
2.	List of items/systems served by the emergency power			
	system is attached			
3.	Fuel tank(s) full			
4.	Safeties and safe operating ranges for this equipment have			

NAVFAC SE

h) Fin	al	Yes	No	Comments
	been reviewed and accepted			
5.	Sequence of operation adequately indicates all information			
6.	System is ready for Functional Performance Test			

Operational Checks:

These checks supplement the manufacturer's list. This is not the Functional Performance Test.

Opera	ational Checks	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Associated Prefunctional Checklists are complete and			
	accepted			
2.	ATS operates correctly			
3.	Resistance check(s) complete with results attached			
4.	Fuel system operates correctly			
5.	Ignition and battery systems operate correctly			
6.	Cooling system operates correctly			
7.	Specified point-to-point checks have been completed and			
	documentation record submitted for this system			

Sensor and/or Actuator Calibration:

All field-installed temperature sensors, pressure sensors, meters, and gages, and all actuators and valves on this piece of equipment shall be calibrated. Sensors installed in the unit at the factory with calibration certification provided are not required to be field calibrated.

All test instruments have had a certified calibration within the last 12-months: Y / N

Sensor/Actuator Verification Table						
Sensor or Actuator	Correct Location (Y/N) (1)	Thermometer or Gage Value	BAS Value (2)	Instrument Measured Value (3)	Pass (Y/N)	

1. Thermometer/Gage reading is the reading of the permanently mounted instrument on the equipment.

2. BAS is the Building Automation System. Instrument = testing instrument.

3. All sensors are calibrated within required tolerances ____ YES ____ NO

FINAL SIGN-OFF

Contractors attest that the above items have been verified and meet the requirements of the Contract Documents except as noted on the attached Deficiency form.

General Contractor:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
Electrical Subcontractor	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
Other Subcontractor:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:

Prefunctional Checklist received and reviewed for completeness by NAVFAC SE representatives. Functional Performance Test can proceed.

NAVFAC SE:	Print Name:	
	Signature:	
	Title:	
	Date:	
NAVFAC SE:	Print Name:	
	Signature:	
	Title:	

Date:	

NAVFAC SE

ATTACHMENT "A3" TO ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS PREFUNCTIONAL CHECKLISTS AND START-UPS

26 08 00A3

SECTION 26 08 00, ATTACHMENT "B" ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TESTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.
- B. Specifications throughout all Divisions of the Project Manual are directly applicable to this Section, and this Section is directly applicable to them.

1.02 SUMMARY

- A. This Section expands on and defines responsibilities of the Contractor in regards to Functional Performance Tests (FPT's) of the Commissioning process.
- B. Contractor shall oversee the Commissioning activities with the Contractor's Subcontractors and the Architect/Engineer (A/E).
- C. Prefunctional Checklists, tests and Start-ups are to be completed and documented for the record prior to commencing with FPT's. Refer to Section 26 08 00 and Section 26 08 00, Attachment "A" for additional requirements.
- D. Completed FPT Forms for all pieces of equipment and systems shall be submitted to the Government prior to Substantial Completion.
- E. Refer to Attachments A and B at the end of this Section for example forms that indicate level of documentation required for the Commissioning process.

1.03 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. The latest published edition of a reference shall be applicable to this Project unless identified by a specific edition date.
- B. All reference amendments adopted prior to the effective date of this Contract shall be applicable to this Project.
- C. All materials, installation and workmanship shall comply with all applicable requirements and standards.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintain and use an action item tracking system, "Action Item List," that indicates as a minimum, required information, identified deficiencies, work required, etc.). Each item shall be tracked with the initiator, the parties responsible, due date, the date of closure, and a description of the resolution. Each item shall be categorized for sorting and tracking and for documentation on applicable forms. Action Item List shall be distributed and documented using Microsoft Excel or a database format approved by Government.
- B. Disseminate this list as appropriate to keep all parties involved with the FPT informed.

- C. Functional Performance Test procedure forms must include the following:
 - 1. System and equipment or component name(s).
 - 2. Equipment location and identification number as identified in the Equipment List/Matrix described in Division 01.
 - 3. Unique test identification number and reference to unique Prefunctional Checklist and Start-up Documentation Identification Numbers for the equipment.
 - 4. Date and time of test.
 - 5. Project name.
 - 6. Participating parties.
 - 7. Specific sequence of operation or other specified parameters, including performance data being verified.
 - 8. Instructions for setting up a Functional Performance Test.
 - 9. Specific script-type, step-by-step procedures to perform a Functional Performance Test, in a clear, sequential and repeatable format that is customized for the system being tested.
 - 10. A Yes/No checkbox (or data entry box as appropriate) for clearly indicating whether or not proper performance of each part of a Functional Performance Test was achieved with space for actual readings.
 - 11. Section for comments.
 - 12. Signatures and date block for participants and Government approvals.
- D. Refer to Division 01 and 26 08 00 for additional documentation requirements.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.01 GENERAL
 - A. All materials shall meet or exceed all applicable referenced standards, federal, state and local requirements, and conform to codes and ordinances of authorities having jurisdiction.

2.02 TEST EQUIPMENT

A. Refer to Section 26 08 00 – Electrical Systems Commissioning.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.01 PREPARATION
 - A. The objective of FPT's is to demonstrate that each system operates according to the Contract Documents through all specified modes of operation.
- B. Contractor shall operate each system through all modes of operation (occupied, unoccupied, warm-up, cool-down, etc.) where there is a specified system response. Verification of each sequence in the sequences of operation is required.
- C. All equipment, components and devices applicable to the FPT must be started and this Startup must be documented. Refer to Section 26 08 13 for additional Prefunctional Checklist and Start-up requirements.
- D. Unless specifically agreed to by the Commissioning Team, all support systems shall be complete prior to FPT.
- E. Commissioning Team members shall assist in development and review of the optimal sequence of testing.

3.02 INSTALLATION

- A. Installation shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, state and local requirements, referenced standards and conform to codes and ordinances of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. All installation shall be in accordance with manufacturer's published recommendations.

FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES 3.03

- A. The purpose of a Functional Performance Test is to verify and document compliance with the stated criteria of acceptance. Contractor shall develop specific script-type test procedures and associated test forms to verify and document proper operation of each piece of equipment and system.
- B. Contractor shall operate, or cause to be operated, each system, device, or equipment item, both intermittently and continuously, for duration a period as indicated in the Specification Section(s) for such item and/or in accordance with the manufacturer's written recommendations, the Contract Documents, and the Commissioning Plan.
- C. Contractor shall operate each component device and each building system to the full extent of its capability, from minimum to maximum, and under automatic control and manual control.
- D. Contractor and manufacturer's representatives shall supervise and coordinate adjustments and balancing of all devices and systems for proper operation prior to requesting the Functional Performance Test(s).
- E. Sampling: [A/E shall create a list of electrical system equipment with the appropriate percentage as a representative sample of the Project.] Some types of identical equipment (such as circuit breakers, receptacles etc.) will be tested using a sampling strategy.
- F. Failure Limit on Sample Tests: With the sampling percentages is listed a failure limit. This limit indicates the maximum percentage of the tested devices that may have any test that fails before an entirely new sample must be tested. When the maximum number of failures is reached, testing on that sample will be terminated and re-testing will be scheduled.
 - 1. Where sample tests involve multiple systems (ie: checking receptacles on different floors) the maximum failure limit will apply per system.

- G. Deferred Tests: Contractor shall schedule with the Government and complete Deferred Tests as part of this Contract during the Warranty Period. Testing procedures shall be repeated and/or conducted as necessary during appropriate seasons. Deferred or "Opposite season" tests will be required where scheduling prohibits thorough testing in all modes of operation.
- H. Provide and deliver the required submitted documentation convenient to testing area. Validate that all required documentation has been submitted to the Government and is per the Contract Document requirements.
- Review the Start-up documentation at the start of FPT's. Ensure that any items indicated as outstanding in the Prefunctional Checklist is entered as an Action Item and enter one if it is not. The Prefunctional Checklists and Start-up tests/measurements shall be spot checked at the beginning of FPT's to ensure accuracy. Complete a test that indicates Contractor has reviewed the Prefunctional Checklists and finds the Prefunctional Checklists acceptable and notes any outstanding items.
- J. Check for and as applicable direct the Subcontractor to demonstrate that access is sufficient to perform required maintenance.
- K. Validate that all prerequisite work is complete and confirm this validation via a test record for documentation.
- L. Specifically check labeling and ensure conformance to the Contract Documents.
- M. Check proof indication, alarming on failure and restart/acknowledgement as applicable.
- N. Observe operating conditions encountered at the start of the FPT. Contractor shall examine for normal functionality and record parameters as a test.
- O. All dynamic systems powered by electricity shall be tested to simulate a power outage to ensure proper sequencing. Those on emergency power or uninterruptible power shall be tested on all sources. This test shall generally be coordinated with electrical power systems testing addressed in the Contract Documents.
 - 1. Emergency power tests for mechanical systems will be conducted in concert with the testing of the emergency power systems. Testing Contractor shall be available for the power outage test to test their systems under a power outage. This is in addition to the requirement specified by system.
- P. Inspect the installation and compare it to the Contract Documents. Record the inspection as a test.
- Q. Capacities and adjusted and balanced conditions as applicable will generally be checked.
- R. Verify all sequence modes and sequences of operation. Contractor must initiate all modes and may not refer to or rely on a Prefunctional Test done by the building automation system. Some examples of generic modes that apply to most systems include:
 - 1. Off mode.
 - 2. Failed mode: Proof, safeties, power outage etc. See below for crash testing.
 - 3. Start sequence in various modes.

- 4. Stop sequences in various modes.
- S. All adjusted, balanced, controlled systems shall be assessed to determine the optimal setting for the system as applicable. The optimal settings should be determined to establish reliable, efficient, safe and stable operation. The Contractor is responsible for placing systems in optimal condition for occupancy and not simply relying on initial design estimated settings.
- T. Dynamic Graphics: The graphic for all components, systems, and areas sampled and required to be represented by a graphic shall be checked for adequacy and accuracy. Furthermore, when setpoints are required to be adjustable, verify that they can be adjusted directly from the graphic screen.
- U. All interfaces between two systems or equipment of different manufacturers must be checked for accuracy and functionality.
- V. Contractor shall to the extent possible, load the heating and cooling systems during initial FPT's to check the capacity of the building central systems and initially optimize system settings. This will typically be done using the preheat system to false load the cooling system. This test will incorporate varying the load to check central systems response.
- W. "Crash Testing": Contractor shall analyze systems to identify possible conditions where functionality may be compromised. Contractor shall design non-destructive tests that will demonstrate either the automated response to the conditions or so that team can identify the best method for responding or fixing the condition. All tests and their findings shall be documented in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

3.04 SPECIFIC SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL TEST PROCEDURES

- A. Emergency Generators and Emergency Distribution Systems:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, and Commissioning Team.
 - 2. Sample 100 percent of generators, 100 percent utility feeds, 100 percent distribution breakers, 100 percent Automatic transfer switches.
 - 3. Spot check Start-ups and factory tests. Record system settings and parameters.
 - 4. Participants shall witness generator load testing.
 - 5. Contractor shall schedule building power outage testing in concert with mechanical systems check out under emergency power.
 - 6. Open normal breakers to simulate various levels of power outages including all utility feeds, single feed, transformers, and distribution panels.
 - 7. With each outage test configuration, observe generators start and take load. Record volts, amps, frequency, power factor phase angle for all phases for all generators. Monitor engine temperatures. Monitor battery charge.
 - 8. With each partial outage, record timing parameters of tie breaker closure.

- 9. With each outage test configuration, fail generators successively by simulating different support system component failures, including fuel delivery, engine safety trips, high temperature, high oil pressure, low oil pressure, and overspeed. Observe priority demand control dump load to the highest priority. Restore generators and observe the demand control to restore all priority blocks. Ensure generator support systems remain to highest priority.
- 10. Observe fuel delivery capacity at peak loads. Fail sample delivery systems deenergizing the feed pumps. Verify low level alarms on the day tanks. Document fuel usage during each load bank test and report this information to Government, so they will know the consumption of fuel in an emergency event.
- 11. With systems operating on emergency power, spot check power parameters of all systems on emergency power. Emergency testing of individual systems are covered under those systems. In conjunction with the generator testing, test the UPS systems. Refer to that item below for more detail.
- 12. Measure noise levels.
- 13. While under Emergency Power, Contractor shall survey the facility for adequate functionality as a check of the design. Contractor shall identify loads that may be considered for adding to the system.
- 14. Spot check breaker settings against Short Circuit Study.
- 15. Restore normal breakers and observe systems retransfer to normal. Record timing of tie breakers opening. Observe generator cool down and shut down sequence and record parameters.
- B. Switchgear:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, and Commissioning Team.
 - 2. Review the Start-up documentation.
 - 3. Spot check breaker settings against Short Circuit Study.
 - 4. Validate the digital metering.
 - 5. Test the mechanical (key) interlocks.
- C. Distribution Transformers:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, and Commissioning Team.
 - 2. Test all transformers.
 - 3. Review Start-up documentation.
 - 4. Spot check insulation resistance and polarity for each type of transformer to ensure they are per the requirements.

- D. Distribution Panelboards and Associated Loads:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, and Commissioning Team. (First three (3) panelboards.)
 - 2. Sample: 20 percent (of panel boards and loads/receptacles); Failure Limit 10 percent.
 - 3. Review Start-up documentation.
 - Inspect the Panelboard for conformance to Contract Documents in concert with reviewing the ETA reports.
 - 5. Contractor shall incorporate the ETA reports into the Microsoft Excel software.
 - 6. Spot check breaker settings against Short Circuit Study.
 - 7. Spot check phase balance after system is under load. Ensure proper, thorough and accurate identification of load. Trip breakers and validate load identified. Test GFI breakers.
 - 8. Receptacle Polarity Test: Check all receptacles installed or reconnected under this Contract with a receptacle circuit tester. Tester shall test for open ground, reverse polarity, open hot, open neutral, hot and ground reversed, hot or neutral and hot open.
 - 9. Check circuit labeling by de-energizing circuits while circuit tester is in the receptacle. Labeling shall be checked on the load/receptacle and at the breaker.
- E. Ground-Fault Receptacle Circuit Interrupter Tests:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, and Commissioning Team. (First ten (10) receptacles)
 - 2. Sample: 20 percent; Failure Limit 10 percent.
 - 3. Test each receptacle or branch circuit breaker having ground-fault circuit protection to assure that the ground-fault circuit interrupter will not operate when subjected to a ground-fault current of less than 4 milliamperes and will operate when subjected to a ground-fault current exceeding 6 milliamperes. Perform testing using an instrument specifically designed and manufactured for testing ground-fault circuit interrupters. "TEST" button operation will not be acceptable as a substitute for this test. Replace receptacles that do not shutoff power with 5/1000 of an ampere within 1/40th of a second and retest. Submit test report signed by Test Engineer who performed this test.
- F. Automatic Transfer Switch:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, and Commissioning Team.
 - 2. Sample 100 percent.
 - 3. Observe the transfer switch during power outage simulation (both during outage and retransfer to normal). Validate timing and sequences.
 - 4. Test the load test function and the maintenance bypass function.

- G. Lighting and Lighting Control System:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, and Commissioning Team.
 - 2. Sample 20 percent, Failure Limit 10 percent.
 - 3. Spot check the lighting systems Start-up and ensure that the all lamps are operational and fixtures are clean.
 - 4. Check all occupancy sensor placement and test reliability of activation/deactivation.
 - 5. Test photocells for functionality and accuracy.
 - 6. Check all switches to ensure proper operation and circuiting.
 - 7. Individually check all lighting panel schedules to ensure that room numbers and areas are correctly listed and they are programmed per the Government's direction.
 - 8. Spot check lighting levels to ensure compliance with IES for the respective occupancy.
 - 9. Test operation of circuits by changing system Date and Time to cause various circuits to switch modes. For rooms with occupancy sensors, validate the circuit energizes with occupancy in the space after the lights have been swept off. Test warning flicker prior to off sweep. Test cleaning and shed features.
 - 10. Contractor shall check vivarium schedules and lighting levels in all modes. Coordinate with Government/Occupant for settings.
 - 11. For exterior fixtures, simulate night mode to validate function. Measure and record light level to ensure they meet the requirements and are generally provide adequate security. Check for excessive light level fluctuations or dark spots.
- H. Security Systems:
 - 1. Participants shall include Contractor, Electrical Subcontractor, Security System Contractor, NAVFAC SE Environmental Health & Safety, Commissioning Team, and Security.
 - 2. Sample: 30 percent Failure Limit: 2 percent.
 - 3. Spot check installation and device placement for conformance with the design documents.
 - 4. Issue three access cards with varying access levels and spot check access devices (card readers). One of the access cards shall be assigned total access. One moderate access and the third minimal. Ensure that access is granted/denied appropriately. Ensure record of entry is received appropriately.
 - 5. Check emergency call stations to ensure they alarm to the central console.
 - 6. Jumper glass break sensors to test sample.

- 7. Spot check video signals from CCTV cameras. Validate that signal is strong and clear. Check remote control of camera view including those that are repositioned by emergency stations.
- 8. Verify breech signal is received for a sample of doors with door contacts.

3.05 PARTICIPATION

- A. Required participating parties are indicated with the individual tests. Typically, multiple parties are required for any given test, yet participation for any given party is only required for the respective portion of the test for which the party is responsible. In many cases, the maximum required time in hours is indicated in parenthesis for any given test. The time is typically per unit system unless indicated otherwise. If no time is indicated, participation is required throughout the entire test.
- B. Frequently, on multiple samples where a given party does not directly conduct the test, the participation of that party will only be required for an initial quantity of systems/equipment. It is required that the parties be available on-site throughout the testing of any given system for which they are required participants. Therefore time for which they are not directly involved can be spent performing other work (typically addressing identified punch list items or failed test).
- C. No party involved with the Project is prohibited from participation in or witnessing of any tests. Any Subcontractor may elect to witness all tests on their systems even if their involvement is not directly required.
- D. Coordinate effectively with the individual Subcontractors throughout the development and execution of FPT's and maximize Subcontractors' involvement.

3.06 NON-CONFORMANCE

- A. Record results of Functional Performance Tests. Contractor shall report all deficiencies and non-conformance issues to Government on the Functional Performance Test report form and in a Commissioning deficiency report.
- B. At the sole discretion of Government, Government may permit the Contractor to make corrections of minor deficiencies observed during a Functional Performance Test. However, the Contractor must document the deficiency and resolution on the appropriate report form.
- C. Contractor and Government will attempt to resolve deficiencies in the following manner:
 - 1. When there is no dispute about a deficiency and Contractor accepts responsibility for correction.
 - a. Contractor documents the deficiency and the corrective actions, and then proceeds to another test or sequence. Contractor submits a deficiency report to Government. Contractor corrects the deficiency, completes the statement of correction form certifying that the equipment or system is ready for retesting, and sends the certification to Government.
 - b. Contractor reschedules test with Government.
 - 2. When there is a dispute about whether or not the test indicates a Deficiency, or the Contractor's responsibility for the correction of the apparent Deficiency.

- a. Contractor documents the apparent Deficiency and proceeds to another test or sequence. Contractor submits a Deficiency report to Government, including the apparent Deficiency.
- b. Contractor facilitates resolution of Deficiency and provides recommendations to the Government. Contractor and Government may bring other parties into the discussions as needed. Final technical interpretive authority is with the Architect/Engineer. Final acceptance authority is with the Government.
- c. Contractor documents resolution process.
- d. If Government agrees with Contractor's interpretation and proposed resolution, Contractor forwards response to Government. Contractor reschedules test with Government. Contractor must repeat this process until satisfactory performance and Government's approval is obtained.

3.07 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

A. Acceptance criteria for tests are indicated in the Specification Sections applicable to the systems being tested. Generally, unless indicated otherwise, the criteria for acceptance will be that specified with the individual system, equipment, component, or device.

END OF SECTION 26 08 00, ATTACHMENT B,

Except for the following Attachments:

Section 26 08 00, Attachment "B1" – Preliminary FPTs (Functional Performance Test Procedures) – Emergency Power Systems

EXAMPLE – FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST

Emergency Power System

Project:	Project #:			
Identification of Equipment or Sys	stem:			
Location of Equipment or System:				
Specification Section:	Detail/Drawing Number:			
Manufacturer / Supplier:				
This Date:	Time of Test:			
Functional Performance Test Proced Prefunctional Checklist Number: Components Included: Prime Mover, Generator, Exhaust System ATS	dure Number: Fuel System,Cooling System,	_Battery System,		
Other Related Functional Performance Tests:				

1. General:

This Functional Performance Test is submitted for approval and is subject to the attached list of outstanding items not completed successfully. Submit a Commissioning Deficiency Report upon completion of any outstanding or deficient items. None of the outstanding items preclude safe and reliable functional tests being performed.

- 2. ___ Commissioning Deficiency Report attached.
- 3. Participants:

Name	Company	Role/Participation

4. Functional Performance Test Prerequisites:

	Specified Requirement	Yes	No	Date to be Submitted
a)	The Prefunctional Checklist for this system is complete and approved			
b)	The Prefunctional Checklist for the generator room exhaust system is complete and approved			
c)	All Architect/Engineer punchlist items for this system and related equipment have been addressed and corrected			
d)	Sequence of operation is attached			
e)	These Functional Performance Test procedures have been reviewed and approved by installing contractor and applicable subcontractors			

5. Functional Performance Test Procedure:

Ste	Mode	Test Procedure	Expected Response	Pass	
р	WICCE			Yes	No
1	Incremental	Functional Performance Test No. 1: Open main switchgear breakers. Perform test and record data. At end of test, restore normal power and shut generator down through normal shutdown procedure.	Verify that: Power has been lost from each load served by the emergency power system. i) Frequency regulation from no load to full/rated load is less than or equal to 3 Hz; ii) Voltage regulation from no load to full/rated load is within +/- 2 percent from rated voltage; iii) Instantaneous voltage dip is less than 15 percent when full, 3-phase, load and rated power factor is applied to alternator. Power has been restored.		
2	Full	Functional Performance Test No. 2: Open main switchgear breakers. Perform test and record data. At end of test, restore normal power and shut generator down through normal shutdown procedure.	Verify that: Power has been lost from each load served by the emergency power system. i) Frequency regulation from no load to full/rated load is less than or equal to 3 Hz; ii) Voltage regulation from no load to full/rated load is within +/- 2 percent from rated voltage; iii) Instantaneous voltage dip is less than 15 percent when full, 3-phase, load and rated power factor is applied to alternator.		

Ste	Mada	Test Presedure	Expected Personese		SS
р	wode	Test Procedure	Expected Response	Yes	No
			Power has been restored		
3	Cold Start and ATS	Functional Test No. 3: Open main switchgear breakers or operate ATS test switch. Perform test and record data. At end of test, restore normal power and shut generator down through normal shutdown procedure.	Verify that: Power has been lost from each load served by the emergency power system. i) Frequency regulation from no load to full/rated load is less than or equal to 3 Hz; ii) Voltage regulation from no load to full/rated load is within +/- 2 percent from rated voltage; iii) Instantaneous voltage dip is less than 15 percent when full, 3-phase, load and rated power factor is applied to alternator. Power has been restored.		
3a	Building Integrated Test	During 3 hour Cold Start and ATS test, verify that proper power is delivered to each device listed in the emergency panel schedule(s) and that they function properly. Record information on Functional Performance Test Record 3a.	All items function properly.		

6. Comments:

FINAL SIGN-OFF

Contractors attest that the above items have been verified and meet the requirements of the Contract Documents except as noted on the attached Commissioning Deficiency Report.

General Contractor:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
Electrical Subcontractor	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
Other Subcontractor:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:

Functional Performance Test procedure received and reviewed for completeness by NAVFAC SE representatives. Integrated System Test can proceed.

NAVFAC SE:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:
NAVFAC SE:	Print Name:
	Signature:
	Title:
	Date:

NAVFAC SE

SECTION 26 12 19.10

THREE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS 11/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI C12.7	(2005)	Requirements	for	Watthour	Meter
	Socket	5			

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM D 1535	(2008) Specifying Color by the Munsell System
ASTM D 877	(2002; R 2007) Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids Using Disk Electrodes
ASTM D 92	(2005a) Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester
ASTM D 97	(2009) Pour Point of Petroleum Products
FM GLOBAL (FM)	
FM P7825	(2005) Approval Guide
INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL	AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)
IEEE C2	(2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE C37.47	(1981) Distribution Fuse Disconnecting Switches, Fuse Supports, and Current-Limiting Fuses**
IEEE C57.12.00	(2006) Standard General Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers
IEEE C57.12.28	(2005) Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity

IEEE C57.12.34	<pre>(2004; Errata 2005) Pad-Mounted, Compartmental-Type, Self-Cooled, Three-Phase Distribution Transformers, 2500 kVA and Smaller-High-Voltage: 34 500 GrdY/19 920 Volts and Below; Low Voltage: 480 Volts and Below</pre>
IEEE C57.12.80	(2002) Standard Terminology for Power and Distribution Transformers
IEEE C57.12.90	(2006) Standard Test Code for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers
IEEE C57.13	(2008) Standard Requirements for Instrument Transformers
IEEE C57.98	(1993; R 1999) Guide for Transformer Impulse Tests
IEEE C62.11	(2005; Amendment A 2008) Standard for Metal-Oxide Surge Arresters for Alternating Current Power Circuits (>1kV)
IEEE Std 100	(2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE Std 386	(2006) Standard for Separable Insulated Connector Systems for Power Distribution Systems Above 600V
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICA	L TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)
NETA ATS	(2003) Acceptance Testing Specifications
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANU	JFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
NEMA C12.1	(2008) Electric Meters; Code for Electricity Metering
NEMA C12.10	(2004) Physical Aspects of Watthour Meters
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOM	IC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)
OECD Test 203	(1992) Fish Acute Toxicity Test
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROT	ECTION AGENCY (EPA)
EPA 600/4-90/027F	(1993) Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms
EPA 712-C-98-075	(1996) Fate, Transport and Transformation

Test Guidelines - OPPTS 835.3100- "Aerobic Aquatic Biodegradation"

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 467

(2007) Standard for Grounding and Bonding Equipment

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 08 00 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING applies to this section, with the additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast, IPT/GC will review and approve all submittals in this section requiring Government approval. As an exception to this paragraph, transformers manufactured by ABB in Jefferson City, MO; by Cooper Power Systems in Waukesha, WI; by ERMCO in Dyersburg, TN; or by Howard Industries in Laurel, MS need not submit the entire submittal package requirements of this contract. Instead, the following items shall be submitted:

- a. A certification, from the manufacturer, that the technical requirements of this specification shall be met.
- b. An outline drawing of the transformer with devices identified (paragraph entitled "Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings", item a).
- c. ANSI nameplate data of the transformer (paragraph entitled "Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings", item b).
- d. Manufacturer's published time-current curves (on full size logarithmic paper) of the transformer high side fuses (paragraph entitled "Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings", item e).
- e. Routine and other tests (in PART 2, see paragraph entitled "Routine and Other Tests"), shall be conducted by the manufacturer and will be witnessed by the government (in Part 2, see paragraph entitled "Source Quality Control"). Provide transformer test schedule required by submittal item "SD-11 Closeout Submittals". Provide certified copies of the tests.
- f. Provide acceptance test reports required by submittal item "SD-06 Test Reports".

g. Provide operation and maintenance manuals required by submittal item "SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data".

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Pad-mounted transformer drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

Pad-mounted transformers; G

Submittal shall include manufacturer's information for each component, device, and accessory provided with the transformer.

SD-06 Test Reports

Acceptance checks and tests; G

SD-07 Certificates

Transformer losses; G

Submit certification from the manufacturer indicating conformance with the paragraph entitled "Specified Transformer Losses."

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Pad-mounted transformer design tests; G

Pad-mounted transformer routine and other tests; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Transformer(s), Data Package 5; G

Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Transformer test schedule; G

Submit report of test results as specified by paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control."

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings

Drawings shall indicate, but not be limited to the following:

- a. An outline drawing, with front, top, and side views.
- b. ANSI nameplate data.
- c. Elementary diagrams and wiring diagrams with terminals identified of watthour meter and current transformers.
- d. One-line diagram, including switch(es), current transformers, meters,

and fuses.

e. Manufacturer's published time-current curves (on full size logarithmic paper) of the transformer high side fuses.

1.5.2 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.5.3 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.5.3.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.5.3.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.6 MAINTENANCE

1.6.1 Additions to Operation and Maintenance Data

In addition to requirements of Data Package 5, include the following on the actual transformer(s) provided:

- a. An instruction manual with pertinent items and information highlighted
- b. An outline drawing, front, top, and side views
- c. Prices for spare parts and supply list
- d. Routine and field acceptance test reports
- e. Fuse curves for primary fuses

- f. Information on watthour demand meter, CT's, and fuse block
- g. Actual nameplate diagram
- h. Date of purchase
- 1.7 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PRODUCT COORDINATION

Products and materials not considered to be pad-mounted transformers and related accessories are specified in Section 33 71 01 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION, Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION, and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.2 THREE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS

IEEE C57.12.34, IEEE C57.12.28 and as specified herein.

2.2.1 Compartments

The high- and low-voltage compartments shall be separated by steel isolating barriers extending the full height and depth of the compartments. Compartment doors: hinged lift-off type with stop in open position and three-point latching.

2.2.1.1 High Voltage, Dead-Front

High-voltage compartment shall contain the incoming line, insulated high-voltage load-break connectors, bushing well inserts, feed-thru inserts, six high-voltage bushing wells configured for loop feed application, load-break switch handle(s), access to oil-immersed fuses, dead-front surge arresters, tap changer handle, connector parking stands and ground pad.

- a. Insulated high-voltage load-break connectors: IEEE Std 386, rated 5 kV, 95 kV BIL. Current rating: 200 amperes rms continuous. Short time rating: 10,000 amperes rms symmetrical for a time duration of 0.17 seconds. Connector shall have a steel reinforced hook-stick eye, grounding eye, test point, and arc-quenching contact material.
- Bushing well inserts and feed-thru inserts: IEEE Std 386, 200 amperes, 5 kV Class. Provide a bushing well insert for each bushing well unless indicated otherwise. Provide feed-thru inserts as indicated.
- c. Load-break switch

Loop feed sectionalizer switches: Provide three, two-position, oil-immersed type switches to permit closed transition loop feed and sectionalizing. Each switch shall be rated at 5 kV, 95 kV BIL, with a continuous current rating and load-break rating of 200 amperes, and a make-and-latch rating of 10,000 rms amperes symmetrical. Locate the switch handles in the high-voltage compartment. Operation of switches shall be as follows:

ARRANGE- MENT NO.	DESCRIPTION OF SWITCH ARRANGEMENT	SWITCH POS LINE A SW. OPEN CLOSE	ITION LINE B SW OPEN CLOSE	XFMR. SW OPEN CLOSE
1	Line A connected to Line B and both lines connected to transformer			
2	Transformer connected to Line A only			X
3	Transformer connected to Line B only	X 		X
4	Transformer open and loop closed			X
5	Transformer open and loop open	X 		X

d. Provide bayonet type, oil-immersed, expulsion fuses in series with oil-immersed, partial-range, current-limiting fuses. Bayonet fuse links shall sense both high currents and high oil temperature in order to provide thermal protection to the transformer. Coordinate transformer protection with expulsion fuse clearing low-current faults and current-limiting fuse clearing high-current faults beyond the interrupting rating of the expulsion fuse. In order to eliminate or minimize oil spills, the bayonet fuse assembly shall include an oil retention valve inside the housing which closes when the fuse holder is removed and an external drip shield. Warning shall be conspicuously displayed within the high-voltage compartment cautioning against removing or inserting fuses unless the load-break switch is in the open position and the tank pressure has been released.

Bayonet fuse assembly: 150 kV BIL.

Oil-immersed current-limiting fuses: IEEE C37.47; 50,000 rms amperes symmetrical interrupting rating at the system voltage specified.

- f. Surge arresters: IEEE C62.11, rated 6 kV, fully shielded, dead-front, metal-oxide-varistor, elbow type with resistance-graded gap, suitable for plugging into inserts. Provide three arresters for loop feed circuits.
- g. Parking stands: Provide a parking stand near each bushing well. Provide insulated standoff bushings for parking of energized load-break connectors on parking stands.

- h. Protective caps: IEEE Std 386, 200 amperes, 5 kV Class. Provide insulated protective caps (not shipping caps) for insulating and sealing out moisture from unused bushing well inserts and insulated standoff bushings.
- 2.2.1.2 Low Voltage

Low-voltage compartment shall contain low-voltage bushings with NEMA spade terminals, accessories, metering, stainless steel or laser-etched anodized aluminum diagrammatic transformer nameplate, and ground pad.

- a. Accessories shall include drain valve with sampler device, fill plug, pressure relief device, liquid level gage, pressure-vacuum gage, and dial type thermometer with maximum temperature indicator.
- b. Metering: NEMA C12.10. Provide a socket-mounted electronic programmable outdoor watthour meter, surface mounted flush against the side of the low-voltage compartment as indicated. Meter shall either be programmed at the factory or shall be programmed in the field. When field programming is performed, turn field programming device over to the Contracting Officer at completion of project. Meter shall be coordinated to system requirements.
 - Design: Provide meter designed for use on a 3-phase, 4-wire, 480Y/277 volt system with 3 current transformers.
 - 2. Coordination: Provide meter coordinated with ratios of current transformers and transformer secondary voltage.
 - 3. Class: 20; Form: 9S; Accuracy: +/- 1.0 percent; Finish: Class II
 - 4. Cover: Polycarbonate and lockable to prevent tampering and unauthorized removal.
 - 5. Kilowatt-hour Register: 5 digit electronic programmable type
 - 6. Demand Register:
 - (a) Provide solid state
 - (b) Meter reading multiplier:
 - (1) Indicate multiplier on the meter face.

(c) Demand interval length: shall be programmed for 30 minutes with rolling demand up to six subintervals per interval.

- 7. Meter fusing: Provide a fuse block mounted in the secondary compartment containing one fuse per phase to protect the voltage input to the watthour meter. Size fuses as recommended by the meter manufacturer.
- 8. Socket: ANSI C12.7. Provide NEMA Type 3R, box-mounted socket having automatic circuit-closing bypass and having jaws compatible with requirements of the meter. Cover unused hub openings with blank hub plates. Paint box Munsell 7GY3.29/1.5 green to match the pad-mounted transformer to which the box-mounted socket is attached. The Munsell color notation is specified in ASTM D 1535.

9. Current transformers: IEEE C57.13. Provide butyl-molded window type current transformers with 600-volt insulation, 10 kV BIL and mount on the low-voltage bushings. Route current transformer leads in a location as remote as possible from the power transformer secondary cables to permit current measurements to be taken with hook-on-ammeters. Provide three current transformers per power transformer with characteristics listed in the following table.

kVA	Sec. Volt	CT Ratio	RF	Meter Acc. Class
500	480Y/277	600/5	3.0	0.3 thru B-0.5

2.2.2 Transformer

- Less-flammable liquid-insulated, two winding, 60 hertz, 65 degrees C rise above a 30 degrees C average ambient, self-cooled type.
- b. Transformer shall be rated 500 kVA, 95 kV BIL.
- c. Transformer voltage ratings: 4.16/2.4 V 480/277 V. For Delta GrdY transformers, provide transformer with five-legged core design for third harmonic suppression.
- d. Tap changer shall be externally operated, manual type for changing tap setting when the transformer is de-energized. Provide four 2.5 percent full capacity taps, two above and two below rated primary voltage. Tap changers shall clearly indicate which tap setting is in use.
- e. Minimum tested impedance shall not be less than 3.73 percent at 85 degrees C.
- f. Audible sound levels shall comply with the following:

<u>kva</u> <u>DECIBELS (MAX)</u> 500 56

g. Transformer shall include lifting lugs and provisions for jacking under base. The transformer base construction shall be suitable for using rollers or skidding in any direction. Provide transformer top with an access handhole. Transformer shall have its kVA rating conspicuously displayed on its enclosure. The transformer shall have an insulated low-voltage neutral bushing with NEMA spade terminal, and with removable ground strap.

2.2.2.1 Specified Transformer Losses

No-load losses (NLL) shall be 719 watts at 20 degrees C and load losses (LL) shall be 2579 watts at 85 degrees C. The values for the specified losses shall be used for comparison with the losses determined during the routine tests. If the routine test values for no-load losses exceed the specified no-load losses by more than 10 percent, or the total losses exceed the specified total losses (sum of no-load and load losses) by more than 6 percent, the transformer is unacceptable.

2.2.3 Insulating Liquid

 Less-flammable transformer liquids: NFPA 70 and FM P7825 for less-flammable liquids having a fire point not less than 300 degrees C tested per ASTM D 92 and a dielectric strength not less than 33 kV tested per ASTM D 877. Provide identification of transformer as "non-PCB" and "manufacturer's name and type of fluid" on the nameplate.

The fluid shall be a biodegradable electrical insulating and cooling liquid classified by UL and approved by FM as "less flammable" fluids. The fluid shall meet the following fluid properties:

- 1. Pour point: ASTM D 97, less than -15 degree C
- 2. Aquatic biodegradation: EPA 712-C-98-075, 100%
- Trout toxicity: OECD Test 203, zero mortality of EPA 600/4-90/027F, pass
- 2.2.3.1 Liquid-Filled Transformer Nameplates

Distribution transformers shall be provided with nameplate information in accordance with IEEE C57.12.00 and as modified or supplemented by this section.

2.2.4 Corrosion Protection

Bases and cabinets of transformers shall be corrosion resistant and shall be fabricated of stainless steel conforming to ASTM A 167, Type 304 or 304L. Base shall include any part of pad-mounted transformer that is within 3 inches of concrete pad. Paint bases, cabinets, and tanks Munsell 7GY3.29/1.5 green. Paint coating system shall comply with IEEE C57.12.28. The Munsell color notation is specified in ASTM D 1535.

2.3 WARNING SIGNS

Provide warning signs for the enclosures of pad-mounted transformers having a nominal rating exceeding 600 volts.

a. When the enclosure integrity of such equipment is specified to be in accordance with IEEE C57.12.28, such as for pad-mounted transformers, provide self-adhesive warning signs on the outside of the high voltage compartment door(s). Sign shall be a decal and shall have nominal dimensions of 7 by 10 inches with the legend "DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE" printed in two lines of nominal 2 inch high letters. The word "DANGER" shall be in white letters on a red background and the words "HIGH VOLTAGE" shall be in black letters on a white background. Decal shall be Panduit No. PPSO710D72 or approved equal.

2.4 GROUNDING AND BONDING

UL 467. Provide grounding and bonding as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION.

2.5 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

Concrete associated with electrical work for other than encasement of underground ducts shall be 4000 psi minimum 28-day compressive strength

unless specified otherwise. All concrete shall conform to the requirements of Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

- 2.6 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL
- 2.6.1 Transformer Test Schedule

The Government will witness tests. Provide transformer test schedule for tests to be performed at the manufacturer's test facility. Submit required test schedule and location, and notify the Contracting Officer 30 calendar days before scheduled test date. Notify Contracting Officer 15 calendar days in advance of changes to scheduled date.

- a. Test Instrument Calibration
 - 1. The manufacturer shall have a calibration program which assures that all applicable test instruments are maintained within rated accuracy.
 - 2. The accuracy shall be directly traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
 - Instrument calibration frequency schedule shall not exceed 12 months for both test floor instruments and leased specialty equipment.
 - 4. Dated calibration labels shall be visible on all test equipment.
 - 5. Calibrating standard shall be of higher accuracy than that of the instrument tested.
 - 6. Keep up-to-date records that indicate dates and test results of instruments calibrated or tested. For instruments calibrated by the manufacturer on a routine basis, in lieu of third party calibration, include the following:

(a) Maintain up-to-date instrument calibration instructions and procedures for each test instrument.

(b) Identify the third party/laboratory calibrated instrument to verify that calibrating standard is met.

2.6.2 Design Tests

IEEE C57.12.00, and IEEE C57.12.90. Section 5.1.2 in IEEE C57.12.80 states that "design tests are made only on representative apparatus of basically the same design." Submit design test reports (complete with test data, explanations, formulas, and results), in the same submittal package as the catalog data and drawings for the specified transformer. Design tests shall have been performed prior to the award of this contract.

- a. Tests shall be certified and signed by a registered professional engineer.
- b. Temperature rise: "Basically the same design" for the temperature rise test means a pad-mounted transformer with the same coil construction (such as wire wound primary and sheet wound secondary), the same kVA, the same cooling type (ONAN), the same temperature rise rating, and the same insulating liquid as the transformer specified.

- c. Lightning impulse: "Basically the same design" for the lightning impulse dielectric test means a pad-mounted transformer with the same BIL, the same coil construction (such as wire wound primary and sheet wound secondary), and a tap changer, if specified. Design lightning impulse tests shall include the primary windings only of that transformer.
 - 1. IEEE C57.12.90, paragraph 10.3 entitled "Lightning Impulse Test Procedures," and IEEE C57.98.
 - 2. State test voltage levels.
 - 3. Provide photographs of oscilloscope display waveforms or plots of digitized waveforms with test report.
- d. Lifting and moving devices: "Basically the same design" requirement for the lifting and moving devices test means a test report confirming that the lifting device being used is capable of handling the weight of the specified transformer in accordance with IEEE C57.12.34.
- e. Pressure: "Basically the same design" for the pressure test means a pad-mounted transformer with a tank volume within 30 percent of the tank volume of the transformer specified.
- f. Short circuit: "Basically the same design" for the short circuit test means a pad-mounted transformer with the same kVA as the transformer specified.

2.6.3 Routine and Other Tests

IEEE C57.12.00. Routine and other tests shall be performed by the manufacturer on the actual transformer prepared for this project to ensure that the design performance is maintained in production. Submit test reports, by serial number and receive approval before delivery of equipment to the project site. Required tests and testing sequence shall be as follows:

- a. Cold resistance measurements (provide reference temperature)
- b. Phase relation
- c. Ratio
- d. No-load losses (NLL) and excitation current
- e. Load losses (LL) and impedance voltage
- f. Dielectric
 - 1. Impulse
 - 2. Applied voltage
 - 3. Induced voltage
- g. Leak
- h. Dissolved gas analysis (DGA)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Electrical installations shall conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and to the requirements specified herein. Provide new equipment and materials unless indicated or specified otherwise.

3.2 TRANSFORMER GROUNDING

Provide a 1/0 bare copper-ground girdle around transformer. Girdle shall be buried one foot deep and placed 3 feet laterally from the transformer enclosure. Connect girdle to enclosure at two opposite places using 1/0 copper. Exothermically weld joints.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT AND ASSEMBLIES

Install and connect pad-mounted transformers furnished under this section as indicated on project drawings, the approved shop drawings, and as specified herein.

3.3.1 Meters and Current Transformers

NEMA C12.1.

3.4 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Where field painting of enclosures is required to correct damage to the manufacturer's factory applied coatings, provide manufacturer's recommended coatings and apply in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.5 WARNING SIGN MOUNTING

Provide the number of signs required to be readable from each accessible side, but space the signs a maximum of 30 feet apart.

3.6 FOUNDATION FOR EQUIPMENT AND ASSEMBLIES

Mount transformer on concrete slab. Unless otherwise indicated, the slab shall be at least 8 inches thick, reinforced with a 6 by 6 - W2.9 by W2.9 mesh, placed uniformly 4 inches from the top of the slab. Slab shall be placed on a 6 inch thick, well-compacted gravel base. Top of concrete slab shall be approximately 4 inches above finished grade with gradual slope for drainage. Edges above grade shall have 1/2 inch chamfer. Slab shall be of adequate size to project at least 8 inches beyond the equipment.

Stub up conduits, with bushings, 2 inches into cable wells in the concrete pad. Coordinate dimensions of cable wells with transformer cable training areas.

3.6.1 Cast-In-Place Concrete

Cast-in-place concrete work shall conform to the requirements of Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

3.6.2 Sealing

When the installation is complete, the Contractor shall seal all conduit

and other entries into the equipment enclosure with an approved sealing compound. Seals shall be of sufficient strength and durability to protect all energized live parts of the equipment from rodents, insects, or other foreign matter.

- 3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL
- 3.7.1 Performance of Acceptance Checks and Tests

Perform in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and include the following visual and mechanical inspections and electrical tests, performed in accordance with NETA ATS.

- 3.7.1.1 Pad-Mounted Transformers
 - a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Compare equipment nameplate information with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition. Check for damaged or cracked insulators and leaks.
 - 3. Inspect all bolted electrical connections for high resistance using low-resistance ohmmeter, verifying tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method, or performing thermographic survey.
 - 4. Verify correct liquid level in tanks.
 - 5. Perform specific inspections and mechanical tests as recommended by manufacturer.
 - 6. Verify correct equipment grounding.
 - 7. Verify the presence of transformer surge arresters.
 - b. Electrical tests
 - 1. Perform resistance measurements through all bolted connections with low-resistance ohmmeter.
 - 2. Verify that the tap-changer is set at specified ratio.
 - Verify proper secondary voltage phase-to-phase and phase-to-neutral after energization and prior to loading.
- 3.7.1.2 Current Transformers
 - a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
 - 3. Verify correct connection.
 - 4. Verify that adequate clearances exist between primary and

secondary circuit.

- 5. Inspect all bolted electrical connections for high resistance using low-resistance ohmmeter, verifying tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method, or performing thermographic survey.
- 6. Verify that required grounding and shorting connections provide good contact.
- b. Electrical tests
 - 1. Perform resistance measurements through all bolted connections with low-resistance ohmmeter, if applicable.
 - 2. Perform insulation-resistance test.
 - 3. Perform a polarity test.
 - 4. Perform a ratio-verification test.
- 3.7.1.3 Watthour Meter
 - a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
 - 3. Verify tightness of electrical connections.
 - b. Electrical tests
 - 1. Calibrate watthour meters according to manufacturer's published data.
 - 2. Verify that correct multiplier has been placed on face of meter, where applicable.
 - 3. Verify that current transformer secondary circuits are intact.
- 3.7.1.4 Grounding System
 - a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Inspect ground system for compliance with contract plans and specifications.
- 3.7.2 Follow-Up Verification

Upon completion of acceptance checks and tests, the Contractor shall show by demonstration in service that circuits and devices are in good operating condition and properly performing the intended function. As an exception to requirements stated elsewhere in the contract, the Contracting Officer shall be given 5 working days advance notice of the dates and times of checking and testing.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 20 00

INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM	B 1	(2001; R 2007) Standard Specification for Hard-Drawn Copper Wire	
ASTM	В 8	(2004) Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft	
ASTM	D 709	(2001; R 2007) Laminated Thermosetting Materials	
	INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL	AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)	
IEEE	C2	(2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code	
IEEE	Std 100	(2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms	
IEEE	Std 81	(1983) Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System (Part 1)Normal Measurements	
	INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)		
NETA	ATS	(2003) Acceptance Testing Specifications	
	NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)		
NEMA	250	(2008) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)	
NEMA	C12.1	(2008) Electric Meters; Code for Electricity Metering	
NEMA	C80.1	(2005) Standard for Electrical Rigid Steel Conduit (ERSC)	
NEMA	C80.3	(2005) Standard for Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT)	

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NEMA C80.5	(2005) Standard for Electrical Aluminum Conduit (ERAC)	Rigid
NEMA ICS 1	(2000; R 2005; R 2008) Standard Industrial Control and Systems Requirements	l for General
NEMA ICS 2	(2000; Errata 2002; R 2005; Err Standard for Industrial Control Systems: Controllers, Contacto Overload Relays Rated Not More Volts AC or 750 Volts DC: Part Disconnect Devices for Use in I Control Equipment	ata 2006) and ors, and than 2000 8 - industrial
NEMA ICS 4	(2005) Industrial Control and S Terminal Blocks	ystems:
NEMA ICS 6	(1993; R 2006) Standard for Ind Controls and Systems Enclosures	lustrial
NEMA KS 1	(2001; R 2006) Enclosed and Mis Distribution Equipment Switches Maximum)	cellaneous (600 Volts
NEMA MG 1	(2007; Errata 2008) Standard fo and Generators	or Motors
NEMA MG 10	(2001; R 2007) Energy Managemen Selection and Use of Fixed Freq Medium AC Squirrel-Cage Polypha Induction Motors	It Guide for Juency Ise
NEMA MG 11	(1977; R 2007) Energy Managemen Selection and Use of Single Pha	t Guide for se Motors
NEMA RN 1	(2005) Standard for Polyvinyl C (PVC) Externally Coated Galvani Steel Conduit and Intermediate Conduit	hloride zed Rigid Metal
NEMA ST 20	(1992; R 1997) Standard for Dry Transformers for General Applic	^r -Type ations
NEMA TC 2	(2003) Standard for Electrical Chloride (PVC) Tubing and Condu	Polyvinyl iit
NEMA TC 3	(2004) Standard for Polyvinyl C Fittings for Use With Rigid PVC and Tubing	hloride PVC Conduit
NEMA TP 1	(2002) Guide for Determining En Efficiency for Distribution Tra	lergy Insformers
NEMA VE 1	(2002) Standard for Metallic Ca Systems	ble Tray
NEMA WD 1	(1999; R 2005) Standard for Gen Requirements for Wiring Devices	leral

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NEMA WD 6	(2002; R 2008) Standard for Wiring Devices - Dimensional Requirements				
NEMA Z535.4	(2007; Errata 2007) Product Safety Signs and Labels				
NATIONAL FIRE PROTE	CTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)				
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition				
NFPA 70E	(2009; Errata 2009) Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace				
NFPA 780	(2007) Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems				
TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA)					
TIA J-STD-607-A	(2002) Commercial Building Grounding (Earthing) and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications				
TIA-568-C.1	(2009) Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard				
TIA/EIA-569-A	(1998; Addenda 2000, 2001) Commercial Building Standards for Telecommunications Pathways and Spaces				
U.S. NATIONAL ARCHI	VES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)				
29 CFR 1910.147	Control of Hazardous Energy (Lock Out/Tag Out)				
UNDERWRITERS LABORA	ATORIES (UL)				
UL 1	(2005; Rev thru Jul 2007) Standard for Flexible Metal Conduit				
UL 1010	(2006) Receptacle-Plug Combinations for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations				
UL 1063	(2006) Standard for Safety Machine-Tools Wires and Cables				
UL 1242	(2006; Rev thru Jul 2007) Standard for Electrical Intermediate Metal Conduit Steel				
UL 1449	(2006; Rev thru Jun 2009) Surge Protective Devices				
UL 1561	(1999; Rev thru Sep 2005) Dry-Type General Purpose and Power Transformers				
UL 1569	(1999; Rev thru Jun 2009) Metal-Clad Cables				

NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	
UL 20	(2000 ; Rev thru Dec 2008) Standard for General-Use Snap Switches
UL 360	(2009; Rev thru Jun 2009) Liquid-Tight Flexible Steel Conduit
UL 44	(2005; Rev thru Nov 2005) Thermoset-Insulated Wires and Cables
UL 467	(2007) Standard for Grounding and Bonding Equipment
UL 486A-486B	(2003; Rev thru Apr 2009) Standard for Wire Connectors
UL 486C	(2004; Rev thru Apr 2009) Standard for Splicing Wire Connectors
UL 489	(2002; Rev thru Mar 2009) Standard for Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures
UL 498	(2001; Rev thru Jul 2009) Attachment Plugs and Receptacles
UL 50	(2007) Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment
UL 508	(1999; Rev thru Sep 2008) Standard for Industrial Control Equipment
UL 510	(2005; Rev thru Aug 2005) Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyethylene, and Rubber Insulating Tape
UL 514A	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2007) Standard for Metallic Outlet Boxes
UL 514B	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2007) Standard for Conduit, Tubing and Cable Fittings
UL 514C	(1996; Rev thru Dec 2008) Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers
UL 6	(2007) Standard for Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit-Steel
UL 651	(2005; Rev thru May 2007) Standard for Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC Conduit and Fittings
UL 67	(2009) Standard for Panelboards
UL 674	(2003; Rev thru Aug 2008) Standard for Electric Motors and Generators for Use in Division 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations
UL 698	(2006) Industrial Control Equipment for

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	Hazardous (Classified) Locations
UL 6A	(2008) Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit - Aluminum, Red Brass, and Stainless Steel
UL 797	(2007) Standard for Electrical Metallic Tubing Steel
UL 83	(20086) Standard for Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables
UL 854	(2004; Rev thru Oct 2007) Service-Entrance Cables
UL 869A	(2006) Reference Standard for Service Equipment
UL 877	(1993; Rev thru Nov 1999) Circuit Breakers and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations
UL 886	(1994; Rev thru Nov 2005) Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations
UL 943	(2006; Rev thru Feb 2008) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters
UL 984	(1996; Rev thru Sept 2005) Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressors

1.2 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Panelboards; G

Transformers; G

Cable trays; G

Marking strips drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

Receptacles; G

Circuit breakers; G

Switches; G Transformers; G Manual motor starters; G Metering; G; CATV outlets; G Telecommunications Grounding Busbar; G Surge protective devices; G Submittals shall include performance and characteristic curves.

SD-06 Test Reports

600-volt wiring test; G

Grounding system test; G

Transformer tests; G

Ground-fault receptacle test; G

SD-07 Certificates

Fuses; G

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Transformer factory tests

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Metering, Data Package 5; G

Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Fuses

Submit coordination data as specified in paragraph, FUSES of this section.

1.4.2 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.4.3 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.4.3.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.4.3.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.5 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Materials, equipment, and devices shall, as a minimum, meet requirements of UL, where UL standards are established for those items, and requirements of NFPA 70.

2.2 CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

Shall conform to the following:

- 2.2.1 Rigid Metallic Conduit
- 2.2.1.1 Rigid, Threaded Zinc-Coated Steel Conduit

NEMA C80.1, UL 6.

2.2.1.2 Rigid Aluminum Conduit

NEMA C80.5, UL 6A.

2.2.2 Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit

PVC Type EPC-40 in accordance with NEMA TC 2,UL 651.
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2.2.3 Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC)

UL 1242, zinc-coated steel only.

2.2.4 Electrical, Zinc-Coated Steel Metallic Tubing (EMT)

UL 797, NEMA C80.3.

2.2.5 Plastic-Coated Rigid Steel and IMC Conduit

NEMA RN 1, Type 40(40 mils thick).

2.2.6 Flexible Metal Conduit

UL 1.

2.2.6.1 Liquid-Tight Flexible Metal Conduit, Steel

UL 360.

2.2.7 Fittings for Metal Conduit, EMT, and Flexible Metal Conduit

UL 514B. Ferrous fittings shall be cadmium- or zinc-coated in accordance with UL 514B.

2.2.7.1 Fittings for Rigid Metal Conduit and IMC

Threaded-type. Split couplings unacceptable.

2.2.7.2 Fittings for EMT

Steel compression type.

2.2.8 Fittings for Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit

NEMA TC 3 for PVC, and UL 514B.

2.3 CABLE TRAYS

NEMA VE 1. Cable trays shall form a wireway system, and shall be of nominal 4 inch depth and 12 inches wide. Cable trays shall be constructed of aluminum or steel that has been zinc-coated after fabrication. Trays shall include splice and end plates, dropouts, and miscellaneous hardware. Edges, fittings, and hardware shall be finished free from burrs and sharp edges. Fittings shall have not less than load-carrying ability of straight tray sections and shall have manufacturer's minimum standard radius.

2.3.1 Ladder-Type Cable Trays

Provide 12 inch width with maximum rung spacing of 12 inches.

2.4 OUTLET BOXES AND COVERS

UL 514A, cadmium- or zinc-coated, if ferrous metal. UL 514C, if nonmetallic.

2.4.1 Floor Outlet Boxes

Boxes shall be nonadjustable and concrete tight. Each outlet shall consist of cast-metal body with threaded openings or sheet-steel body with knockouts for conduits, and cover plate. Receptacle outlets shall consist of horizontal flush aluminum or stainless steel housing with duplex-type receptacle as specified herein. Provide gaskets where necessary to ensure watertight installation.

2.4.2 Outlet Boxes for Telecommunications System

Provide standard type 4 inches square by 2 1/8 inches deep. Outlet boxes for wall-mounted telecommunications outlets shall be 4 by 2 1/8 by 2 1/8 inches deep. Depth of boxes shall be large enough to allow manufacturers' recommended conductor bend radii.

2.5 CABINETS, JUNCTION BOXES, AND PULL BOXES

Volume greater than 100 cubic inches, UL 50, hot-dip, zinc-coated, if sheet steel.

2.6 WIRES AND CABLES

Wires and cables shall meet applicable requirements of NFPA 70 and UL for type of insulation, jacket, and conductor specified or indicated. Wires and cables manufactured more than 12 months prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used.

2.6.1 Conductors

Conductors No. 8 AWG and larger diameter shall be stranded. Conductors No. 10 AWG and smaller diameter shall be solid, except that conductors for remote control, alarm, and signal circuits, classes 1, 2, and 3, shall be stranded unless specifically indicated otherwise. Conductor sizes and capacities shown are based on copper, unless indicated otherwise. All conductors shall be copper.

2.6.1.1 Minimum Conductor Sizes

Minimum size for branch circuits shall be No. 12 AWG; for Class 1 remote-control and signal circuits, No. 14 AWG; for Class 2 low-energy, remote-control and signal circuits, No. 16 AWG; and for Class 3 low-energy, remote-control, alarm and signal circuits, No. 22 AWG.

2.6.2 Color Coding

Provide for service, feeder, branch, control, and signaling circuit conductors. Color shall be green for grounding conductors and white for neutrals; except where neutrals of more than one system are installed in same raceway or box, other neutrals shall be white with a different colored (not green) stripe for each. Color of ungrounded conductors in different voltage systems shall be as follows:

- a. 208/120 volt, three-phase
 - (1) Phase A black
 - (2) Phase B red

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- (3) Phase C blue
- b. 480/277 volt, three-phase
 - (1) Phase A brown
 - (2) Phase B orange
 - (3) Phase C yellow
- c. 120/240 volt, single phase: Black and red

2.6.3 Insulation

Unless specified or indicated otherwise or required by NFPA 70, power and lighting wires shall be 600-volt, Type THWN/THHN conforming to UL 83, except that grounding wire may be type TW conforming to UL 83; remote-control and signal circuits shall be Type TW or TF, conforming to UL 83. Where lighting fixtures require 90-degree Centigrade (C) conductors, provide only conductors with 90-degree C insulation or better.

2.6.4 Bonding Conductors

ASTM B 1, solid bare copper wire for sizes No. 8 AWG and smaller diameter; ASTM B 8, Class B, stranded bare copper wire for sizes No. 6 AWG and larger diameter.

2.6.4.1 Telecommunications Bonding Backbone (TBB)

Provide a copper conductor TBB in accordance with TIA J-STD-607-A. The TBB shall be a minimum No. 6 AWG and be sized at 2 kcmil per linear foot of conductor length up to a maximum size of 3/0 AWG. Provide insulated TBB with insulation as specified in the paragraph INSULATION and meeting the fire ratings of its pathway.

2.6.4.2 Bonding Conductor for Telecommunications

Provide a copper conductor Bonding Conductor for Telecommunications between the telecommunications main grounding busbar (TMGB) and the electrical service ground in accordance with TIA J-STD-607-A. The bonding conductor for telecommunications shall be sized the same as the TBB.

2.6.5 Service Entrance Cables

Service Entrance (SE) and Underground Service Entrance (USE) Cables, UL 854.

2.6.6 Metal-Clad Cable

UL 1569; NFPA 70, Type MC cable.

2.7 SPLICES AND TERMINATION COMPONENTS

UL 486A-486B for wire connectors and UL 510 for insulating tapes. Connectors for No. 10 AWG and smaller diameter wires shall be insulated, pressure-type in accordance with UL 486A-486B or UL 486C (twist-on splicing connector). Provide solderless terminal lugs on stranded conductors.

2.8 DEVICE PLATES

Provide UL listed, one-piece device plates for outlets to suit the devices installed. For metal outlet boxes, plates on unfinished walls shall be of zinc-coated sheet steel or cast metal having round or beveled edges. For nonmetallic boxes and fittings, other suitable plates may be provided. Plates on finished walls shall be satin finish stainless steel or brushed-finish aluminum, minimum 0.03 inch thick. Screws shall be machine-type with countersunk heads in color to match finish of plate. Sectional type device plates will not be permitted. Plates installed in wet locations shall be gasketed and UL listed for "wet locations."

2.9 SWITCHES

2.9.1 Toggle Switches

NEMA WD 1, UL 20, single pole or double pole totally enclosed with bodies of thermoplastic or thermoset plastic and mounting strap with grounding screw. Handles shall be ivory thermoplastic. Wiring terminals shall be screw-type, side-wired. Contacts shall be silver-cadmium and contact arm shall be one-piece copper alloy. Switches shall be rated quiet-type ac only, 120/277 volts, with current rating and number of poles indicated.

2.9.2 Breakers Used as Switches

For 120- and 277-Volt fluorescent fixtures, mark breakers "SWD" in accordance with UL 489.

2.9.3 Disconnect Switches

NEMA KS 1. Provide heavy duty-type switches where indicated, where switches are rated higher than 240 volts, and for double-throw switches. Fused switches shall utilize Class R fuseholders and fuses, unless indicated otherwise. Switches serving as motor-disconnect means shall be horsepower rated. Provide switches in NEMA 1 or 3R enclosure as indicated per NEMA ICS 6.

2.10 RECEPTACLES

UL 498, hard use, heavy-duty, grounding-type. Ratings and configurations shall be as indicated. Bodies shall be of ivory as per NEMA WD 1. Face and body shall be thermoplastic supported on a metal mounting strap. Dimensional requirements shall be per NEMA WD 6. Provide screw-type, side-wired wiring terminals. Connect grounding pole to mounting strap. The receptacle shall contain triple-wipe power contacts and double or triple-wipe ground contacts.

2.10.1 Switched Duplex Receptacles

Provide separate terminals for each ungrounded pole. Top receptacle shall be switched when installed.

2.10.2 Weatherproof Receptacles

Provide in cast metal box with gasketed, weatherproof, cast-metal cover plate and gasketed cap over each receptacle opening. Provide caps with a spring-hinged flap. Receptacle shall be UL listed for use in "wet locations with plug in use."

2.10.3 Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter Receptacles

UL 943, duplex type for mounting in standard outlet box. Device shall be capable of detecting current leak of 6 milliamperes or greater and tripping per requirements of UL 943 for Class A GFI devices. Provide screw-type, side-wired wiring terminals or pre-wired (pigtail) leads.

2.10.4 Dryer Receptacles

NEMA 14-50R configuration, rated 50 amperes, 125/250 volts. Furnish one matching plug with each receptacle.

2.11 PANELBOARDS

UL 67 and UL 50 having a short-circuit current rating as indicated. Panelboards for use as service disconnecting means shall additionally conform to UL 869A. Panelboards shall be circuit breaker-equipped. Design shall be such that individual breakers can be removed without disturbing adjacent units or without loosening or removing supplemental insulation supplied as means of obtaining clearances as required by UL. "Specific breaker placement" is required in panelboards to match the breaker placement indicated in the panelboard schedule on the drawings. Use of "Subfeed Breakers" is not acceptable unless specifically indicated otherwise. Main breaker shall be "separately" mounted "above" or "below" branch breakers. Where "space only" is indicated, make provisions for future installation of breakers. Directories shall indicate load served by each circuit in panelboard. Directories shall also indicate source of service to panelboard (e.g., Panel PA served from Panel MDP). Type directories and mount in holder behind transparent protective covering. Panelboards shall be listed and labeled for their intended use. Panelboard shall have nameplates in accordance with paragraph FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES.

2.11.1 Enclosure

Enclosures shall meet the requirements of UL 50. All cabinets shall be fabricated from sheet steel of not less than No. 10 gauge if flush-mounted or mounted outdoors, and not less than No. 12 gauge if surface-mounted indoors, with full seam-welded box ends. Cabinets mounted outdoors or flush-mounted shall be hot-dipped galvanized after fabrication. Cabinets shall be painted in accordance with paragraph PAINTING. Outdoor cabinets shall be of NEMA 3R raintight with conduit hubs welded to the cabinet Front edges of cabinets shall be form-flanged or fitted with structural shapes welded or riveted to the sheet steel, for supporting the panelboard front. All cabinets shall be so fabricated that no part of any surface on the finished cabinet shall deviate from a true plane by more than 1/8 inch. Holes shall be provided in the back of indoor surface-mounted cabinets,

with outside spacers and inside stiffeners, for mounting the cabinets with a 1/2 inch clear space between the back of the cabinet and the wall surface.

Flush doors shall be mounted on hinges that expose only the hinge roll to view when the door is closed. Each door shall be fitted with a combined catch and lock, except that doors over 24 inches long shall be provided with a three-point latch having a knob with a T-handle, and a cylinder lock. Two keys shall be provided with each lock, and all locks shall be keyed alike. Finished-head cap screws shall be provided for mounting the panelboard fronts on the cabinets.

2.11.2 Panelboard Buses

Support bus bars on bases independent of circuit breakers. Main buses and back pans shall be designed so that breakers may be changed without machining, drilling, or tapping. Provide isolated neutral bus in each panel for connection of circuit neutral conductors. Provide separate ground bus identified as equipment grounding bus per UL 67 for connecting grounding conductors; bond to steel cabinet. In addition to equipment grounding bus, provide second "isolated" ground bus, where indicated.

2.11.2.1 Panelboard Neutrals for Non-Linear Loads

UL listed, and panelboard type shall have been specifically UL heat rise tested for use on non-linear loads. Panelboard shall be heat rise tested in accordance with UL 67, except with the neutral assembly installed and carrying 200 percent of the phase bus current during testing. Verification of the testing procedure shall be provided upon request. Two neutral assemblies paralleled together with cable is not acceptable. Nameplates for panelboard rated for use on non-linear loads shall be marked "SUITABLE FOR NON-LINEAR LOADS" and shall be in accordance with paragraph FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES. Provide a neutral label with instructions for wiring the neutral of panelboards rated for use on non-linear loads.

2.11.3 Circuit Breakers

UL 489, thermal magnetic-type having a minimum short-circuit current rating equal to the short-circuit current rating of the panelboard in which the circuit breaker shall be mounted. Breaker terminals shall be UL listed as suitable for type of conductor provided. Series rated circuit breakers and plug-in circuit breakers are unacceptable.

2.11.3.1 Multipole Breakers

Provide common trip-type with single operating handle. Breaker design shall be such that overload in one pole automatically causes all poles to open. Maintain phase sequence throughout each panel so that any three adjacent breaker poles are connected to Phases A, B, and C, respectively.

2.11.3.2 Circuit Breaker With GFI

UL 943 and NFPA 70. Provide with "push-to-test" button, visible indication of tripped condition, and ability to detect and trip on current imbalance of 6 milliamperes or greater per requirements of UL 943 for Class A GFI devices, for personnel protection.

2.11.3.3 Circuit Breakers for HVAC Equipment

Circuit breakers for HVAC equipment having motors (group or individual) shall be marked for use with HACR type and UL listed as HACR type.

2.12 TRANSFORMERS

NEMA ST 20, general purpose, dry-type, self-cooled, ventilated sealed. Provide transformers in NEMA 1 enclosure. Transformer shall have 220 degrees C insulation system for transformers 15 kVA and greater, and shall have 180 degrees C insulation for transformers rated 10 kVA and less, with temperature rise not exceeding 115 degrees C under full-rated load in maximum ambient of 40 degrees C. Transformer of 115 degrees C temperature rise shall be capable of carrying continuously 115 percent of nameplate kVA without exceeding insulation rating.

2.12.1 Specified Transformer Efficiency

Transformers, indicated and specified with: 480V primary, 80 degrees C or 115 degrees C temperature rise, kVA ratings of 37.5 to 100 for single phase or 30 to 500 for three phase, shall be energy efficient type. Minimum efficiency, based on factory test results, shall not be less than NEMA Class 1 efficiency as defined by NEMA TP 1.

2.12.2 Transformers With Non-Linear Loads

Transformer insulation shall be a UL recognized 220 degrees C system. Neither the primary nor the secondary temperature shall exceed 220 degrees C at any point in the coils while carrying their full rating of non-sinusoidal load. Transformers are to be UL listed and labeled for K-4 in accordance with UL 1561. Transformers evaluated by the UL K-Factor evaluation shall be listed for 115 degrees C average temperature rise only. Transformers with K-Factor ratings with temperature rise of 150 degrees C rise shall not be acceptable. K-Factor rated transformers shall have an impedance range of 3 percent to 5 percent, and shall have a minimum reactance of 2 percent to prevent excessive neutral current when supplying loads with large amounts of third harmonic.

2.13 MOTORS

NEMA MG 1 except fire pump motors shall be as specified in Section 21 30 00 FIRE PUMPS; hermetic-type sealed motor compressors shall also comply with UL 984. Provide the size in terms of HP, or kVA, or full-load current, or a combination of these characteristics, and other characteristics, of each motor as indicated or specified. Determine specific motor characteristics to ensure provision of correctly sized starters and overload heaters. Motors for operation on 208-volt, 3-phase circuits shall have terminal voltage rating of 200 volts, and those for operation on 480-volt, 3-phase circuits shall have terminal voltage rating of 460 volts. Motors shall be designed to operate at full capacity with voltage variation of plus or minus 10 percent of motor voltage rating. Unless otherwise indicated, motors rated 1 HP and above shall be continuous duty type.

Where fuse protection is specifically recommended by the equipment manufacturer, provide fused switches in lieu of non-fused switches indicated.

2.13.1 High Efficiency Single-Phase Motors

Single-phase fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors shall be high efficiency types corresponding to the applications listed in NEMA MG 11. In exception, for motor-driven equipment with a minimum seasonal or overall efficiency rating, such as a SEER rating, provide equipment with motor to meet the overall system rating indicated.

2.13.2 Premium Efficiency Polyphase Motors

Polyphase motors shall be selected based on high efficiency characteristics relative to typical characteristics and applications as listed in NEMA MG 10.

In addition, continuous rated, polyphase squirrel-cage medium induction motors shall meet the requirements for premium efficiency electric motors in accordance with NEMA MG 1, including the NEMA full load efficiency ratings. In exception, for motor-driven equipment with a minimum seasonal or overall efficiency rating, such as a SEER rating, provide equipment with motor to meet the overall system rating indicated.

2.13.3 Motor Sizes

Provide size for duty to be performed, not exceeding the full-load nameplate current rating when driven equipment is operated at specified capacity under most severe conditions likely to be encountered. When motor size provided differs from size indicated or specified, make adjustments to wiring, disconnect devices, and branch circuit protection to accommodate equipment actually provided. Provide controllers for motors rated 1-hp and above with electronic phase-voltage monitors designed to protect motors from phase-loss, undervoltage, and overvoltage. Provide protection for motors from immediate restart by a time adjustable restart relay.

2.13.4 Wiring and Conduit

Provide internal wiring for components of packaged equipment as an integral part of the equipment. Provide power wiring and conduit for field-installed equipment as specified herein. Power wiring and conduit shall conform to the requirements specified herein. Control wiring shall be provided under, and conform to the requirements of the section specifying the associated equipment.

2.14 MOTOR CONTROLLERS

UL 508, NEMA ICS 1, and NEMA ICS 2, except fire pump controllers shall be as specified in Section 21 30 00 FIRE PUMPS. Controllers shall have thermal overload protection in each phase and shall have one spare normally open and one spare normally closed auxiliary contact. Provide controllers for motors rated 1-hp and above with electronic phase-voltage monitors designed to protect motors from phase-loss, undervoltage, and overvoltage. Provide protection for motors from immediate restart by a time adjustable restart relay. Magnetic-type motor controllers shall have undervoltage protection when used with momentary-contact pushbutton stations or switches and shall have undervoltage release when used with maintained-contact pushbutton stations or switches. When used with pressure, float, or similar automatic-type or maintained-contact switch, controller shall have hand/off/automatic selector switch. Connections to selector switch shall be such that only normal automatic regulatory control devices are bypassed when switch is in "hand" position. Safety control devices, such as low and high pressure cutouts, high temperature cutouts, and motor overload protective devices, shall be connected in motor control circuit in "hand" and "automatic" positions. Control circuit connections to hand/off/automatic selector switch or to more than one automatic regulatory control device shall be made in accordance with indicated or manufacturer's approved wiring diagram. For each motor not in sight of controller or where controller disconnecting means is not in sight of motor location and driven machinery location, controller disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in open position. As an alternative, provide a manually operated, lockable, nonfused switch which disconnects motor from supply source within sight of motor. Overload protective devices shall provide adequate protection to motor windings; be thermal inverse-time-limit type; and include manual reset-type pushbutton on outside of motor controller case. Cover of combination motor controller and manual switch or circuit breaker shall be interlocked with operating handle of switch or circuit breaker so that cover cannot be opened unless handle of switch or circuit breaker is in "off" position.

2.14.1 Control Wiring

All control wire shall be stranded tinned copper switchboard wire with 600-volt flame-retardant insulation Type SIS meeting UL 44, or Type MTW meeting UL 1063, and shall pass the VW-1 flame tests included in those standards. Hinge wire shall have Class K stranding. Current transformer secondary leads shall be not smaller than No. 10 AWG. The minimum size of control wire shall be No. 14 AWG. Power wiring for 480-volt circuits and below shall be of the same type as control wiring and the minimum size shall be No. 12 AWG. Special attention shall be given to wiring and terminal arrangement on the terminal blocks to permit the individual conductors of each external cable to be terminated on adjacent terminal points.

2.14.2 Control Circuit Terminal Blocks

NEMA ICS 4. Control circuit terminal blocks for control wiring shall be molded or fabricated type with barriers, rated not less than 600 volts. The terminals shall be removable binding, fillister or washer head screw type, or of the stud type with contact and locking nuts. The terminals shall be not less than No. 10 in size and shall have sufficient length and space for connecting at least two indented terminals for 10 AWG conductors to each terminal. The terminal arrangement shall be subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer and not less than four (4) spare terminals or 10 percent, whichever is greater, shall be provided on each block or group of blocks. Modular, pull apart, terminal blocks will be acceptable provided they are of the channel or rail-mounted type. The Contractor shall submit data showing that the proposed alternate will accommodate the specified number of wires, are of adequate current-carrying capacity, and are constructed to assure positive contact between current-carrying parts.

2.14.2.1 Types of Terminal Blocks

- a. Short-Circuiting Type: Short-circuiting type terminal blocks shall be furnished for all current transformer secondary leads and shall have provision for shorting together all leads from each current transformer without first opening any circuit. Terminal blocks shall meet the requirements of paragraph CONTROL CIRCUIT TERMINAL BLOCKS above.
- b. Load Type: Load terminal blocks rated not less than 600 volts and of adequate capacity shall be provided for the conductors for NEMA Size 3 and smaller motor controllers and for other power circuits, except those for feeder tap units. The terminals shall be of either the stud type with contact nuts and locking nuts or of the removable screw type, having length and space for at least two indented terminals of the size required on the conductors to be terminated. For conductors rated more than 50 amperes, screws shall have hexagonal heads. Conducting parts between connected terminals shall have adequate contact surface and cross-section to operate without overheating. Each connected terminal shall have the circuit designation or wire number placed on or near the terminal in permanent contrasting color.

2.14.3 Control Circuits

Control circuits shall have maximum voltage of 120 volts derived from a separate control source. Provide terminals and terminal boards. Provide

separate control disconnect switch within controller. One secondary lead shall be fused; other shall be grounded.

2.14.4 Enclosures for Motor Controllers

NEMA ICS 6.

2.14.5 Multiple-Speed Motor Controllers and Reversible Motor Controllers

Across-the-line-type, electrically and mechanically interlocked. Multiple-speed controllers shall have compelling relays and shall be multiple-button, station-type with pilot lights for each speed.

2.14.6 Pushbutton Stations

Provide with "start/stop" momentary contacts having one normally open and one normally closed set of contacts, and red lights to indicate when motor is running. Stations shall be heavy duty, oil-tight design.

2.14.7 Pilot and Indicating Lights

Provide LED cluster lamps.

2.15 MANUAL MOTOR STARTERS (MOTOR RATED SWITCHES)

Single or Three pole designed for surface mounting with overload protection.

2.16 LOCKOUT REQUIREMENTS

Provide disconnecting means capable of being locked out for machines and other equipment to prevent unexpected startup or release of stored energy in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.147. Mechanical isolation of machines and other equipment shall be in accordance with requirements of Division 23, "Mechanical."

2.17 TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Provide system of telecommunications wire-supporting structures (pathway), including: outlet boxes, conduits with pull wires, cable trays and other accessories for telecommunications outlets and pathway in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A and as specified herein. Additional telecommunications requirements are specified in Section 27 10 00, BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM.

2.18 COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION (CATV) SYSTEM

Additional CATV requirements are specified in Section 27 54 00.00 20, COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION (CATV) SYSTEMS.

2.18.1 Backboards

Coordinate CATV backboard requirements with telecommunications backboard requirements as specified in Section 27 10 00, BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING.

2.19 GROUNDING AND BONDING EQUIPMENT

2.19.1 Ground Rods

UL 467. Ground rods shall be copper-clad steel, with minimum diameter of 3/4 inch and minimum length of 10 feet.

2.19.2 Ground Bus

A copper ground bus shall be provided in the electrical equipment rooms as indicated.

2.19.3 Telecommunications and CATV Grounding Busbar

Provide corrosion-resistant grounding busbar suitable for indoor installation in accordance with TIA J-STD-607-A. Busbars shall be silver-plated for reduced contact resistance. If not plated, the busbar shall be cleaned prior to fastening the conductors to the busbar, and an anti-oxidant shall be applied to the contact area to control corrosion and reduce contact resistance. Provide a telecommunications main grounding busbar (TMGB) in the telecommunications entrance facility The telecommunications main grounding busbar (TMGB) shall be sized in accordance with the immediate application requirements and with consideration of future growth. Provide telecommunications grounding busbars with the following:

- a. Predrilled copper busbar provided with holes for use with standard sized lugs,
- b. Minimum dimensions of 0.25 in thick x 4 in wide for the TMGB with length as indicated;
- c. Listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

2.20 HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

Electrical materials, equipment, and devices for installation in hazardous locations, as defined by NFPA 70, shall be specifically approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or Factory Mutual for particular "Class," "Division," and "Group" of hazardous locations involved. Boundaries and classifications of hazardous locations shall be as indicated. Equipment in hazardous locations shall comply with UL 877 for circuit breakers, UL 886 for outlet boxes and fittings, UL 1010 for receptacles, UL 674 for motors, and UL 698 for industrial controls.

2.21 MANUFACTURER'S NAMEPLATE

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.22 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES

ASTM D 709. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device; as specified or as indicated on the drawings. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and, when applicable, the position. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be one by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be a minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style.

2.23 WARNING SIGNS

Provide warning signs for flash protection in accordance with NFPA 70E and NEMA Z535.4 for switchboards, panelboards, industrial control panels, and motor control centers that are in other than dwelling occupancies and are likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized. Provide field installed signs to warn qualified persons of potential electric arc flash hazards when warning signs are not provided by the manufacturer. The marking shall be clearly visible to qualified persons before examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance of the equipment.

2.24 FIRESTOPPING MATERIALS

Provide firestopping around electrical penetrations in accordance with Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING .

2.24.1 METERING

NEMA C12.1. Provide a self-contained, socket-mounted, electronic programmable outdoor watthour meter. Meter shall either be programmed at the factory or shall be programmed in the field. Turn field programming device over to the Contracting Officer at completion of project. Meter shall be coordinated to system requirements.

- a. Design: Provide watthour meter designed for use on a three-phase, three-wire, 480/277 volt system. Provide van integral or stand alone panel meter with current voltage, power and energy monitoring simultaneously. Similar to Square D Power Logic Series 800 Power Meter or approved equal.
- b. Class: 200; Form: 2S accuracy: +/- 1.0 percent; Finish: Class
 II.
- c. Cover: Polycarbonate and lockable to prevent tampering and unauthorized removal.
- d. Kilowatt-hour Register: five digit electronic programmable type.
- e. Demand Register:
 - (1) Provide solid state.

(2) Meter reading multiplier: Indicate multiplier on the meter face.

(3) Demand interval length: Shall be programmed for 15 minutes with rolling demand up to six subintervals per interval.

2.25 SURGE PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Provide parallel type surge protective devices which comply with UL 1449 at the service entrance Main Distribution Panelboard (MDP). Provide surge

protectors in a NEMA 1 enclosure per NEMA ICS 6. Provide the following modes of protection:

FOR SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE WYE CONNECTED SYSTEMS-Each phase to neutral (L-N) Neutral to ground (N-G) Phase to ground (L-G)

Surge protective devices at the service entrance shall have a minimum surge current rating of 80,000 amperes per mode minimum. The maximum line to neutral (L-N) Suppressed Voltage Rating (SVR) shall be:

900V for 480Y/277V, three phase system

The minimum MCOV (Maximum Continuous Operating Voltage) rating shall be:

600/320V for 480Y/277V, three phase system

EMI/RFI filtering shall be provided for each mode with the capability to attenuate high frequency noise. Minimum attenuation shall be 20db.

2.26 FACTORY APPLIED FINISH

Electrical equipment shall have factory-applied painting systems which shall, as a minimum, meet the requirements of NEMA 250 corrosion-resistance test and the additional requirements as specified herein. Interior and exterior steel surfaces of equipment enclosures shall be thoroughly cleaned and then receive a rust-inhibitive phosphatizing or equivalent treatment prior to painting. Exterior surfaces shall be free from holes, seams, dents, weld marks, loose scale or other imperfections. Interior surfaces shall receive not less than one coat of corrosion-resisting paint in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Exterior surfaces shall be primed, filled where necessary, and given not less than two coats baked enamel with semigloss finish. Equipment located indoors shall be ANSI Light Gray, and equipment located outdoors shall be ANSI Light Gray. Provide manufacturer's coatings for touch-up work and as specified in paragraph FIELD APPLIED PAINTING.

2.27 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

2.27.1 Transformer Factory Tests

Submittal shall include routine NEMA ST 20 transformer test results on each transformer and also contain the results of NEMA "design" and "prototype" tests that were made on transformers electrically and mechanically equal to those specified.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Electrical installations, including weatherproof and hazardous locations and ducts, plenums and other air-handling spaces, shall conform to requirements of NFPA 70 and IEEE C2 and to requirements specified herein.

3.1.1 Underground Service

Underground service conductors and associated conduit shall be continuous

from service entrance equipment to outdoor power system connection. See drawing "Power One-Line Diagram".

3.1.2 Overhead Service

Connect to existing overhead service conductors at Pole N-100, see "Power One-Line Diagram". Overhead service conductors and support bracket for overhead conductors are included in Section 33 71 01, OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.

3.1.3 Hazardous Locations

Work in hazardous locations, as defined by NFPA 70, shall be performed in strict accordance with NFPA 70 for particular "Class," "Division," and "Group" of hazardous locations involved. Provide conduit and cable seals where required by NFPA 70. Conduit shall have tapered threads.

3.1.4 Service Entrance Identification

Service entrance disconnect devices, switches, and enclosures shall be labeled and identified as such.

3.1.4.1 Labels

Wherever work results in service entrance disconnect devices in more than one enclosure, as permitted by NFPA 70, each enclosure, new and existing, shall be labeled as one of several enclosures containing service entrance disconnect devices. Label, at minimum, shall indicate number of service disconnect devices housed by enclosure and shall indicate total number of enclosures that contain service disconnect devices. Provide laminated plastic labels conforming to paragraph FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES. Use lettering of at least 0.25 inch in height, and engrave on black-on-white matte finish. Service entrance disconnect devices in more than one enclosure, shall be provided only as permitted by NFPA 70.

3.1.5 Wiring Methods

Provide insulated conductors installed in rigid steel conduit, IMC, rigid nonmetallic conduit, or EMT, except where specifically indicated or specified otherwise or required by NFPA 70 to be installed otherwise. Grounding conductor shall be separate from electrical system neutral conductor. Provide insulated green equipment grounding conductor for circuit(s) installed in conduit and raceways. Shared neutral, or multi-wire branch circuits, are not permitted with arc-fault circuit interrupters. Minimum conduit size shall be 1/2 inch in diameter for low voltage lighting and power circuits. Vertical distribution in multiple story buildings shall be made with metal conduit in fire-rated shafts. Metal conduit shall extend through shafts for minimum distance of 6 inches. Conduit which penetrates fire-rated walls, fire-rated partitions, or fire-rated floors shall be firestopped in accordance with Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING.

3.1.5.1 Pull Wire

Install pull wires in empty conduits. Pull wire shall be plastic having minimum 200-pound force tensile strength. Leave minimum 36 inches of slack at each end of pull wire.

3.1.6 Conduit Installation

Unless indicated otherwise, conceal conduit under floor slabs and within finished walls, ceilings, and floors. Keep conduit minimum 6 inches away from parallel runs of flues and steam or hot water pipes. Install conduit parallel with or at right angles to ceilings, walls, and structural members where located above accessible ceilings and where conduit will be visible after completion of project.

- 3.1.6.1 Restrictions Applicable to Aluminum Conduit
 - a. Do not install underground or encase in concrete or masonry.
 - b. Do not use brass or bronze fittings.
 - c. Do not use when the enclosed conductors must be shielded from the effects of High-altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP).
- 3.1.6.2 Restrictions Applicable to EMT
 - a. Do not install underground.
 - b. Do not encase in concrete, mortar, grout, or other cementitious materials.
 - c. Do not use in areas subject to severe physical damage including but not limited to equipment rooms where moving or replacing equipment could physically damage the EMT.
 - d. Do not use in hazardous areas.
 - e. Do not use outdoors.
 - f. Do not use in fire pump rooms.
 - g. Do not use when the enclosed conductors must be shielded from the effects of High-altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP).

3.1.6.3 Restrictions Applicable to Flexible Conduit

Use only as specified in paragraph FLEXIBLE CONNECTIONS. Do not use when the enclosed conductors must be shielded from the effects of High-altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP).

3.1.6.4 Service Entrance Conduit, Overhead

Rigid steel or IMC from service entrance to service entrance fitting or weatherhead outside building.

3.1.6.5 Service Entrance Conduit, Underground

PVC, Type-EPC 40, galvanized rigid steel or steel IMC. Underground portion shall be encased in minimum of 3 inches of concrete and shall be installed minimum 18 inches below slab or grade.

3.1.6.6 Underground Conduit Other Than Service Entrance

Plastic-coated rigid steel; plastic-coated steel IMC; PVC, Type EPC-40 Plastic coating shall extend minimum 6 inches above floor.

3.1.6.7 Conduit for Circuits Rated Greater Than 600 Volts

Rigid metal conduit or IMC only.

3.1.6.8 Conduit Installed Under Floor Slabs

Conduit run under floor slab shall be located a minimum of 12 inches below the vapor barrier. Seal around conduits at penetrations thru vapor barrier.

3.1.6.9 Conduit Through Floor Slabs

Where conduits rise through floor slabs, curved portion of bends shall not be visible above finished slab.

3.1.6.10 Conduit Installed in Concrete Floor Slabs

Rigid steel; steel IMC; or PVC, Type EPC-40. Locate so as not to adversely affect structural strength of slabs. Install conduit within middle one-third of concrete slab. Do not stack conduits. Space conduits horizontally not closer than three diameters, except at cabinet locations. Curved portions of bends shall not be visible above finish slab. Increase slab thickness as necessary to provide minimum one inch cover over conduit. Where embedded conduits cross building and/or expansion joints, provide suitable watertight expansion/deflection fittings and bonding jumpers. Expansion/deflection fittings shall allow horizontal and vertical movement of raceway. Conduit larger than one inch trade size shall be parallel with or at right angles to main reinforcement; when at right angles to reinforcement, conduit shall be close to one of supports of slab. Where nonmetallic conduit is used, raceway shall be converted to plastic coated rigid steel or plastic coated steel IMC before rising above floor, unless specifically indicated.

3.1.6.11 Stub-Ups

Provide conduits stubbed up through concrete floor for connection to free-standing equipment with adjustable top or coupling threaded inside for plugs, set flush with finished floor. Extend conductors to equipment in rigid steel conduit, except that flexible metal conduit may be used 6 inches above floor. Where no equipment connections are made, install screwdriver-operated threaded flush plugs in conduit end.

3.1.6.12 Conduit Support

Support conduit by pipe straps, wall brackets, hangers, or ceiling trapeze. Fasten by wood screws to wood; by toggle bolts on hollow masonry units; by concrete inserts or expansion bolts on concrete or brick; and by machine screws, welded threaded studs, or spring-tension clamps on steel work. Threaded C-clamps may be used on rigid steel conduit only. Do not weld conduits or pipe straps to steel structures. Load applied to fasteners shall not exceed one-fourth proof test load. Fasteners attached to concrete ceiling shall be vibration resistant and shock-resistant. Holes cut to depth of more than 1 1/2 inches in reinforced concrete beams or to depth of more than 3/4 inch in concrete joints shall not cut main reinforcing bars. Fill unused holes. In partitions of light steel construction, use sheet metal screws. In suspended-ceiling construction, run conduit above ceiling. Do not support conduit by ceiling support system. Conduit and box systems shall be supported independently of both (a) tie wires supporting ceiling grid system, and (b) ceiling grid system P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

into which ceiling panels are placed. Supporting means shall not be shared between electrical raceways and mechanical piping or ducts. Installation shall be coordinated with above-ceiling mechanical systems to assure maximum accessibility to all systems. Spring-steel fasteners may be used for lighting branch circuit conduit supports in suspended ceilings in dry locations. Support exposed risers in wire shafts of multistory buildings by U-clamp hangers at each floor level and at 10 foot maximum intervals. Where conduit crosses building expansion joints, provide suitable watertight expansion fitting that maintains conduit electrical continuity by bonding jumpers or other means. For conduits greater than 2 1/2 inches inside diameter, provide supports to resist forces of 0.5 times the equipment weight in any direction and 1.5 times the equipment weight in the downward direction.

3.1.6.13 Directional Changes in Conduit Runs

Make changes in direction of runs with symmetrical bends or cast-metal fittings. Make field-made bends and offsets with hickey or conduit-bending machine. Do not install crushed or deformed conduits. Avoid trapped conduits. Prevent plaster, dirt, or trash from lodging in conduits, boxes, fittings, and equipment during construction. Free clogged conduits of obstructions.

3.1.6.14 Locknuts and Bushings

Fasten conduits to sheet metal boxes and cabinets with two locknuts where required by NFPA 70, where insulated bushings are used, and where bushings cannot be brought into firm contact with the box; otherwise, use at least minimum single locknut and bushing. Locknuts shall have sharp edges for digging into wall of metal enclosures. Install bushings on ends of conduits, and provide insulating type where required by NFPA 70.

3.1.6.15 Flexible Connections

Provide flexible steel conduit between 3 and 6 feet in length for recessed and semirecessed lighting fixtures; for equipment subject to vibration, noise transmission, or movement; and for motors. Install flexible conduit to allow 20 percent slack. Minimum flexible steel conduit size shall be 1/2 inch diameter. Provide liquidtight flexible metallic conduit in wet and damp locations and in fire pump rooms for equipment subject to vibration, noise transmission, movement or motors. Provide separate ground conductor across flexible connections.

3.1.6.16 Telecommunications and Signal System Pathway

Install telecommunications pathway in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A.

a. Horizontal Pathway: Telecommunications pathways from the work area to the telecommunications room shall be installed and cabling length requirements in accordance with TIA-568-C.1. Size conduits, wireways, and cable trays in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A and as indicated.

b. Backbone Pathway: Telecommunication pathways from the telecommunications entrance facility to telecommunications rooms, and, telecommunications equipment rooms (backbone cabling) shall be installed in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A. Size conduits, wireways, and cable trays for telecommunications risers in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A and as indicated.

Install a system of CATV wire-supporting structures (pathway), including: outlet boxes, conduits with pull wires wireways or cable trays, and other accessories for CATV outlets and pathway in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A. See 27 54 00.00 20 COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION (CATV) SYSTEMS..

3.1.7 Cable Tray Installation

Install cable trays parallel with or at right angles to ceilings, walls, and structural members. Support at maximum 6 foot intervals. In addition, install and ground telecommunications cable tray in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A, and TIA J-STD-607-A Contact surfaces of aluminum connections shall be coated with an antioxidant compound prior to assembly.

Edges, fittings, and hardware shall be finished free from burrs and sharp edges. Provide No. 2 AWG bare copper wire throughout cable tray system, and bond to each section. Use No. 1/0 aluminum wire if cable tray is aluminum. Conductors that run though smoke and fire partitions shall be installed in 4 inch rigid steel conduits with grounding bushing, extending 12 inches beyond each side of partitions. Seal conduit on both ends to maintain smoke and fire ratings of partitions. Provide supports to resist forces of 0.5 times the equipment weight in any direction and 1.5 times the equipment weight in the downward direction.

3.1.8 Boxes, Outlets, and Supports

Provide boxes in wiring and raceway systems wherever required for pulling of wires, making connections, and mounting of devices or fixtures. Boxes for metallic raceways shall be cast-metal, hub-type when located in wet locations, when surface mounted on outside of exterior surfaces, or when installed in hazardous areas and when specifically indicated. Boxes in other locations shall be sheet steel. Each box shall have volume required by NFPA 70 for number of conductors enclosed in box. Boxes for mounting lighting fixtures shall be minimum 4 inches square, or octagonal, except that smaller boxes may be installed as required by fixture configurations, as approved. Boxes for use in masonry-block or tile walls shall be square-cornered, tile-type, or standard boxes having square-cornered, tile-type covers. Provide gaskets for cast-metal boxes installed in wet locations and boxes installed flush with outside of exterior surfaces. Provide separate boxes for flush or recessed fixtures when required by fixture terminal operating temperature; fixtures shall be readily removable for access to boxes unless ceiling access panels are provided. Support boxes and pendants for surface-mounted fixtures on suspended ceilings independently of ceiling supports. Fasten boxes and supports with wood screws on wood, with bolts and expansion shields on concrete or brick, with toggle bolts on hollow masonry units, and with machine screws or welded studs on steel. Threaded studs driven in by powder charge and provided with lockwashers and nuts or nail-type nylon anchors may be used in lieu of wood screws, expansion shields, or machine screws. In open overhead spaces, cast boxes threaded to raceways need not be separately supported except where used for fixture support; support sheet metal boxes directly from building structure or by bar hangers. Where bar hangers are used, attach bar to raceways on opposite sides of box, and support raceway with approved-type fastener maximum 24 inches from box. When penetrating reinforced concrete members, avoid cutting reinforcing steel.

3.1.8.1 Boxes

Boxes for use with raceway systems shall be minimum 1 1/2 inches deep, except where shallower boxes required by structural conditions are approved. Boxes for other than lighting fixture outlets shall be minimum 4 inches square, except that 4 by 2 inch boxes may be used where only one raceway enters outlet. Telecommunications outlets shall be a minimum of 4 inches square by 2 1/8 inches deep. Mount outlet boxes flush in finished walls.

3.1.8.2 Pull Boxes

Construct of at least minimum size required by NFPA 70 of code-gauge galvanized sheet steel, except where cast-metal boxes are required in locations specified herein. Provide boxes with screw-fastened covers. Where several feeders pass through common pull box, tag feeders to indicate clearly electrical characteristics, circuit number, and panel designation.

3.1.9 Mounting Heights

Mount panelboards, circuit breakers, and disconnecting switches so height of operating handle at its highest position is maximum 78 inches above floor. Mount lighting switches and handicapped telecommunications stations 48 inches above finished floor. Mount receptacles and telecommunications outlets 18 inches above finished floor, unless otherwise indicated. Measure mounting heights of receptacle outlet boxes in the hazardous area to the bottom of the outlet box.

3.1.10 Conductor Identification

Provide conductor identification within each enclosure where tap, splice, or termination is made. For conductors No. 6 AWG and smaller diameter, color coding shall be by factory-applied, color-impregnated insulation. For conductors No. 4 AWG and larger diameter, color coding shall be by plastic-coated, self-sticking markers; colored nylon cable ties and plates; or heat shrink-type sleeves. Identify control circuit terminations. Provide telecommunications system conductor identification as specified in Section 27 10 00, BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEMS.

3.1.10.1 Marking Strips

White or other light-colored plastic marking strips, fastened by screws to each terminal block, shall be provided for wire designations. The wire numbers shall be made with permanent ink. The marking strips shall be reversible to permit marking both sides, or two marking strips shall be furnished with each block. Marking strips shall accommodate the two sets of wire numbers. Each device to which a connection is made shall be assigned a device designation in accordance with NEMA ICS 1 and each device terminal to which a connection is made shall be marked with a distinct terminal marking corresponding to the wire designation used on the Contractor's schematic and connection diagrams. The wire (terminal point) designations used on the Contractor's wiring diagrams and printed on terminal block marking strips may be according to the Contractor's standard practice; however, additional wire and cable designations for identification of remote (external) circuits shall be provided for the Government's wire designations. Prints of the marking strips drawings submitted for approval will be so marked and returned to the Contractor for addition of the designations to the terminal strips and tracings, along with any rearrangement of points required.

3.1.11 Splices

Make splices in accessible locations. Make splices in conductors No. 10 AWG and smaller diameter with insulated, pressure-type connector. Make splices in conductors No. 8 AWG and larger diameter with solderless connector, and cover with insulation material equivalent to conductor insulation.

3.1.11.1 Splices of Aluminum Conductors

Make with solderless circumferential compression-type, aluminum-bodied connectors UL listed for AL/CU. Remove surface oxides from aluminum conductors by wire brushing and immediately apply oxide-inhibiting joint compound and insert in connector. After joint is made, wipe away excess joint compound, and insulate splice.

3.1.12 Covers and Device Plates

Install with edges in continuous contact with finished wall surfaces without use of mats or similar devices. Plaster fillings are not permitted. Install plates with alignment tolerance of 1/16 inch. Use of sectional-type device plates are not permitted. Provide gasket for plates installed in wet locations.

3.1.13 Electrical Penetrations

Seal openings around electrical penetrations through fire resistance-rated walls, partitions, floors, or ceilings in accordance with Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING.

3.1.14 Grounding and Bonding

Provide In accordance with NFPA 70 and NFPA 780. Ground exposed, non-current-carrying metallic parts of electrical equipment, metallic raceway systems, grounding conductor in metallic and nonmetallic raceways, telecommunications system grounds, and neutral conductor of wiring systems. Interconnect all grounding media in or on the structure to provide a common ground potential. This shall include lightning protection, electrical service, telecommunications system grounds, as well as underground metallic piping systems. Interconnection to the gas line shall be made on the customer's side of the meter. Use main size lightning conductors for interconnecting these grounding systems to the lightning protection system.

In addition to the requirements specified herein, provide telecommunications grounding in accordance with TIA J-STD-607-A. Where ground fault protection is employed, ensure that connection of ground and neutral does not interfere with correct operation of fault protection.

3.1.14.1 Ground Rods

Provide cone pointed ground rods. The resistance to ground shall be measured using the fall-of-potential method described in IEEE Std 81. The maximum resistance of a driven ground shall not exceed 25 ohms under normally dry conditions. If this resistance cannot be obtained with a single rod, 3 additional rods not less than 6 feet on centers,. If the resultant resistance exceeds 25 ohms measured not less than 48 hours after rainfall, notify the Contracting Officer who will decide on the number of ground rods to add.

3.1.14.2 Grounding Connections

Make grounding connections which are buried or otherwise normally inaccessible, excepting specifically those connections for which access for periodic testing is required, by exothermic weld or compression connector.

- a. Make exothermic welds strictly in accordance with the weld manufacturer's written recommendations. Welds which are "puffed up" or which show convex surfaces indicating improper cleaning are not acceptable. Mechanical connectors are not required at exothermic welds.
- b. Make compression connections using a hydraulic compression tool to provide the correct circumferential pressure. Tools and dies shall be as recommended by the manufacturer. An embossing die code or other standard method shall provide visible indication that a connector has been adequately compressed on the ground wire.

3.1.14.3 Resistance

Maximum resistance-to-ground of grounding system shall not exceed 5 ohms under dry conditions. Where resistance obtained exceeds 5 ohms, contact Contracting Officer for further instructions.

3.1.14.4 Telecommunications System

Provide telecommunications grounding in accordance with the following:

- a. Telecommunications Grounding Busbars: Provide a telecommunications main grounding busbar (TMGB) in the telecommunications entrance facility. The TMGB shall be as close to the electrical service entrance grounding connection as practicable. Telecommunications grounding busbars shall be installed to maintain clearances as required by NFPA 70 and shall be insulated from its support. A minimum of 2 inches separation from the wall is recommended to allow access to the rear of the busbar and the mounting height shall be adjusted to accommodate overhead or underfloor cable routing.
- b. Telecommunications Bonding Conductors: Provide main telecommunications service equipment ground consisting of separate bonding conductor for telecommunications, between the TMGB and readily accessible grounding connection of the electrical service. Grounding and bonding conductors should not be placed in ferrous metallic conduit. If it is necessary to place grounding and bonding conductors in ferrous metallic conduit that exceeds 3 feet in length, the conductors shall be bonded to each end of the conduit using a grounding bushing or a No. 6 AWG conductor, minimum.
- c. Telecommunications Grounding Connections: Telecommunications grounding connections to the TMGB shall utilize listed compression two-hole lugs, exothermic welding, suitable and equivalent one hole non-twisting lugs, or other irreversible compression type connections. All metallic pathways, cabinets, and racks for telecommunications cabling and interconnecting hardware located within the same room or space as the TMGB shall be bonded to the TMGB. In a metal frame (structural steel) building, where the steel framework is readily accessible within the room; each TMGB

shall be bonded to the vertical steel metal frame using a minimum No. 6 AWG conductor. Where the metal frame is external to the room and readily accessible, the metal frame shall be bonded to the TGB or TMGB with a minimum No. 6 AWG conductor. When practicable because of shorter distances and, where horizontal steel members are permanently electrically bonded to vertical column members, the TGB may be bonded to these horizontal members in lieu of the vertical column members. All connectors used for bonding to the metal frame of a building shall be listed for the intended purpose.

3.1.15 Equipment Connections

Provide power wiring for the connection of motors and control equipment under this section of the specification. Except as otherwise specifically noted or specified, automatic control wiring, control devices, and protective devices within the control circuitry are not included in this section of the specifications but shall be provided under the section specifying the associated equipment.

3.1.16 Elevator

Provide circuit to line terminals of elevator controller, and disconnect switch on line side of controller, outlet for control power, outlet receptacle and work light at midheight of elevator shaft, and work light and outlet receptacle in elevator pit.

3.1.17 Repair of Existing Work

Repair of existing work, demolition, and modification of existing electrical distribution systems shall be performed as follows:

3.1.17.1 Workmanship

Lay out work in advance. Exercise care where cutting, channeling, chasing, or drilling of floors, walls, partitions, ceilings, or other surfaces is necessary for proper installation, support, or anchorage of conduit, raceways, or other electrical work. Repair damage to buildings, piping, and equipment using skilled craftsmen of trades involved.

3.1.17.2 Existing Concealed Wiring to be Removed

Existing concealed wiring to be removed shall be disconnected from its source. Remove conductors; cut conduit flush with floor, underside of floor, and through walls; and seal openings.

3.1.17.3 Continuation of Service

Maintain continuity of existing circuits of equipment to remain. Existing circuits of equipment shall remain energized. Circuits which are to remain but were disturbed during demolition shall have circuits wiring and power restored back to original condition.

3.1.24 Watthour Meters

NEMA C12.1.

3.1.18 Surge Protective Devices

Connect the surge protective devices in parallel to the power source, keeping the conductors as short and straight as practically possible.

3.2 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

3.3 WARNING SIGN MOUNTING

Provide the number of signs required to be readable from each accessible side. Space the signs in accordance with NFPA 70E.

3.4 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Paint electrical equipment as required to match finish of adjacent surfaces or to meet the indicated or specified safety criteria. Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00, PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Furnish test equipment and personnel and submit written copies of test results. Give Contracting Officer 5 working days notice prior to each test.

3.5.1 Devices Subject to Manual Operation

Each device subject to manual operation shall be operated at least five times, demonstrating satisfactory operation each time.

3.5.2 600-Volt Wiring Test

Test wiring rated 600 volt and less to verify that no short circuits or accidental grounds exist. Perform insulation resistance tests on wiring No. 6 AWG and larger diameter using instrument which applies voltage of approximately 500 volts to provide direct reading of resistance. Minimum resistance shall be 250,000 ohms.

3.5.3 Transformer Tests

Perform the standard, not optional, tests in accordance with the Inspection and Test Procedures for transformers, dry type, air-cooled, 600 volt and below; as specified in NETA ATS. Measure primary and secondary voltages for proper tap settings. Tests need not be performed by a recognized independent testing firm or independent electrical consulting firm.

3.5.4 Ground-Fault Receptacle Test

Test ground-fault receptacles with a "load" (such as a plug in light) to verify that the "line" and "load" leads are not reversed.

3.5.5 Grounding System Test

Test grounding system to ensure continuity, and that resistance to ground is not excessive. Test each ground rod for resistance to ground before making connections to rod; tie grounding system together and test for resistance to ground. Make resistance measurements in dry weather, not earlier than 48 hours after rainfall. Submit written results of each test to Contracting Officer, and indicate location of rods as well as resistance and soil conditions at time measurements were made.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 28 01.00 10X

COORDINATED POWER SYSTEM PROTECTION AND ARC FLASH HAZARD ANALYSIS Amendment 0008

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE	C2				(2007; Errata Electrical Sa	a 2007; afety Co	INT 2008 de	3) Na	tional
IEEE	Std	242			(2001; Errata for Protectio Industrial an Buff Book	a 2003) on and C nd Comme	Recommer Coordinat ercial Po	nded tion ower	Practice of Systems -
IEEE	Std	399			(1997) Recom Systems Analy	mended E ysis - E	Practice Brown Boo	for ok	Power
IEEE	Std	1584A			(2004) Guide Hazard Calcu	for Per lations,	forming Ammendn	Arc- ment	Flash 1
		NATIONAL	FIRE	PROTECTION	ASSOCIATION	(NFPA)			

NFPA	70	(2008) Editior	National 1	Elec	ctrical	Code	≥ - 20	8 0	
NFPA	70E	(2009) the Wor	Standard rkplace	for	Electr	ical	Safet	у	in

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The power system covered by this specification consists of: The normal and essential power distribution system for the entitled project.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. For Power System Analyses, coordinate with the base to determine if specific software tools are required for the analyses. Whenever software tools are used to perform the analyses, provide the electronic software files with each submittal. Prior to use of any spftware tools, identify any base or service specific limitations regarding which packages can be used. For example, the Navy authorizes the Power Tools (SKM) and Easy Power modules for power system analysesd. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data; G

Fault Current Analysis; G

Protective Device Coordination Study; G

The study along with protective device equipment submittals. No time extensions or similar contact modifications will be granted for work arising out of the requirements for this study. Approval of protective devices proposed will be based on recommendations of this study. The Government shall not be held responsible for any changes to equipment, device ratings, settings, or additional labor for installation of equipment or devices ordered and/or procured prior to approval of the study.

System Coordinator; G

Verification of experience and license number, of a registered Professional Engineer with at least 5 years of current experience in the design of coordinated power system protection. Experience data shall include at least five references for work of a magnitude comparable to this contract, including points of contact, addresses and telephone numbers. This engineer must perform items required by this section to be performed by a registered Professional Engineer.

SD-06 Test Reports; G

Field Testing; G

The proposed test plan, prior to field tests, consisting of complete field test procedure including tests to be performed, test equipment required, and tolerance limits, including complete testing and verification of the ground fault protection equipment, where used. Performance test reports in booklet form showing all field tests performed to adjust each component and all field tests performed to prove compliance with the specified performance criteria, upon completion and testing of the installed system. Each test report shall indicate the final position of controls.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 System Coordinator

System coordination, recommended ratings and settings of protective devices, and design analysis shall be accomplished by a registered professional electrical power engineer with a minimum of 5 years of current experience in the coordination of electrical power systems.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 COORDINATED POWER SYSTEM PROTECTION

Analyses shall be prepared to demonstrate that the equipment selected and system constructed meet the contract requirements for ratings, coordination, and protection. They shall include a load flow analysis, a fault current analysis, and a protective device coordination study. The studies shall be performed by a registered professional engineer with demonstrated experience in power system coordination in the last 5 years. Provide a list of references complete with points of contact, addresses and telephone numbers. The selection of the engineer is subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer.

2.1.1 Scope of Analyses

The fault current analysis, and protective device coordination study shall begin at: The source through each distribution panelboard.

2.1.2 Determination of Facts

The time-current characteristics, features, and nameplate data for each existing protective device shall be determined and documented. Coordinate with the base for fault current availability at the site. When accurate data does not exist, the engineer must assume that maximum available fault exists, up to a possible infinite bus on the primary side of the upstream transfomer and design the system assuming such conditions.

2.1.3 Single Line Diagram

A single line diagram shall be prepared to show the electrical system buses, devices, transformation points, and all sources of fault current (including generator and motor contributions). A fault-impedance diagram or a computer analysis diagram may be provided. Each bus, device or transformation point shall have a unique identifier. If a fault-impedance diagram is provided, impedance data shall be shown. Location of switches, breakers, and circuit interrupting devices shall be shown on the diagram together with available fault data, and the device interrupting rating.

- 2.1.4 Fault Current Analysis
- 2.1.4.1 Method

The fault current analysis shall be performed in accordance with methods described in IEEE Std 242, and IEEE Std 399.

2.1.4.2 Data

Actual data shall be utilized in fault calculations. Bus characteristics and transformer impedance shall be those proposed. Data shall be documented in the report.

2.1.4.3 Fault Current Availability

Balanced three-phase fault, bolted line-to-line fault, and line-to-ground fault current values shall be provided at each voltage transformation point and at each power distribution bus. The maximum and minimum values of fault available at each location shall be shown in tabular form on the diagram or in the report.

2.1.5 Coordination Study

The study shall demonstrate that the maximum possible degree of selectivity has been obtained between devices specified, consistent with protection of equipment and conductors from damage from overloads and fault conditions. The study shall include a description of the coordination of the protective devices in this project. A written narrative shall be provided describing: which devices may operate in the event of a fault at each bus; the logic

used to arrive at device ratings and settings; situations where system coordination is not achievable due to device limitations (an analysis of any device curves which overlap); coordination between upstream and downstream devices; and relay settings. Recommendations to improve or enhance system reliability, and detail where such changes would involve additions or modifications to the contract and cost damages (addition or reduction) shall be provided. Composite coordination plots shall be provided on log-log graph paper.

2.1.6 Study report

a. The report shall include a narrative describing: the analyses performed; the bases and methods used; and the desired method of coordinated protection of the power system.

b. The study shall include descriptive and technical data for existing devices and new protective devices proposed. The data shall include manufacturers published data, nameplate data, and definition of the fixed or adjustable features of the existing or new protective devices.

c. The report shall document existing power system data including time-current characteristic curves and protective device ratings and settings.

d. The report shall contain fully coordinated composite time-current characteristics curves for each bus in the system, as required to ensure coordinated power system protection between protective devices or equipment. The report shall include recommended ratings and settings of all protective devices in tabulated form.

e. The report shall provide the calculation performed for the analyses, including computer analysis programs utilized. The name of the software package, developer, and version number shall be provided.

2.2 ARC FLASH HAZARD ANALYSIS

The arc flash hazard analysis shall be performed according to the IEEE Std 1584A equations that are presented in NFPA 70E-2009, Annex D. The arc flash hazard analysis shall be performed in conjunction with the short-circuit analysis and the protective device time-current coordination analysis.

2.2.1 Flash Protection Boundary

The flash protection boundary and the incident energy shall be calculated at significant locations in the electrical distribution system (switchboards, switchgear, motor-control centers, panelboards, busway and splitters) where work could be performed on energized parts.

2.2.2 Calculation Requirements

Provide the following:

- a. Circuits 240V or less fed by single transformer rated less than 125 kVA may be omitted from the computer model and will be assumed to have a hazard risk category 0 per NFPA 70E.
- b. Working distances shall be assumed as, for: Low Voltage system -18", Medium Voltage system - 4'(minimum), and High Voltage system - 6'(minimum). The calculated arc flash protection boundary shall be determined using those working distances.

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- c. When appropriate, the short circuit calculations and the clearing times of the phase overcurrent devices will be retrieved from the short-circuit and coordination study model. Ground overcurrent relays should not be taken into consideration when determining the clearing time when performing incident energy calculations
- d. The short-circuit calculations and the corresponding incident energy calculations for multiple system scenarios must be compared and the greatest incident energy must be uniquely reported for each equipment location in a single table. Calculations must be performed to represent the maximum and minimum contributions of fault current magnitude for normal and emergency operating conditions. The minimum calculation will assume that the utility contribution is at a minimum. Conversely, the maximum calculation will assume a maximum contribution from the utility. Calculations shall take into consideration the parallel operation of synchronous generators with the electric utility, where applicable as well as any stand-by generator applications.
- e. The calculated energy in cal/cm² at each evaluated location. The design goal shall be to establish arc flash levels that result in PE levels of Category 2 or less. Consider remote racking device designs (robots) to rack breakers in and out to limit personnel exposure to an arc flash event. Specifically identify locations where Category 2 cannot be achieved, such as upstream of a main breaker (between the breaker and an upstream transformer) or downstream of UPS systems.
- f. The specified protective device settings to achieve the arc flash results. Reconcile arc flash protective device setting recommendations with the protective device time-current coordination study. Fault contribution from motors should be decremented as follows:

1. Fault contribution from induction motors should not be considered beyond 5 cycles.

- g. A list of prohibited energized work locations based on arc flash results.
- h. For each piece of ANSI rated equipment with an enclosed main device, two calculations shall be made. A calculation shall be made for the main cubicle, sides, or rear; and shall be based on a device located upstream of the equipment to clear the arcing fault. A second calculation shall be made for the front cubicles and shall be based on the equipment's main device to clear the arcing fault. For all other non-ANSI rated equipment, only one calculation shall be required and it shall be based on a device located upstream of the equipment to clear the arcing fault.
- i. When performing incident energy calculations on the line side of a main breaker (as required per above), the line side and load side contributions must be included in the fault calculation.
- j. Mis-coordination should be checked amongst all devices within the branch containing the immediate protective device upstream of the calculation location and the calculation should utilize the fastest device to compute the incident energy for the corresponding location.

k. Provide the following:

1. Results of the Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis shall be submitted in tabular form, and shall include device or bus name, bolted fault and arcing fault current levels, flash protection boundary distances, working distances, personal-protective equipment classes and AFIE (Arc Flash Incident Energy) levels.

2. The Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis shall report incident energy values based on recommended device settings for equipment within the scope of the study.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with details of the work, verify dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing any work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Install protective devices in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 70 and IEEE C2.

3.3 FIELD TESTING

3.3.1 General

Perform field testing in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Notify the Contracting Officer 15 days prior to conducting tests. Furnish all materials, labor, and equipment necessary to conduct field tests. Perform all tests and inspections recommended by the manufacturer unless specifically waived by the Contracting Officer. Maintain a written record of all tests which includes date, test performed, personnel involved, devices tested, serial number and name of test equipment, and test results.

3.3.2 Safety

Provide and use safety devices such as rubber gloves, protective barriers, and danger signs to protect and warn personnel in the test vicinity. Replace any devices or equipment which are damaged due to improper test procedures or handling.

3.3.3 Molded-Case Circuit Breakers

Circuit breakers shall be visually inspected, operated manually, and connections checked for tightness. Current ratings shall be verified and adjustable settings incorporated in accordance with the coordination study.

3.3.4 Power Circuit Breakers

3.3.4.1 General

Visually inspect the circuit breaker and operate the circuit breaker manually; adjust and clean primary contacts in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions; check tolerances and clearances; check for proper lubrication; and ensure that all connections are tight. For electrically operated circuit breakers, verify operating voltages on closing and tripping coils. Verify fuse ratings in control circuits; electrically operate the breaker, where applicable; and implement settings in accordance with the coordination study.

3.3.5 Protective Relays

Protective relays shall be visually and mechanically inspected, adjusted, tested, and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. Tests shall include pick-up, timing, contact action, restraint, and other aspects necessary to ensure proper calibration and operation. Relay settings shall be implemented in accordance with the coordination study. Relay contacts shall be manually or electrically operated to verify that the proper breakers and alarms initiate.

3.4 ARC FLASH LABELS

Provide a 4.0 in. x 4.0 in. Brady thermal transfer type label of high adhesion polyester for each work location analyzed.

- a. The labels shall be designed according to UFC 3-560-01, Figure 4-1
- b. Labels shall be printed by a thermal transfer type printer, with no field markings.
- c. Arc flash labels shall be provided for equipment as identified in the study and the respective equipment access areas per the following:

1. Floor Standing Equipment - Labels shall be provided on the front of each individual section. Equipment requiring rear and/or side access shall have labels provided on each individual section access area. Equipment line-ups containing sections with multiple incident energy and flash protection boundaries shall be labeled at each section.

2. Wall Mounted Equipment - Labels shall be provided on the front cover or a nearby adjacent surface, depending upon equipment configuration.

3. General Use Safety labels shall be installed on equipment in coordination with the Arc Flash labels. The General Use Safety labels shall warn of general electrical hazards associated with shock, arc flash, and explosions, and instruct workers to turn off power prior to work.

d. Labels shall be field installed by power distribution system equipment manufacturer. The technician providing the installation shall have completed an 8-Hour instructor led Electrical Safety Training Course with includes NFPA 70E material including the selection of personal protective equipment.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 32 13.00 20

SINGLE OPERATION GENERATOR SETS 04/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B16.1 (2005) Standard for Gray Iron Threaded Fittings; Classes 125 and 250

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 975 (2009a) Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

- IEEE C2 (2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code
- IEEE C50.12 (2005) Requirements for Salient Pole Synchronous Generators
- IEEE Std 115 (1995; R 2002) Test Procedures for Synchronous Machines: Part I: Acceptance and Performance Testing; Part II: Test Procedures and Parameter Determination for Dynamic Analysis

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BUILDING OFFICIALS (ICBO)

ICBO UBC (2000) Uniform Building Code (3 Vol.)

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)

NETA ATS (2003) Acceptance Testing Specifications

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION (IEC)

IEC 60034-2 (1972; Amendment 1995; Amendment 1996) Rotating Electrical Machines Part 2: Methods for Determining Losses and Efficiency of Rotating Electrical Machinery from Tests (Excluding Machines for Traction Vehicles)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO) ISO 3046 (1986; Am. 1) Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Performance ISO 8528 (1993) Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Driven Alternating Current Generator Sets NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA) NEMA C50.10 (1990) Rotating Electrical Machinery - Synchronous Machines NEMA ICS 6 (1993; R 2006) Standard for Industrial Controls and Systems Enclosures NEMA MG 1 (2007; Errata 2008) Standard for Motors and Generators NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFFA) NFPA 30 (2007; Crrata 2008) Flammable and Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines NFPA 37 (2006) Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines NFPA 70 (2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL) UL 1236 (2006; Rev thru Feb 2009) Standard for Safety Battery Chargers for Charging Engine-Starter Batteries UL 142 (2006; Rev thru Dec 2007) Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids UL 429 (1999; Rev thru Dec 2008) Electrically Operated Valves UL 467 (2007; Standard for Grounding and Bonding Equipment UL 489 (2002; Rev thru Mar 2009) Standard for	P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY 812 NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL							
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1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS, and Section 26 08 00 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING apply to this section except as modified herein.

- 1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION
- 1.3.1 Engine-Generator Set Data

Submit data pertaining to the diesel engine-generator set and to the auxiliary equipment including but not limited to the following:

- a. Make of engine.
- b. Type or model of engine.
- c. Gross bhp rating of engine shall be the total rated power output before deducting power requirements of electric motor-driven equipment or engine driven radiator fan.
- d. Net brake power rating of engine shall include deductions for the total power requirements of electric motor-driven or engine-driven accessories as defined in ISO 3046. Net ratings shall include a deduction in power output for cooling media system power requirements including radiator fans and any other power consuming devices required to provide cooling as specified.
- e. Strokes per cycle.
- f. Number of cylinders.
- g. Bore and stroke, inches.
- h. Engine speed, rpm.
- i. Piston speed, fpm.
- j. kW power rating of engine-generator set as defined in the paragraph entitled "Engine-Generator Set Ratings and Performance."
- k. Induction method (naturally aspirated, turbocharged).
- 1. Intercooler type (air-to-air or jacket water).
- m. Governor type, make, and model.
- n. Make and model of turbochargers.
- 1.3.2 Engine-Generator Set Efficiencies

Submit data pertaining to the diesel engine-generator set including but not limited to the following: Loads shall be calculated on basis of rated engine-generator set power.

- a. Fuel consumption at 0.80 power factor, gallons per hr.
 - 1. 1/2 load
 - 2. 3/4 load
 - 3. Full load
- b. Generator efficiency at 0.80 power factor (percent) in accordance with IEC 60034-2.

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- 1. 1/2 load
- 2. 3/4 load
- 3. Full load
- c. Radiator capacity at design conditions.
 - Coolant shall be antifreeze mixture as specified under paragraph entitled "Cooling System."
 - 2. gpm of coolant
 - 3. cfm of air through radiator
 - 4. Btu per hr of heat exchange based on optimum coolant temperature to and from engine.
- 1.3.3 Diesel Engine Data

Submit data certified by the engine manufacturer including but not limited to the following: Loads shall be calculated on basis of rated engine-generator set power.

- a. Approximate exhaust temperature degrees F at full load
- b. Weight of exhaust gas at full load lb per hr
- c. Weight of intake air at full load lb per hr
- d. Total heat rejected at full load Btu per hr
 - 1. To jacket coolant system
 - 2. To fuel oil cooling system
- e. Emissions (Lbs/hr)(kg/hr) at full load
 - 1. Total Suspended Particulate
 - Particulate matter with an average aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns (PM-10)
 - 3. Sulfur dioxides
 - 4. Nitrogen Oxides (as N02)
 - 5. Carbon Monoxide
 - 6. Volatile Organic Compounds
- f. Visible Emissions (percent opacity) at full load

1.3.4 Generator and Exciter Data

Submit data certified by the generator manufacturer including but not limited to the following:

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- a. Make and model number of generator
- b. kW rating of generator
- c. Generator reactances
 - 1. Synchronous reactance, Xd
 - 2. Transient reactance, X'd
 - 3. Subtransient reactance, X"d
 - 4. Negative sequence reactance, X2
 - 5. Zero sequence reactance, Xo
- 1.3.5 Capacity Calculations for Engine-Generator Set

Calculations shall verify that the engine-generator set power rating is adequate for the load described in the paragraph entitled "Load Profile."

1.3.6 Calculations for Brake Mean Effective Pressure (BMEP)

Calculation shall verify that the diesel engine meets the specified maximum BMEP as follows:

- a. kW: Minimum power rating of engine-generator set as defined in the paragraph entitled "Engine-Generator Set Ratings and Performance."
- b. rpm: Engine revolutions per minute.
- c. cu. in.: Total engine piston displacement in cubic inches.
- d. GEN.EFF.: Generator efficiency.
- e. x: Multiplication sign.
- f. bhp': Brake horsepower required from diesel engine by generator loaded to full power rating.
- g. bhp': $kW/(GEN.EFF. \times 0.746)$.
- h. bhp": Brake horsepower required by diesel engine driven fan for cooling radiator or motor driven fan for cooling radiator.
- i. bhp: bhp' + bhp".

1.3.7 Torsional Vibration Stress Analysis Computations

Torsional vibrational stresses in the crankshaft and generator shaft of assembled diesel engine and driven generator shall not exceed 5000 psi when engine is driving generator at rated speed while assembled unit is loaded to rated engine-generator set power. Computations shall be based on a mathematical model of the assembled generator set provided or based on calculations using measured values from tests on a unit identical to the one provided. Calculations based on models of, or measured data from, the
unassembled engine and generator will not be acceptable. Calculations shall include:

- a. A description of the system relating information pertinent to analysis such as operating speed range and identification plate data.
- b. A mass elastic assembly drawing, showing the arrangement of the units in the generator set and dimensions of shafting, including minimum diameters (or section moduli) of shafting in the system.
- c. A labeled line diagram of the mass elastic system indicating values of masses, stiffness, equivalent lengths, and equivalent diameters including basic assumptions and definition of terms.
- d. Sample computations showing procedures used to obtain resulting stress values.
- e. Computations indicating assembled engine-generator speed of 1800 rpm with assembly loaded to rated generator power and the resulting computed critical torsional stress values in the assembled engine crankshaft and generator shaft.
- 1.3.8 Capacity Calculations for Batteries

Calculation shall verify that the engine starting battery capacity exceeds dc power requirements.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Engine-Generator set and auxiliary equipment; G

SD-03 Product Data

Engine-generator set data; G

Engine-generator set efficiencies; G

Diesel engine data; G

Generator and exciter data; G

Diesel engine-generator set; G

Auxiliary systems and equipment; G

Remote alarm annunciator; G

SD-05 Design Data

Capacity calculations for engine-generator set; G

Calculations for brake mean effective pressure; G

Torsional vibration stress analysis computations; G

Capacity calculations for batteries; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Acceptance checks and tests; G

Functional acceptance tests; G

Functional acceptance test procedure; G

SD-07 Certificates

Vibration isolation system certification; G

Fuel system certification; G

Start-up engineer qualification resume; G

Instructor's qualification resume; G

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Engine tests; G

Generator tests; G

Assembled engine-generator set tests; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Diesel engine-generator set, Data Package 4; G

Auxiliary systems and equipment, Data Package 4; G

Preliminary assembled operation and maintenance manuals; G

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and the paragraph entitled "Assembled Operation and Maintenance Manuals."

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Posted operating instructions; G

Training plan; G

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Drawing Requirements

1.5.1.1 Engine-Generator Set and Auxiliary Equipment

Submit drawings pertaining to the engine-generator set and auxiliary equipment, including but not limited to the following:

a. Certified outline, general arrangement (setting plan), and anchor bolt

details. Show total weight and center of gravity of assembled equipment on the steel subbase.

- b. Detailed elementary, schematic wiring, and interconnection diagrams of the engine starting system, jacket coolant heating system, engine protective devices, engine alarm devices, engine speed governor system, generator and excitation system, and other integral devices.
- c. Detailed elementary, schematic wiring; and interconnection diagrams of the diesel fuel system, starting battery system, engine-generator control panel, generator circuit breaker, and remote alarm annunciator.
- d. Dimensional drawings or catalog cuts of exhaust silencers, radiator, diesel fuel day tanks, fuel oil cooler, valves and pumps, intake filters, vibration isolators, and other auxiliary equipment not integral with the engine-generator set.
- 1.5.2 Vibration Isolation System Certification

Submit certification from the manufacturer that the vibration isolation system will reduce the vibration to the limits specified in the paragraph entitled "Vibration Isolation System."

1.5.3 Fuel System Certification

When the diesel fuel system requires a fuel oil cooler as described in the paragraph entitled "Fuel Oil Cooler," submit certification from the engine manufacturer that the fuel system design is satisfactory.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver equipment on pallets or blocking wrapped in heavy-duty plastic, sealed to protect parts and assemblies from moisture and dirt. Plug piping, conduit, exhaust, and air intake openings. Protect and prepare batteries for shipment as recommended by the battery manufacturer. Store auxiliary equipment at the site in covered enclosures, protected from atmospheric moisture, dirt, and ground water.

1.7 SITE CONDITIONS

Protect the components of the engine-generator set, including cooling system components, pumps, fans, and similar auxiliaries when not operating and provide components capable of the specified outputs in the following environment:

- a. Site Location: NAS Whiting Field, Florida
- b. Site Elevation: 173.25 feet above mean sea level
- c. Ambient Temperatures:
 - 1. Maximum 98 degrees F dry bulb, 83 degrees F wet bulb.
 - 2. Minimum 21 degrees F dry bulb.
- d. Design Wind Velocity: 130 mph.
- f. Seismic Zone: Zone 0 as defined by ICBO UBC.

1.8 MAINTENANCE

1.8.1 Extra Materials

1.8.1.1 Paint

Furnish one gallon of identical paint used on engine-generator set in manufacturer's sealed container with each engine-generator set.

1.8.1.2 Filters

Furnish four spare replacement elements in their original containers for each filter with each unit.

1.8.2 Posted Operating Instructions

Provide proposed operating instructions for the engine-generator set and auxiliary equipment laminated between matte-surface thermoplastic sheets and suitable for placement adjacent to corresponding equipment. After approval, install operating instructions where directed.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 DIESEL ENGINE-GENERATOR SET

Provide diesel engine-generator sets consisting of a water cooled diesel engine direct connected to an ac generator with a brushless excitation system and accessories. Equipment and materials shall be the manufacturer's standard products offered in catalogs for commercial or industrial use.Provide weatherproof enclosure for Diesel Engine Generator Set.

2.1.1 Engine-Generator Set Ratings and Performance

ISO 8528. Each engine-generator set shall have a power rating of not less than 80 kW at 0.8 power factor and supply 480Y/277 -volt, three-phase, 60-Hz ac output. Coordinate the engine-generator set to ensure an installed rating in the environment described in paragraph entitled "Site Conditions." The power of the engine-generator set is defined as the power output available at the generator terminals excluding the electrical power absorbed by the essential independent auxiliaries. Essential independent auxiliaries are items of equipment which are essential for the continued or repeated operation of the engine which uses power supplied from a source other than the engine.

2.1.1.1 Diesel Engine Capacity

The diesel engine shall meet the specified maximum BMEP requirements at rated speed as calculated in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Calculations for BMEP." The engine capacity shall be based on the following:

- a. Engine burning ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel DS2 conforming to ASTM D 975, Grade DS2 at an ambient temperature of 85 degrees F.
- b. Engine cooled by a radiator fan mechanically driven by the diesel engine or remote with a motor driven fan.
- c. Engine cooled by coolant mixture of water and ethylene glycol, 50

percent by volume of each.

Maximum BMEP, psi

Naturally		Turbocharged
Aspirated	Turbocharged	and Intercooled

Four-cycle engines 22 22 22

Engine speed, rpm: 1800

2.1.1.2 Performance Class

The voltage and frequency behavior of the generator set shall be in accordance with ISO 8528 operating limit values for performance Class G2.

2.1.1.3 Load Profile

The diesel engine-generator set shall be of adequate capacity necessary for the following load profile:

- a. Fire Pump 80 kW
- 2.1.2 Diesel Engines and Accessories

ISO 3046. Diesel engines shall be four-cycle naturally aspirated, or turbocharged, or turbocharged and intercooled; vertical in-line or vertical Vee type; designed for stationary service. Engines shall be capable of immediate acceleration from rest to normal speed without intermediate idle/warm up period or prelubrication to provide essential electrical power. Two-cycle engines are not acceptable.

2.1.2.1 Subbase Mounting

Mount each engine-generator set on a structural steel subbase sized to support the engine, generator, and necessary accessories, auxiliaries and control equipment to produce a complete self-contained unit as standard with the manufacturer. Design the structural subbase to properly support the equipment and maintain proper alignment of the engine-generator set in the specified seismic zone. In addition, provide subbase with both lifting rings and jacking pads properly located to facilitate shipping and installation of the unit. Factory align engine and generator on the subbase and securely bolt into place in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Crankshaft shall have rigid coupling for connection to the generator.

2.1.2.2 Assembly

Completely shop assemble each engine-generator set on its structural steel subbase. Paint entire unit with manufacturer's standard paints and colors. After factory tests and before shipping, thoroughly clean and retouch painting as necessary to provide complete protection.

2.1.2.3 Turbocharger

If required by the manufacturer to meet the engine-generator set rating, provide turbine type driven by exhaust gas from engine cylinders, and direct connected to the blower supplying air to the engine intake manifold.

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2.1.2.4 Intercooler

Provide manufacturer's standard intercooler for engine size specified.

2.1.2.5 Crankcase Protection

Provide manufacturer's standard method of preventing crankcase explosions and standard method of crankcase ventilation.

2.1.2.6 Engine Lubricating Oil System

Provide each engine with the manufacturer's standard full pressure lubricating oil system arranged to cool the pistons and to distribute oil to moving parts of the engine. Provide oil type and oil filters as recommended by the engine manufacturer.

2.1.2.7 Engine Cooling System

Provide each engine with the manufacturer's standard jacket water pump. Provide a thermostatic control valve in the jacket coolant system for each engine-generator set to maintain a constant jacket coolant temperature to the engine.

2.1.2.8 Engine Fuel System

Provide each engine with the manufacturer's standard fuel system integral with the engine, complete with necessary piping, fittings, and valves for connecting items of equipment which are a part of the system. Provide engine manufacturer's standard hand priming pump. Provide manufacturer's standard simplex filter for each engine, of the throwaway filter element type, consisting of shell filter elements, drains, and necessary connections and fittings.

2.1.2.9 Engine Intake Filter

Provide intake filter assemblies for each engine of the oil bath or dry type, as standard with the manufacturer. Filters shall be capable of removing a minimum of 92 percent of dirt and abrasive 3 microns and larger from intake air. Size filters to suit engine requirements at 100 percent of rated full load. Design unit for field access for maintenance purposes.

2.1.2.10 Engine Starting System

Starting shall be accomplished using an adequately sized dc starter system with a positive shift solenoid to engage the starter motor and to crank the engine continuously for 60 seconds without overheating.

2.1.2.11 Jacket Coolant Heating System

Provide a factory-installed,480/277 volts ac, jacket coolant heating system to ensure rapid starting. Thermostatically control heater at the temperature recommended by engine manufacturer. Include necessary equipment, piping, controls, wiring, and accessories.

2.1.2.12 Engine Protective (Shutdown) Devices

Equip each engine with devices to shut down the engine by shutting off the fuel supply to the engine via a fuel shutoff solenoid. Auxiliary contacts shall be suitable for activating a remote alarm system. Shutdown shall

open the associated generator circuit breaker. Provide the following shutdown devices:

- a. Overspeed device which operates when engine speed exceeds normal synchronous speed by 18 percent or as recommended by manufacturer. Device shall require manual reset.
- b. Pressure switch which operates when lubricating oil pressure to engine drops below a preset value.
- c. Temperature switch which operates when jacket coolant temperature exceeds a preset value.
- d. Device which operates when the coolant level in the radiator drops below a preset level.
- e. Other shutdown devices as recommended by the engine manufacturer.

2.1.2.13 Engine Alarm Devices

Equip each engine with alarm devices. Auxiliary contacts shall be suitable for activating a remote alarm system. Alarm devices shall have factory-fixed set points. Provide the following alarm contact devices:

- a. Pressure switch which operates when lubricating oil pressure drops below a preset value.
- b. Temperature switch which operates when jacket coolant temperature exceeds a preset value.
- c. Temperature switch which operates when jacket coolant temperature is too low.
- d. Other alarm devices as recommended by the engine manufacturer.

2.1.2.14 Miscellaneous Engine Accessories

Provide the following engine accessories where the manufacturer's standard design permits:

- a. Piping on engine to inlet and outlet connections, including nonstandard companion flanges.
- b. Structural steel subbase and vibration isolators, foundation bolts, nuts, and pipe sleeves.
- c. Level jack screws or shims, as required.
- d. Rails, chocks, and shims for installation of subbase on the foundation.
- e. Removable guard, around fan. Support guard, on engine subbase, to suit manufacturer's standard.
- 2.1.2.15 Engine Speed Governor System

Provide a forward acting type engine speed governor system. Steady-state frequency band and frequency regulation (droop) shall be in accordance with the operating limit values of the performance class specified in the paragraph entitled "Performance Class."

2.1.3 Generator and Excitation System

2.1.3.1 Generator

Provide salient-pole type, ac, brushless-excited, revolving field, air-cooled, self-ventilated, coupled type, synchronous generator conforming to NEMA MG 1, Part 16, NEMA C50.10, and IEEE C50.12. Generator shall be rated for standby duty at 100 percent of the power rating of the engine-generator set as specified in paragraph entitled "Engine-Generator Set Ratings and Performance." Temperature rise of each of the various parts of the generator shall not exceed 130 degrees C as measured by resistance, based on a maximum ambient temperature of 40 degrees C. Winding insulation shall be Class H.

- a. Stator: Stator windings shall be 10-12 lead reconnectable with VPI insulated and form wound coils.
- b. Rotor: The rotor shall have connected amortisser windings.
- c. Generator Space Heater: Provide277 volt ac heaters. Heater capacity shall be as recommended by the generator manufacturer to aid in keeping the generator insulation dry.
- d. Grounding: Provide non-corrosive steel grounding pads located at two opposite mounting legs.
- e. Filters: Provide manufacturer's standard generator cooling air filter assembly.

2.1.3.2 Excitation System

Provide a brushless excitation system consisting of an exciter and rotating rectifier assembly, and permanent magnet generator integral with the generator and a voltage regulator. Insulation class for parts integral with the generator shall be as specified in paragraph entitled "Generator." System shall provide a minimum short circuit of 300 percent rated engine-generator set current for at least 10 seconds. Steady state voltage regulation shall be in accordance with the operating limit values of the performance class specified in the paragraph entitled "Performance Class."

- a. Exciter and Rotating Rectifier Assembly: Rectifiers shall be provided with surge voltage protection.
- b. Permanent Magnet Generator: Provide a voltage spike suppression device for permanent magnet generator (PMG) excitation systems.
- c. Voltage Regulator: Voltage regulator shall be solid state or digital, automatic, three-phase sensing, volts per hertz type regulator. Regulator shall receive its input power from a PMG. Voltage variation for any 40 degree C change over the operating temperature range shall be less than plus or minus 1.0 percent. Operating temperature shall be minus 40 degree C to plus 70 degree C. Voltage adjust range shall be plus to minus 5.0 percent of nominal. Inherent regulator features shall include overexcitation shutdown.

2.2 ENGINE-GENERATOR SET AUXILIARY SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

Provide auxiliary systems and equipment designed for continuous duty at 100

percent of the power rating of the engine-generator set as specified in the paragraph entitled "Engine-Generator Set Ratings and Performance." Provide a non-resettable hour meter for engine generator set.

2.2.1 Vibration Isolation System

Install the subbase on vibration isolators that are secured to a suitable concrete foundation. Provide isolators as recommended by the engine-generator set and isolator manufacturers and provide integral or external lateral support to limit lateral movement and overturning moments. The isolation system shall reduce the vibration transmitted to the adjacent floor slab to a maximum of 0.0015 inch total amplitude throughout the frequency range down to 65 Hz.

2.2.2 Exhaust System

Provide exhaust systems for each engine.

2.2.2.1 Exhaust Silencers

A critical class silencer shall be provided for each engine which will reduce the exhaust sound spectrum by the following listed values at a 75 foot radius from the outlet, with generator set loaded to rated capacity and clear weather. Inlet and outlet connections shall be flanged.

	Octave 1	Band Cente	er Freq	quency	(Hertz))		
Minimum Silencer Attenuation Decibels	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Critical Class	15	32	37	36	30	36	37	37

2.2.3 Cooling System

Provide the specified cooling water system. Properly size equipment to handle the flow rate and pressure losses of the coolant mixture specified in the paragraph entitled "Diesel Engine Capacity," and at the site elevation specified in the paragraph entitled "Site Conditions."

2.2.3.1 Radiators

Provide for each engine-generator set, as standard with the manufacturer.

a. Design Conditions: Each radiator unit shall have ample capacity to remove not less than the total Btu per hour of heat rejected by its respective engine at 100 percent full-rated load to the jacket water, fuel oil, and lubricating oil system, and intercooler. Radiator capacity shall be rated at optimum temperature of coolant leaving the engine and intercooler as recommended by the engine manufacturer with an ambient dry bulb air temperature outside the enclosure of 113 degrees F maximum, and 21 degrees F minimum at the site elevation specified in the paragraph entitled "Site Conditions," and with the coolant mixture specified in the paragraph entitled "Diesel Engine Capacity." Pressure drop through the radiator shall not exceed 6 psi when circulating the maximum required coolant flow. Radiator air velocity shall be a maximum of 1500 feet per minute.

- d. Coolant solution shall be a mixture of clean water and ethylene glycol,
 50 percent by volume each. Provide an anti-freeze solution tester suitable for the mixture.
- 2.2.4 Diesel Fuel System

NFPA 30 and NFPA 37 and the requirements herein.

2.2.4.1 Diesel Fuel Piping System

Factory installed piping shall conform to the engine manufacturer's standard. Provide flange connections in accordance with ASME B16.1 Class 125 flanges.

2.2.4.2 Diesel Fuel Day Tank System

Provide 277 volt ac diesel fuel day tank system. Include necessary equipment, piping, controls, wiring, and accessories.

- a. Day Tanks: UL 142. Provide free standing double wall (110 percent containment) diesel fuel day tanks with a minimum capacity of 8 hours of engine-generator set operation at full-rated load. Epoxy coat day tanks inside and prime and paint outside. Construct tanks of not less than 3/16 inch steel plate with welded joints and necessary stiffeners on exterior of tank. Provide a braced structural steel framework support. Weld tank top tight and provide an access opening with dustproof, removable 24 inch cover. Provide 4 1/2 inch square inspection port. Provide proper venting of both inner and outer containment.
- b. Float Switches: Provide tank-top mounted or external float cage, single-pole, single-throw type designed for use on fuel oil tanks. Arrange high level float switches to close on rise of liquid level, and low level float switches to close on fall of liquid level. Mount float cage units with isolating and drain valves. Contacts shall be suitable for the station battery voltage.
 - 1. Critical low level float switch which shall activate at 5 percent of normal liquid level shall shut engine off.
 - 2. Low-low level float switch which shall activate alarm at 30 percent of normal liquid level.
 - 3. Low level float switch which shall open the fuel oil solenoid valve and start the remote fuel transfer pump at 75 percent of normal liquid level.
 - 4. High level float switch which shall close the fuel oil solenoid valve and stop the remote fuel transfer pump at 90 percent of normal liquid level.
 - 5. Critical high level float switch which shall activate alarm at 95 percent of normal liquid level.
- c. Leak Detector Switch: Actuates when fuel is detected in containment basin, stops fuel transfer pump, and closes the fuel oil solenoid valve.

- d. Control Panel: Provide NEMA ICS 6, Type4X, enclosed control panel for each day tank. Control panel shall include the following accessories.
 - 1. Power available LED (green).
 - 2. Critical low fuel alarm contacts for shut down of engine.
 - 3. Low-low level fuel alarm LED.
 - 4. Low-low level fuel alarm contacts for remote annunciator.
 - 5. Critical high level fuel alarm LED.
 - 6. Leak detecting alarm LED.
 - 7. Alarm horn.
- e. Tank Gages: Provide buoyant force type gages for diesel fuel day tanks with dial indicator not less than 4 inches in size and arranged for top mounting. Calibrate each reading dial or scale for its specific tank to read from empty to full, with intermediate points of 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4.
- 2.2.4.3 Fuel Transfer Pump

Fuel transfer pumps may be day tank or base mounted. Pump shall be horizontal, positive displacement. Direct-connect pump to motor through a flexible coupling. Equip each pump with a bypass relief valve, if not provided with an internal relief valve. Provide motor and controller in accordance with paragraph entitled "Electrical Support Equipment."

2.2.4.4 Fuel Oil Solenoid Valve

UL 429. Provide electric solenoid type control valve for each day tank. Solenoid shall be rated for starting battery voltage. Valve body shall have a minimum working pressure rating of 150psig at 200 degrees F. Valve shall be capable of passing 0 to 10 gpm of fuel oil. Valves shall be two-way, direct acting, normally closed (open when energized, closed when de-energized), with brass body and resilient seat material. Solenoid enclosures shall be NEMA ICS 6, Type 1. Body connections shall be same size as connecting piping. Valve shall be in line before the fuel pump.

2.2.4.5 Fuel Oil Cooler

Provide an air cooled fuel oil cooler if the temperature of the fuel returned to the tank from the engine will cause overheating of the tank fuel above the maximum fuel temperature allowed by the engine manufacturer when operating at maximum rated generator power output and low fuel level in the tank. The fuel oil cooler shall be furnished by the engine manufacturer for the application and the installation shall be complete including piping and power requirements.

2.2.5 Starting Battery System

Provide a 12-volt dc starting battery installation for starting of each engine-generator set utilizing an electric cranking system.

2.2.5.1 Engine Starting Battery

Provide maintenance free, sealed, lead-acid, SAE Type D diesel engine starting batteries. Batteries shall have sufficient capacity to provide 60 seconds of continuous cranking of the engine in an ambient temperature of 21 degrees F.

2.2.5.2 Starting Battery Charger

UL 1236. Provide277 volt ac, enclosed, automatic equalizing, dual-rate, solid-state, constant voltage type battery charger with automatic ac line compensation. Dc output shall be voltage regulated and current limited. Charger shall have two ranges, float and equalize, and shall provide continuous taper charging. The charger shall have a continuous output rating of not less than 10 amperes and shall be sized to recharge the engine starting batteries in a minimum of 8 hours while providing the control power needs of the engine-generator set. Enclosure shall be NEMA ICS 6, Type4X. The following accessories shall be included:

- a. Dc ammeter
- b. Dc voltmeter
- c. Equalize light
- d. Ac on light
- e. Low voltage light
- f. High voltage light
- g. Equalize test button/switch
- h. Ac circuit breaker
- i. Low dc voltage alarm relay
- j. High dc voltage alarm relay
- k. Current failure relay
- 1. Ac power failure relay
- 2.2.6 Engine-Generator Control Panel

Provide NEMA ICS 6, Type4X, enclosed control panel mounted on the engine-generator set with vibration isolators. Provide the following control panel mounted devices and control features.

2.2.6.1 Control Panel Mounted Devices

- a. Engine Control Switch (ECS): Provide a three position control switch with "MANUAL START" "OFF/RESET" "AUTO START" positions.
- b. Emergency Stop Push Button (ESPB): Provide a red, mushroom head, twist-to-reset, maintained contact type push button.
- c. Generator Metering: Provide ac metering package that displays ac voltage, current, and frequency of one phase of the generator output

simultaneously. Metering package shall include a voltmeter/ammeter phase selector switch to allow viewing of each phase.

- d. Generator Voltage Adjust Potentiometer (VAP): Provide a potentiometer, locking screwdriver type, to adjust generator voltage.
- e. Engine Instrumentation: Provide instrumentation package that displays the following engine information:
 - 1. Engine oil pressure
 - 2. Engine coolant temperature
 - 3. Engine speed (rpm)
 - 4. Engine running hours
- f. Indicating Lamps: Provide LED type indicating lamps and a lamp test switch. Lamps shall indicate the following alarm and shutdown conditions:
 - 1. Low engine lubricating oil pressure alarm
 - 2. Low engine lubricating oil pressure shutdown
 - 3. High engine coolant temperature alarm
 - 4. High engine coolant temperature shutdown
 - 5. Engine overcrank shutdown
 - 6. Engine overspeed shutdown
 - 7. Emergency stop shutdown
 - 8. Starting battery system trouble alarm
 - 9. Day tank low fuel shutdown
 - 10. Low engine coolant temperature alarm
 - 11. Low coolant level shutdown
- g. Alarm Horn: Provide an alarm horn and a horn silence switch.
- h. Panel Lamp: Provide a panel lamp and lamp "ON-OFF" switch.
- 2.2.6.2 Crank Cycle/Terminate Relay

Provide crank cycle/terminate relay with adjustable crank/rest periods of 1 to 60 seconds (initially set for 15 seconds) and adjustable total crank time of 30 seconds to 10 minutes (initially set for 75 seconds).

2.2.6.3 Engine Cooldown Relay

Provide cooldown relay with adjustable cool down time of 0 to 30 minutes (initially set at engine manufacturer's recommended time).

2.2.7 Remote Alarm Annunciator

Provide NEMA ICS 6, Type4X, enclosed remote alarm annunciator powered by the engine starting battery system. The annunciator shall have a lamp test switch and LED type indicating lamps. The annunciator shall give visual and audible warnings for the following operating and alarm conditions:

- a. Provide lamps for the following operating conditions:
 - 1. Operating power source, normal or emergency
 - 2. Starting battery system trouble
- b. Provide lamps and an audible signal for the following alarm conditions:
 - 1. Low engine lubricating oil pressure
 - 2. Low engine coolant temperature
 - 3. High engine coolant temperature
 - 4. Low fuel
 - 5. Engine overcrank shutdown
 - 6. Engine overspeed shutdown

2.2.7.1 Storage Battery

Provide storage batteries of suitable rating and capacity to supply and maintain power for the remote alarm annunciator for a period of 90 minutes minimum without the voltage applied falling below 87.5 percent of normal. Provide a277 volt ac automatic battery charger.

2.2.8 Generator Circuit Breaker

UL 489, molded case, adjustable thermal magnetic trip type circuit breaker. The circuit breaker continuous current rating shall be adequate for the power rating of the engine-generator set and the circuit breaker shall be rated to withstand the short circuit current provided by the generator set. Provide circuit breaker in a NEMA ICS 6, Type4X enclosure mounted on the engine-generator set.

2.2.9 Electrical Support Equipment

Furnish with respective pieces of equipment. Motors, controllers, contactors, and disconnects shall conform to Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Provide electrical connections under Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Provide controllers and contactors with maximum of 120-volt control circuits, and auxiliary contacts for use with controls furnished. When motors and equipment furnished are larger than size indicated, the cost of providing additional electrical service and related work shall be included under this section.

2.2.10 Weatherproof Enclosure

Provide for each engine-generator set and fabricate from zinc coated or phosphatized and shop primed 16 gage minimum sheet steel in accordance with the manufacturer's standard design. Provide a complete, weatherproof

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enclosure for the engine, generator, and auxiliary systems and equipment. Support exhaust piping and silencer so that the turbocharger is not subjected to exhaust system weight or lateral forces generated in connecting piping that exceed the engine manufacturer's maximum allowed forces and moments. The housing shall have sufficient louvered openings to allow entrance of outside air for engine and generator cooling at full load. Design louvered openings to exclude driving rain and snow. Provide properly arranged and sized, hinged panels in the enclosure to allow convenient access to the engine, generator, and control equipment for maintenance and operational procedures. Provide hinged panels with spring type latches which shall hold the panels closed securely and will not allow them to vibrate. Brace the housing internally to prevent excessive vibration when the set is in operation.

2.3 SPECIAL WRENCHES AND TOOLS

Wrenches and tools specifically designed and required to work on the new equipment, which are not commercially available as standard mechanic's tools, shall be furnished to the Contracting Officer.

2.4 IDENTIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT

Provide plates and tags sized so that inscription is readily legible to operating or maintenance personnel and securely mounted to or attached in proximity of their identified controls or equipment. Lettering shall be normal block lettering, a minimum of 0.25 inch high.

2.4.1 Materials

Construct ID plates and tags of 16 gage minimum thickness bronze or stainless steel sheet metal engraved or stamped with inscription. Construct plates and tags not exposed to the weather or high operational temperature of the diesel engine of laminated plastic, 0.125 inch thick, matte white finish with black center core, with lettering accurately aligned and engraved into the core.

2.4.2 Control Devices and Operation Indicators

Provide ID plates or tags for control devices and operation indicators, including valves, off-on switches, visual alarm annunciators, gages and thermometers, that are required for operation and maintenance of provided mechanical systems. Plates or tags shall be minimum of 0.5 inch high and 2 inches long and shall indicate component system and component function.

2.4.3 Equipment

Provide ID plates of a minimum size of 3 inches high and 5 inches long on provided equipment indicating the following information:

- a. Manufacturer's name, address, type and model number, and serial number;
- b. Contract number and accepted date;
- c. Capacity or size;
- d. System in which installed; and
- e. System which it controls.

The contents of the assembled operation and maintenance manuals shall include the manufacturer's O&M information required by the paragraph entitled "SD-10, Operation and Maintenance Data" and the manufacturer's O&M.

- a. Manuals shall be in separate books or volumes, assembled and bound securely in durable, hard covered, water resistant binder, and indexed by major assembly and components in sequential order.
- b. A table of contents (index) shall be made part of the assembled O&M. The manual shall be assembled in the order noted in table of contents.
- c. The cover sheet or binder on each volume of the manuals shall be identified and marked with the words, "Operation and Maintenance Manual."

2.6 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

Perform and report on factory tests and inspections prior to shipment. Provide certified copies of manufacturer's test data and results. Test procedures shall conform to ASME, IEEE, and ANSI standards, and to ISO requirements on testing, as appropriate and applicable. The manufacturer performing the tests shall provide equipment, labor, and consumables necessary for tests and measuring and indicating devices shall be certified to be within calibration. Tests shall indicate satisfactory operation and attainment of specified performance. If satisfactory, equipment tested will be given a tentative approval. Equipment shall not be shipped before approval of the factory test reports for the following tests.

2.6.1 Engine Tests

Perform customary commercial factory tests in accordance with ISO 3046 on each engine and associated engine protective device, including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Perform dynamometer test at rated power. Record horsepower at rated speed and nominal characteristics such as lubricating oil pressure, jacket water temperature, and ambient temperature.
- b. Test and record the values that the low oil pressure alarm and protective shutdown devices actuate prior to assembly on the engine.
- c. Test and record values that the high jacket water temperature alarm and protective shutdown devices actuate prior to assembly on the engine.

2.6.2 Generator Tests

Tests shall be performed on the complete factory assembled generator prior to shipment. Conduct tests in accordance with IEEE Std 115, NEMA C50.10, and NEMA MG 1.

2.6.2.1 Routine Tests

Perform the following routine tests on the generators and their exciters:

- a. Resistance of armature and field windings
- b. Mechanical balance

- c. Phases sequence
- d. Open circuit saturation curve and phase (voltage) balance test
- e. Insulation resistance of armature and field windings
- f. High potential test

2.6.2.2 Design Tests

Submit the following design tests made on prototype machines that are physically and electrically identical to the generators specified.

- a. Temperature rise test
- b. Short circuit saturation curve and current balance test
- 2.6.3 Assembled Engine-Generator Set Tests

Submit the following tests made on prototype machines that are physically and electrically identical to the engine-generator set specified.

2.6.3.1 Initial Stabilization Readings

Operate the engine-generator set and allow the set to stabilize at rated kW at rated power factor, rated voltage, and rated frequency. During this period record instrument readings for output power (kW), terminal voltage, line current, power factor, frequency (rpm) generator (exciter) field voltage and current, lubricating oil pressure, jacket water temperature, and ambient temperature at minimum intervals of 15 minutes. Adjust the load, voltage, and frequency to maintain rated load at rated voltage and frequency. Adjustments to load, voltage, or frequency controls shall be recorded on the data sheet at the time of adjustment. Stabilization shall be considered to have occurred when four consecutive voltage and current recorded readings of the generator (or exciter) field either remain unchanged or have only minor variations about an equilibrium condition with no evident continued increase or decrease in value after the last adjustment to the load, voltage, or frequency has been made.

2.6.3.2 Regulator Range Test

Remove load and record instrument readings (after transients have subsided). Adjust voltage to the maximum attainable value or to a value just prior to actuation of the overvoltage protection device. Apply rated load and adjust voltage to the minimum attainable value or a value just prior to activation of the undervoltage protection device. The data sheets shall indicate the voltage regulation as a percent of rated voltage and the maximum and minimum voltages attainable. Voltage regulation shall be defined as follows:

Percent Regulation = ((No-Load Voltage) - (Rated-Load Voltage)) x 100 (Rated-Load Voltage)

2.6.3.3 Frequency Range Test

Adjust the engine-generator set frequency for the maximum attainable frequency at rated load. Record instrument readings. Adjust the engine-generator set frequency for the specified minimum attainable

frequency at rated load. Record instrument readings. Reduce the load to zero and adjust the engine-generator set frequency for the maximum attainable frequency. Record instrument readings. Adjust the engine-generator set frequency for the minimum attainable frequency. Record instrument readings. The data sheet shall show the maximum and minimum frequencies attained at rated load, and at no load.

2.6.3.4 Transient Response Test

Drop the load to no load and re-apply rated load three times to ensure that the no load and rated load voltage and frequency values are repeatable and that the frequency and voltage regulation is within the limits specified. Record generator terminal voltage and frequency using a high speed strip chart recorder. The data sheet shall show the following results:

a. Frequency

- 1. Stability bandwidth or deviation in percent of rated frequency.
- 2. Recovery time.
- 3. Overshoot and undershoot.

b. Voltage

- 1. Stability bandwidth or deviation in percent of rated voltage.
- 2. Recovery time.
- 3. Overshoot and undershoot.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Installation shall conform to the applicable requirements of IEEE C2 NFPA 30, NFPA 37, and NFPA 70.

3.2 GROUNDING

NFPA 70 and IEEE C2, except that grounding systems shall have a resistance to solid earth ground not exceeding 5 ohms.

3.2.1 Grounding Electrodes

Provide driven ground rods as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION. Connect ground conductors to the upper end of ground rods by exothermic weld or compression connector. Provide compression connectors at equipment end of ground conductors.

3.2.2 Engine-Generator Set Grounding

Provide separate copper grounding conductors and connect them to the ground system as indicated. When work in addition to that indicated or specified is required to obtain the specified ground resistance, the provision of the contract covering "Changes" shall apply. 3.2.3 Connections

Make joints in grounding conductors by exothermic weld or compression connector. Exothermic welds and compression connectors shall be installed as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION paragraph entitled "Grounding."

3.2.4 Grounding and Bonding Equipment

UL 467, except as indicated or specified otherwise.

3.3 START-UP ENGINEER

Provide the services of a qualified factory trained start-up engineer, regularly employed by the engine-generator set manufacturer. The start-up services shall include conducting preliminary operations and functional acceptance tests. The start-up engineer shall be present at the engine generator set installation site, full-time, while preliminary operations and functional acceptance tests are being conducted.

3.4 PREREQUISITES FOR FUNCTIONAL ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Completion of the following requirements is mandatory prior to scheduling functional acceptance tests for the engine-generator set and auxiliary equipment.

3.4.1 Performance of Acceptance Checks and Tests

The acceptance checks and tests shall be accomplished by the testing organization as described in Section 26 08 00 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING.

3.4.1.1 Generator Sets

Complete as specified in the paragraph entitled "Acceptance Checks and Tests."

3.4.1.2 Automatic Transfer Switches

Complete acceptance checks and tests.

3.4.2 Preliminary Operations

The start-up engineer shall conduct manufacturer recommended start-up procedures and tests to verify that the engine-generator set and auxiliary equipment are ready for functional acceptance tests. Give the Contracting Officer 15 days' advance notice that preliminary operations will be conducted. After preliminary operation has been successfully conducted, the start-up engineer will notify the Contracting Officer in writing stating the engine-generator set and auxiliary equipment are ready for functional acceptance tests.

3.4.3 Preliminary Assembled Operation and Maintenance Manuals

Preliminary assembled operation and maintenance manuals shall have been submitted to and approved by the Contracting Officer. Manuals shall be prepared as specified in the paragraph entitled "Assembled Operation and Maintenance Manuals."

3.4.4 Functional Acceptance Test Procedure

Test procedure shall be prepared by the start-up engineer specifically for the engine-generator set and auxiliary equipment. The test agenda shall cover the requirements specified in the paragraph entitled "Functional Acceptance Tests." The test procedure shall indicate in detail how tests are to be conducted. A statement of the tests that are to be performed without indicating how the tests are to be performed is not acceptable. Indicate what work is planned on each workday and identify the calendar dates of the planned workdays. Specify what additional technical support personnel is needed such as factory representatives for major equipment. Specify on which testing workday each technical support personnel is needed. Data recording forms to be used to document test results are to be submitted with the proposed test procedure. A list of test equipment and instruments shall also be included in the test procedure.

3.4.5 Test Equipment

Test equipment and instruments shall be on hand prior to scheduling field tests or, subject to Contracting Officer approval, evidence shall be provided to show that arrangements have been made to have the necessary equipment and instruments on site prior to field testing.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Give Contracting Officer NAVFAC SE, Code IPT/GC 30 days notice of dates and times scheduled for tests which require the presence of the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer will coordinate with the using activity and schedule a time that will eliminate or minimize interruptions and interference with the activity operations. The Contractor shall be responsible for costs associated with conducting tests outside of normal working hours and with incorporating special arrangements and procedures, including temporary power conditions. The Contractor shall provide labor, equipment, diesel fuel, test load, and consumables required for the specified tests. The test load shall be a cataloged product. Calibration of measuring devices and indicating devices shall be certified. Refer to Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS, for requirements for a cataloged product. Perform the following field tests.

3.5.1 Acceptance Checks and Tests

Perform in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and include the following visual and mechanical inspections and electrical tests, performed in accordance with NETA ATS.

3.5.1.1 Circuit Breakers - Low Voltage Insulated Case/Molded Case

- a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Compare nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect circuit breaker for correct mounting.
 - 3. Operate circuit breaker to ensure smooth operation.
 - 4. Inspect case for cracks or other defects.
 - 5. Verify tightness of accessible bolted connections and cable

connections by calibrated torque-wrench method. Thermographic survey is not required.

- 6. Inspect mechanism contacts and arc chutes in unsealed units.
- b. Electrical Tests
 - 1. Perform contact-resistance tests.
 - 2. Perform insulation-resistance tests.
 - 3. Adjust Breaker(s) for final settings in accordance with engine-generator set manufacturer's requirements.
- 3.5.1.2 Current Transformers
 - a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection
 - 1. Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
 - 3. Verify correct connection.
 - 4. Verify that adequate clearances exist between primary and secondary circuit.
 - 5. Verify tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method. Thermographic survey is not required.
 - 6. Verify that all required grounding and shorting connections provide good contact.
 - b. Electrical Tests
 - 1. Perform insulation-resistance tests.
 - 2. Perform polarity tests.
 - 3. Perform ratio-verification tests.
- 3.5.1.3 Metering and Instrumentation
 - a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection
 - 1. Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
 - 3. Verify tightness of electrical connections.
 - b. Electrical Tests
 - 1. Determine accuracy of meters at 25, 50, 75, and 100 percent of full scale.

- 2. Calibrate watthour meters according to manufacturer's published data.
- 3. Verify all instrument multipliers.
- 4. Electrically confirm that current transformer secondary circuits are intact.
- 3.5.1.4 Battery Systems
 - a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
 - 3. Verify tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method. Thermographic survey is not required.
 - 4. Measure electrolyte specific gravity and temperature and visually check fill level.
 - 5. Verify adequacy of battery support racks, mounting, anchorage, and clearances.
 - b. Electrical tests
 - 1. Set charger float and equalizing voltage levels.
 - 2. Verify all charger functions and alarms.
 - 3. Measure each cell voltage and total battery voltage with charger energized and in float mode of operation.
 - 4. Perform a capacity load test.

3.5.1.5 Engine-Generator Set

- a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.
 - 2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
 - 3. Inspect for correct anchorage and grounding.
- b. Electrical and mechanical tests
 - 1. Perform an insulation-resistance test on generator winding with respect to ground. Calculate polarization index.
 - 2. Perform phase rotation test to determine compatibility with load requirements.

3.5.1.6 Grounding System

- a. Visual and mechanical inspection
 - 1. Inspect ground system for compliance with contract plans and specifications.
- b. Electrical tests
 - 1. Perform ground-impedance measurements utilizing the fall-of-potential method. On systems consisting of interconnected ground rods, perform tests after interconnections are complete. On systems consisting of a single ground rod perform tests before any wire is connected. Take measurements in normally dry weather, not less than 48 hours after rainfall. Use a portable ground testing megger in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to test each ground or group of grounds. The instrument shall be equipped with a meter reading directly in ohms or fractions thereof to indicate the ground value of the ground rod or grounding systems under test.
- 3.5.2 Functional Acceptance Tests

The tests shall be performed by the start-up engineer. Upon successful test completion, the start-up engineer shall provide the Contracting Officer with a written test report within 15 calendar days showing the tests performed and the results of each test. The report shall include the completed approved test data forms and certification from the start-up engineer that the test results fall within the manufacturer's recommended limits and meet the specified requirements performance. The report shall be dated and signed by the start-up engineer, and submitted for approval by the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer and NAVFAC SE, Code IPT?GC will witness final acceptance tests. Testing shall include but not be limited to:

- a. Verify proper functioning of each engine protective shutdown device and pre-shutdown alarm device. Testing of the devices shall be accomplished by simulating device actuation and observing proper alarm and engine shutdown operation.
- b. Verify proper functioning of the engine overspeed trip device. Testing of the overspeed trip device shall be accomplished by raising the speed of the engine-generator set until an overspeed trip is experienced.
- c. Verify proper functioning of the crank cycle/terminate relay. Testing of the relay shall be accomplished by engaging the starter motor with the engine being prevented from running. Observe the complete crank/rest cycle as described in the paragraph entitled "Crank Cycle/Terminate Relay."
- d. Verify proper functioning of the following automatic and manual operations. Testing shall include but not be limited to:
 - 1. Loss of Utility: Initiate a normal power failure with connected test load of rated kW at 1.0 power factor. Record time delay on start, cranking time until engine starts and runs, time to come up to operating speed, voltage and frequency overshoot, and time to achieve steady state conditions with all switches transferred to

emergency position.

- 2. Return of Utility: Return normal power and record time delay on retransfer for each automatic transfer switch, and time delay on engine cooldown and shutdown.
- 3. Manual starting
- 4. Emergency stop
- e. Operate the engine-generator set at rated current (amperes) until the jacket water temperature stabilizes. Stabilization will be considered to have occurred when three consecutive temperature readings remain unchanged. Continue to operate the generator set for an additional 2 hours. Record instrument readings for terminal voltage, line current, frequency (Hz), engine speed rpm, lubricating oil pressure, jacket water temperature, and ambient temperature at 5 minute intervals for first 15 minutes and at 15 minute intervals thereafter.

3.6 DEMONSTRATION

Upon completion of the work and at a time approved by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall provide instructions by a qualified instructor to the Government personnel in the proper operation and maintenance of the equipment. Government personnel shall receive training comparable to the equipment manufacturer's factory training. The duration of instruction shall be for not less than one 8 hour working day for instruction of operating personnel and not less than one 8 hour working day for instruction of maintenance personnel.

3.6.1 Instructor's Qualification Resume

Instructors shall be regular employees of the engine-generator set manufacturer. The instruction personnel provided to satisfy the requirements above shall be factory certified by the related equipment manufacturer to provide instruction services. Submit the name and qualification resume of instructor to the Contracting Officer for approval.

3.6.2 Training Plan

Submit training plan 30 calendar days prior to training sessions. Training plan shall include scheduling, content, outline, and training material (handouts). Content shall include but not limited to the following:

3.6.2.1 Operating Personnel Training

This instruction includes operating the engine-generator set, auxiliary equipment including automatic transfer switches in all modes, and the use of all functions and features specified.

3.6.2.2 Maintenance Personnel Training

Shall include mechanical, hydraulic, electrical, and electronic instructions for the engine-generator set and auxiliary equipment including automatic transfer switches.

- a. Mechanical Training: Shall include at least the following:
 - 1. A review of mechanical diagrams and drawings.

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- 2. Component location and functions.
- 3. Troubleshooting procedures and techniques.
- 4. Repair procedures.
- 5. Assembly/disassembly procedures.
- 6. Adjustments (how, when, and where).
- 7. Preventive maintenance procedures.
- 8. Review of flow diagram.
- 9. Valve locations and function.
- 10. Valve and hydraulic equipment adjustment and maintenance procedures.
- 11. Hydraulic system maintenance and servicing.
- 12. Lubrication points, type, and recommended procedures and frequency.
- b. Electrical and Electronic Maintenance Training: Shall include at least the following:
 - 1. A review of electrical and electronic systems including wiring diagrams and drawings.
 - 2. Troubleshooting procedures for the machine and control systems.
 - 3. Electrical and electronic equipment servicing and care.
 - 4. Use of diagnostics to locate the causes of malfunction.
 - Procedures for adjustments (locating components, adjustments to be made, values to be measured, and equipment required for making adjustments).
 - 6. Maintenance and troubleshooting procedures for microprocessor or minicomputer where applicable.
 - 7. Circuit board repair procedures where applicable (with schematics provided).
 - 8. Use of diagnostic tapes.
 - 9. Recommended maintenance servicing and repair for motors, switches, relays, solenoids, and other auxiliary equipment and devices.
 - -- End of Section --

SECTION 26 41 00.00 20

LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE S	Std	81	(1983)	Guide	for	Meas	suring	Eart	ch	
			Resisti	vity,	Grou	ind 1	Impedar	ıce,	and	Earth
			Surface	e Poter	ntial	s of	E a Gro	ound	Syst	em
			(Part 1)Norma	al Me	easui	rements	5		

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA	70	(2008;	AMD	1	2008)	Natio	nal	Ele	ctric	al
		coue -	2000) <u> </u>	SULLIOI	.1				
			\sim .	_						

NFPA 780 (2007) Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 467	(2007) Standard for Grounding and Bonding Equipment
UL 96	(2005) Standard for Lightning Protection Components
UL 96A	(2007) Standard for Installation Requirements for Lightning Protection Systems
UL Electrical Constructn	(2009) Electrical Construction Equipment Directory

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS applies to this section with additions and modifications specified herein.

1.2.1 Verification of Dimensions

Contractor shall become familiar with all details of work, verify all dimensions in field, and shall advise Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing work. No departures shall be made without prior approval of Contracting Officer.

1.2.2 System Requirements

Materials shall consist of standard products of a manufacturer regularly

engaged in production of lightning protection systems and shall be manufacturer's latest UL approved design. Lightning protection system shall conform to NFPA 70, NFPA 780, UL 96 and UL 96A.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Overall lightning protection system; G

Each major component; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Grounding system test; G

Lightning protection system inspection; G

SD-07 Certificates

UL listing or label; G

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

In each standard referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word "shall" has been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these standards to "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean Contracting Officer.

1.4.1 Installation Drawings

- a. Submit installation shop drawing for the overall lightning protection system. Drawings shall include physical layout of the equipment, mounting details, relationship to other parts of the work, and wiring diagram.
- b. Submit detail drawings for each major component to include manufacturer's descriptive and technical literature, catalog cuts, and installation instructions.

1.4.2 UL Listing or Label

Submit proof of compliance. Label of or listing in UL Electrical Constructn is acceptable evidence. In lieu of label or listing, submit written certificate from an approved, nationally recognized testing organization equipped to perform such services, stating that items have been tested and conform to requirements and testing methods of Underwriters Laboratories.

1.5 SITE CONDITIONS

Contractor will become familiar with details of the work, verify dimensions in the field, and advise Contracting Officer of discrepancies before performing work. Deviations from contract drawings will not be made without prior approval of Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Do not use a combination of materials that forms an electrolytic couple of such nature that corrosion is accelerated in presence of moisture unless moisture is permanently excluded from the junction of such metals. Where unusual conditions exist which would cause corrosion of conductors, provide conductors with protective coatings or oversize conductors. Where mechanical hazard is involved, increase conductor size to compensate for hazard or protect conductors by covering them with molding or tubing made of wood or nonmagnetic material. When metallic conduit or tubing is provided, electrically bond conductor to conduit or tubing at the upper and lower ends by clamp type connectors or welds (including exothermic).

2.1.1 Main and Bonding Conductors

NFPA 780 and UL 96 Class I, Class II, or Class II modified materials as applicable.

2.1.2 Copper

Provide copper conductors on nonmetallic stacks that do not weigh less than 319 pounds per thousand feet, and provide cable such that the size of any strand in the cable is not less than No. 15 AWG. Provide thickness of web or ribbon on stacks that is not less than No. 12 AWG. Provide loop conductors that are comprised of copper conductors not smaller than No. 1/0 AWG.

2.1.3 Aluminum

Do not allow aluminum to contact the earth and do not use in any other manner that will contribute to rapid deterioration of the metal. Observe appropriate precautions at connections with dissimilar metals in accordance with NFPA 70 Article 110-14. Provide aluminum cable conductors for bonding and interconnecting metallic bodies to main cable that are at least equivalent to strength cross-sectional area of a No. 4 AWG aluminum wire. When perforated strips are provided, use strips that are much wider than solid strips. Use a strip width that is at least twice that of the diameter of the perforations. Use an aluminum strip which has a thickness of not less than the diameter of No. 12 AWG and at least 1 1/2 inches wide for connecting exposed water pipes.

2.2 COMPONENTS

2.2.1 Air Terminals

Provide terminals in accordance with UL 96, except provide Class II for Class I and Class II applications. Support air terminals more than 24 inches in length by suitable brace, with guides, not less than one-half the height of the terminal.

2.2.2 Ground Rods

Provide ground rods made of copper-clad steel conforming to conform to UL 467. Provide ground rods that are not less than 3/4 inch in diameter and 10 feet in length. Do not mix ground rods of copper-clad steel, stainless

steel, galvanized ferrous, or solid copper on the job.

2.2.3 Connections and Terminations

Provide connectors for splicing conductors that conform to UL 96, class as applicable. Conductor connections can be made by clamps or welds (including exothermic). Provide style and size connectors required for the installation.

2.2.4 Connector Fittings

Provide connector fittings for "end-to-end", "Tee", or "Y" splices that conform to NFPA 780.

2.2.5 Lightning Protection Components

Provide bonding plates, air terminal supports, chimney bands, clips, and fasteners that conform to UL 96 classes as applicable.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INTEGRAL SYSTEM

Lightning protection system consists of air terminals, roof conductors, down conductors, ground connections, grounding electrodes and ground loop conductor. Electrically interconnect lightning protection system to form the shortest distance to ground. Do not use nonconducting parts of the structure as part of the building's lightning protection system. Expose conductors on the structures except where conductors are required to be in protective sleeves. Interconnect secondary conductors with grounded metallic parts within the building. Make interconnections within side-flash distances at or above the level of the grounded metallic parts.

3.1.1 Air Terminals

Air terminal design and support conforming to NFPA 780. Rigidly connect terminals to, and make electrically continuous with, roof conductors by means of pressure connectors or crimped joints of T-shaped malleable metal. Provide pressure connector or crimped joint with a dowel or threaded fitting to connect ground rod conductor with air terminal. Set air terminals at ends of structures not more than 2 feetfrom ends of ridges and corners of roofs. Do not exceed 25 feet in spacing of 2 foot high air terminals on ridges, parapets, and around perimeter of building with flat roofs. When necessary to exceed this spacing, increase specified height of air terminals not less than 2 inches for each one foot of increase over 25 feet. On large flat, or gently sloping roofs, as defined in NFPA 780, place air terminals at points of the intersection of imaginary lines dividing the surface into rectangles having sides not exceeding 50 feet in length. Secure air terminals against overturning either by attachment to the object to be protected or by means of a substantial tripod or other braces which are permanently and rigidly attached to the building or structure. Metal projections and metal parts of buildings such as smokestacks and other metal objects that are at least 3/16 inch thick and that do not contain hazardous materials, need not be provided with air terminals. However, bond these metal objects to a lightning conductor through a metal conductor of the same unit weight per length as the main conductor. Where metal ventilators are installed, mount air terminals thereon, where practical. Bond air terminals, erected by necessity adjacent to a metal ventilator, to the ventilator near the top and bottom.

Where nonmetallic spires, steeples, or ventilators are present, mount air terminals to the side. In addition, where spires or steeples project more than 10 feet above the building, continue conductor from air terminal to nearest down conductor securely connect thereto.

3.1.2 Roof Conductors

Connect roof conductors directly to the roof or ridge roll. Avoid sharp bends or turns in conductors. Do not make turns of less than 8 inches. Preserve horizontal or downward course on conductors. Rigidly fasten conductors every 3 feet along the roof and down the building to the ground. Rigidly connect metal ventilators to the roof conductor at three places. Make connections electrically continuous. Course roof conductors along contours of flat roofs, ridges, parapets, and edges; and where necessary, over flat surfaces, in such a way as to join each air terminal to all the rest. Connect roof conductors surrounding tank tops, decks, flat surfaces, and flat roofs to form a closed loop.

3.1.3 Down Conductors

Make down conductors electrically continuous from air terminals and roof conductors to grounding electrodes. Course down conductors over outer extreme portions of the building, such as corners, with consideration given to location of ground connections and air terminals. Provide each building or structure not less than two down conductors located as widely separated as practicable, such as at diagonally opposite corners. Provide down conductors as shown on Drawing EG-101 LIGHTNING PROTECTION PLAN. Install additional down conductors when necessary to avoid "dead ends" or branch conductors exceeding 16 feet in length, ending at air terminals. Equally and symmetrically spaced down conductors about the perimeter of the structure. Protect conductors where necessary, to prevent physical damage or displacement to the conductor.

3.1.4 Interconnection of Metallic Parts

Connect metal doors, windows, and gutters directly to ground or down conductors using not smaller than No. 6 copper conductor, or equivalent. Where there is probability of unusual wear, mechanical injury, or corrosion, provide conductors with greater electrical capacity than normal or protect the conductor. Provide mechanical ties or pressure connectors between grounds and metal doors and windows.

3.1.5 Ground Connections

Securely connect conductor forming continuations of down conductors from structure to grounding electrode in a manner to ensure electrical continuity between the two. Provide clamp type connections or welds (including exothermic) for continuation. Provide a ground connection for each down conductor. Attach down conductors to ground rods by welding (including exothermic), brazing, or clamping. Provide clamps suitable for direct burial. Protect ground connection from mechanical injury. Bond metal water pipes and other large underground metallic objects together with all grounding mediums. In making ground connections, take advantage of all permanently moist places where practicable, although avoid such places when area is wet with waste water that contains chemical substances, especially those corrosive to metal. Provide grounding electrode for each down conductor. Extend driven ground rods into the existing undisturbed earth for a distance of not less 10 feet. Set ground rods not less than 2 feet nor more than 10 feet, from the structure. After the completed installation, measure the total resistance to ground using the fall-of-potential method described in IEEE Std 81. Maximum resistance of a driven ground rod shall be 10 ohms, under normally dry conditions . Use a ground loop when two of any three ground rods, driven not less than 10 feet into the ground, a minimum of 10 feet apart, and equally spaced around the perimeter, give a combined value exceeding 50 ohms immediately after having driven. For ground loop, provide continuous No. 1/0 bare stranded copper cable or equivalent material having suitable resistance to corrosion. Lay ground loop around the perimeter of the structure in a trench not less than 30 inches below grade, at a distance not less than 2 feet nor more than 10 feet from the nearest point of the structure. Install a ground loop in earth undisturbed by excavation, not earth fill, and do not locate beneath roof overhang, or wholly under paved areas or roadways where rainfall cannot penetrate to keep soil moist in the vicinity of the cable. Make connections between ground conductors and grounds or ground loop, and between ground loop and grounds electrically continuous.

3.2 APPLICATIONS

3.2.1 Nonmetallic Exterior Walls with Metallic Roof

Bond metal roof sections together which are insulated from each other so that they are electrically continuous. Connect air terminals so that they are electrically continuous with the metal roof as well as the roof conductors and down conductors. Bond ridge cables and roof conductors to the roof at upper and lower edges of roof and at intervals not to exceed 100 feet. Bond down conductors to roof conductors and to lower edge of metal roof. Where metal of roof is in small sections, make connections between air terminals and down conductors to at least four sections of the metal roof. Make connections electrically continuous and have a surface contact of at least 3 square inches.

3.2.2 Metal Roofs with Metal Walls

Bond metal roof and metal walls so that they are electrically continuous and considered as one unit. Connect air terminals to and make them electrically continuous with the metal roof as well as the roof down conductors. Bond all roof conductors and down conductors to metal roof or metal walls at upper and lower edges at intervals not to exceed 100 feet. Make all connections electrically continuous and have surface contact of at least 3 square inches.

3.2.3 Steel Frame Building

Make the steel framework of the building electrically continuous. Electrical continuity may be provided by bolting, riveting, or welding unless another specific method is indicated. Connect air terminals to the structural steel framework at the ridge. Provide short runs of conductors to join air terminals to the metal framework so that proper placing of air terminals is maintained. Separate down conductors from air terminals to ground connections are not required. Where water system enters the building, securely connect structural steel framework and water system at point of entrance by a ground connector. Make connections to pipes by means of ground clamps with lugs. Make connections to structural framework by means of nut and bolt or welding. Make connections between columns and ground connections at bottom of steel columns. Make ground connections to grounds or ground loop runs from not less than one-half of the columns distributed equally around perimeter of structure. When no water system enter the structure, run ground connections from steel columns distributed equally around the perimeter of the structure. Bond metal doors, windows, gutters, and similar metal installation to steel work of the building. Provide a grounding electrode for each ground connection.

3.2.4 Ramps and Covered Passageways

Ramps and covered passageways which are in the zone of protection of a lightning protection system, as defined by NFPA 780, need no additional lightning protection. However, ramps and covered passageways which are outside the zone of protection of a lightning protection system shall be provided with a lightning protection conforming to the requirements for lightning protection systems for buildings of similar construction. Place a down conductor and a driven ground at one of the corners where the ramp connects to each building or structure. Connect down conductor and driven ground to the ground loop or nearest ground connecting ramps are clad with metal, connect metal of the buildings or structures and metal of the ramp in a manner to ensure electrical continuity, in order to avoid the possibility of a flash-over or spark due to a difference in potential. Make connections electrically continuous and have a surface contact area of at least 3 square inches.

3.2.5 Tanks and Towers

3.2.5.1 Wooden Tanks and Towers

Electrically interconnect lightning protection system components (such as: air terminals, ridge cables, down conductors, ground connections, and grounds) to form the shortest distance to ground without passing through any nonconducting parts of the structure. Where the roof of the structure ends in a peak, a single air terminal not less than 2 feethigh will be regarded as sufficient. When structure does not end in a peak, provide air terminals not less than 2 feet high at intervals not exceeding 25 feet along the perimeter of the structure. When the tank or tower is an adjunct of a building, near or touching the perimeter, extend one of the down conductors directly to a ground connection and connect the other to lightning protection of the building. When tank or tower is set well within the perimeter of the building, connect both down conductors to lightning protection system of the building. When height of the structure exceeds 100 feet, cross-connect down conductors midway between the top and bottom. Where buried metal pipes enter tank or tower, connect one down conductor to pipes, approximately 1 foot below grade. Ground metal guy wires or cables set in concrete or attached to buildings or nonconducting supports to a ground rod driven full length into the ground.

3.2.5.2 Metal or Reinforced-Concrete Tanks and Towers

Make metal or reinforcing steel electrically continuous. Electrical continuity may be provided by bolting, riveting, or welding metal and tying or clipping reinforcing bars, unless a specific method is noted on the drawings. Air terminals and down conductors are required except on bolted, riveted, or welded 3/16 inch minimum steel plate tanks. Ground connections and grounding electrodes are not required on metal tanks that are

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

electrically continuous with a metallic underground pipe system. On other structures, provide two ground connections approximately 180 degrees apart at the base of the structure. Connect each buried metal pipe entering the tank or tower to one ground connection approximately one foot below finished grade. Ground metal guy wires on tanks and towers. Metal guy wires or cables attached to steel anchor rods set in earth will be considered as grounded. Ground metal guy wires or cables set in concrete or attached to buildings or nonconducting supports to a ground rod driven full length into the ground.

3.2.6 Stacks

Ground metal guy wires for stacks. Metal guy wires or cables attached to steel anchor rods set in earth will be considered as sufficiently well grounded. However, ground metal guy wires or cables attached to anchor rods set in concrete or attached to buildings or nonconducting supports to a ground rod driven full length into the ground.

3.2.6.1 Metal Stacks

Make metal smokestacks electrically continuous and to ground. Heavy-duty metal stacks having a metal thickness of 3/16 inches or greater do not require air terminals or down conductors. Otherwise, provide two ground rods driven full length into the earth. Locate ground rods approximately 180 degrees apart and set ground rods not less than 3 feet nor more than 8 feet from the nearest point of the stack foundation.

3.2.6.2 Nonmetallic Stacks

On nonmetallic smokestacks constructed of brick, hollow tile, or concrete, make the air terminals solid copper, copper alloy, stainless steel or Monel metal. Distribute uniformly about the rim of the stack at intervals not exceeding 8 feet and extending at least 30 inches above the rim of stack. Electrically connect air terminal together by means of a metal band or ring to form a closed loop about 2 feet below the top of the stack. Where the stack has a metal crown, connect air terminals to the metal crown. Where stacks have metal lining extending part way up, connect lining to air terminal at its upper end and ground at the bottom. Provide at least two down conductors on opposite sides of the stack leading from the ring or crown at the top to the ground. When the stack is an adjunct of building near or touching the building perimeter, extend one of the conductors directly to a ground connection while the other may be connected to lightning protection system on the building. On stacks exceeding 160 feet in height, cross-connect down conductors approximately midway between the top and bottom. Reduce joints in conductors to a minimum and make joints to have the same tension strength as the conductors that are joining. Space fasteners of copper or copper-bronze alloy not over 3 feetapart for vertical conductors and not over 2 feet apart for horizontal conductors. To prevent gases from corroding copper air terminals, provide conductors and fasteners within 25 feetof the top of stack with continuous coating of hot dipped lead or an equivalent coating. Provide conductors conforming to the requirements for nonmetallic stacks for stacks partly or wholly of reinforced concrete. For nonmetallic stacks, electrically connect reinforcing steel to down conductors at top and bottom of concrete.

3.3 INTERFACE WITH OTHER STRUCTURES

3.3.1 Interconnection of Metal Bodies

Protect metal bodies when not within the zone of protection of air terminal. Bond metal bodies having an area of 400 square inches or greater or a volume of 1000 cubic inches or greater to lightning protection system using main size conductors and a bonding plate having a surface contact area of not less than 3 square inches. Make provisions to guard against the corrosive effect of bonding dissimilar metals. Bond metal bodies at their closest point to the lightning protection system using bonding conductors and fittings. Independently ground any metal body that exceeds 5 feet in any dimension, that is situated wholly within a building, and that does not at any point come within 6 feet of a lightning conductor or metal connected to a lightning protection system.

3.3.2 Fences

Except as specified below, metal fences that are electrically continuous with metal posts extending at least 2 feet into the ground require no additional grounding. Ground other fences on each side of every gate at gate posts, at corner posts, and at end posts. Bond gate to adjacent fence post utilizing flexible copper grounding braid with sufficient slack to permit 180 degree opening of the gate. Provide flexible copper ground braid which has an ampacity equivalent to that of the fence ground wire specified herein. Provide ground rods every 1000 to 1500 feet for grounding fences when fences are located in isolated places, and every 500 to 750 feet when in proximity (100 feet or less) to public roads, highways, and buildings. Provide connection to ground from the post where it is metal and is electrically continuous with the fencing using removable ground clamps on the fence posts and split-bolt connectors suitable for dissimilar metals on the fence fabric and barbed wire. Make connections to ground from the horizontal metal strand using split-bolt connectors suitable for dissimilar metals on the fence fabric and barbed wire. Ground metal fences at or near points 150 feet on each side of medium and high voltage, (meaning in excess of 600 volts,) overhead line crossings. Ground metal fences at 150 foot intervals where high and medium voltage lines are directly overhead and run parallel to the fence.

3.3.3 Exterior Overhead Pipe Lines

Properly ground overhead pipes, conduits, and cable trays on the exterior of the building that enter a building, preferably to building grounds at points where pipes enter the building. Where a separate ground is provided, bond the pipes to the building ground at points where the pipes are closest to the ground connections. In addition, bond pipes to any metallic masses that are within 6 feet of the pipe.

3.4 RESTORATION

Where sod has been removed, place sod as soon as possible after completing the backfilling. Restore to original condition the areas disturbed by trenching, storing of dirt, cable laying, and other work. Include necessary topsoiling, fertilizing, liming, seeding, sodding, sprigging or mulching in any restoration. Maintain disturbed surfaces and replacements until final acceptance.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.5.1 Grounding System Test

Test the grounding system to ensure continuity and that resistance to ground is not in excess of 10 ohms. Test the ground rod for resistance to ground before making connections to the rod. Tie the grounding system together and test for resistance to ground. Make resistance measurements in dry weather, not earlier than 48 hours after rainfall. Include in the written report: locations of ground rods, resistance, and soil conditions at the time that measurements were made. Submit results of each test to the Contracting Officer.

3.5.2 Lightning Protection System Inspection

Make visual inspections to verify that there are no loose connections which may result in high resistance joints, and that conductors and system components are securely fastened to their mounting surfaces and are protected against accidental mechanical displacement.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 51 00

INTERIOR LIGHTING 07/07

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 641/A 641M	(2009a) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMIS	SSION (CEC)
CEC Title 24	(1978; R 2005) California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings
GREEN SEAL (GS)	
GC-12	(1997) Occupancy Sensors
ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING	G SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA (IESNA)
IESNA HB-9	(2000; Errata 2004; Errata 2005) IES Lighting Handbook
INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL	AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)
IEEE C2	(2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE C62.41.1	(2002) IEEE Guide on the Surges Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits
IEEE C62.41.2	(2002) IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits
IEEE Std 100	(2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANU	JFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
NEMA 250	(2008) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)
NEMA ANSLG C78.42	(2007) Standard for High-Pressure Sodium Lamps

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NEMA C78.81	(2005) Electric Lamps - Double-capped Fluorescent Lamps Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics	
NEMA C78.901	(2005) Electric Lamps - Single Base Fluorescent Lamps Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics	
NEMA C82.11	(2002) High-Frequency Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts	
NEMA C82.4	(2002) Ballasts for High-Intensity-Discharge and Low-Pressure Sodium Lamps (Multiple-Supply Type)	
NEMA LL 1	(1997; R 2002) Procedures for Linear Fluorescent Lamp Sample Preparation and the TCLP Extraction	
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)		
NFPA 101	(2008; Amendment 2009) Life Safety Code	
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition	
NFPA 90A	(2008; Errata 2009) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems	
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)		
Energy Star	(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System	
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)		
UL 1029	(1994; Rev thru Dec 2007) Standard for Safety High-Intensity-Discharge Lamp Ballasts	
UL 1598	(2008; Rev thru Feb 2009) Luminaires	
UL 595	(1985; Rev thru Sep 1991) Marine-Type Electric Lighting Fixtures	
UL 773	(1995; Rev thru Mar 2002) Standard for Plug-In Locking Type Photocontrols for Use with Area Lighting	

UL 773A (2006) Nonindustrial Photoelectric Switches for Lighting Control

UL 844 (2006; Rev thru Nov 2008) Standard for Electric Lighting Fixtures for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations

UL 924 (2006; Rev thru Jan 2009) Standard for

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Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment

UL 935 (2001; Rev thru Dec 2007) Standard for Fluorescent-Lamp Ballasts

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Materials not considered to be lighting equipment or lighting fixture accessories are specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Lighting fixtures and accessories mounted on exterior surfaces of buildings are specified in this section.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.
- b. Average life is the time after which 50 percent will have failed and 50 percent will have survived under normal conditions.
- c. Total harmonic distortion (THD) is the root mean square (RMS) of all the harmonic components divided by the total fundamental current.
- 1.4 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.4.1 Lighting Control System

Provide lighting control system as indicated. Lighting control equipment shall include, if indicated: control modules, power packs, dimming ballasts, occupancy sensors, and light level sensors.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

Data, drawings, and reports shall employ the terminology, classifications, and methods prescribed by the IESNA HB-9, as applicable, for the lighting system specified.

SD-03 Product Data

Fluorescent lighting fixtures; G,
Fluorescent electronic ballasts; G,
Fluorescent lamps; G,
High-intensity-discharge (HID) lighting fixtures; G,
HID ballasts; G,
High-pressure sodium (HPS) lamps; G,

Lighting contactor; G,

Photocell switch; G,

Power hook fixture hangers; G,

Exit signs; G,

Emergency lighting equipment; G,

Occupancy sensors; G,

Electronic dimming ballast; G,

Dimming ballast controls; G,

Light Level Sensor; G,

Local/Regional Materials

Documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Energy Efficiency

SD-04 Samples

Lighting fixtures, complete with lamps and ballasts; G,

SD-06 Test Reports

Operating test

Submit test results as stated in paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control."

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Lighting Control System, Data Package 5; G,

Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein, showing all light fixtures, control modules, control zones, occupancy sensors, light level sensors, power packs, dimming ballasts, schematic diagrams and all interconnecting control wire, conduit, and associated hardware.

Operational Service

Submit documentation that includes contact information, summary of procedures, and the limitations and conditions applicable to the project. Indicate manufacturer's commitment to reclaim materials for recycling and/or reuse.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Fluorescent Electronic Ballasts

Submit ballast catalog data as required in the paragraph entitled "Fluorescent Lamp Electronic Ballasts" contained herein. As an option, submit the fluorescent fixture manufacturer's electronic ballast specification information in lieu of the actual ballast manufacturer's catalog data. This information shall include published specifications and sketches, which covers the information required by the paragraph entitled "Fluorescent Lamp Electronic Ballasts" herein. This information may be supplemented by catalog data if required, and shall contain a list of vendors with vendor part numbers.

1.6.2 Lighting Fixtures, Complete With Lamps and Ballasts

1.6.3 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.6.4 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.6.4.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.6.4.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.6.4.3 Energy Efficiency

Comply with National Energy Policy Act and Energy Star requirements for lighting products. Submit documentation for Energy Star qualifications for equipment provided under this section. Submit data indicating lumens per watt efficiency and color rendition index of light source.

1.7 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.7.1 Electronic Ballast Warranty

Furnish the electronic ballast manufacturer's warranty. The warranty period shall not be less than 5 years from the date of manufacture of the electronic ballast. Ballast assembly in the lighting fixture, transportation, and on-site storage shall not exceed 12 months, thereby permitting 4 years of the ballast 5 year warranty to be in service and energized. The warranty shall state that the malfunctioning ballast shall be exchanged by the manufacturer and promptly shipped to the using Government facility. The replacement ballast shall be identical to, or an improvement upon, the original design of the malfunctioning ballast.

1.8 OPERATIONAL SERVICE

Coordinate with manufacturer for take-back program. Collect information from the manufacturer about green lease options, and submit to Contracting Officer. Services shall reclaim materials for recycling and/or reuse. Services shall not landfill or burn reclaimed materials. Indicate procedures for compliance with regulations governing disposal of mercury. When such a service is not available, local recyclers shall be sought after to reclaim the materials.

1.9 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.9.1 Local/Regional Materials

Use materials or products extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within a 500 mile radius from the project site, if available from a minimum of three sources.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES

UL 1598. Fluorescent fixtures shall have electronic ballasts .

2.1.1 Fluorescent Lamp Electronic Ballasts

The electronic ballast shall as a minimum meet the following characteristics:

- a. Ballast shall comply with UL 935, NEMA C82.11, NFPA 70, and CEC Title 24 unless specified otherwise. Ballast shall be 100% electronic high frequency type with no magnetic core and coil components. Ballast shall provide transient immunity as recommended by IEEE C62.41.1 and IEEE C62.41.2. Ballast shall be designed for the wattage of the lamps used in the indicated application. Ballasts shall be designed to operate on the voltage system to which they are connected.
- b. Power factor shall be 0.95 (minimum).

- c. Ballast shall operate at a frequency of 20,000 Hertz (minimum). Ballast shall be compatible with and not cause interference with the operation of occupancy sensors or other infrared control systems. Provide ballasts operating at or above 40,000 Hertz where available.
- Ballast shall have light regulation of plus or minus 10 percent lumen output with a plus or minus 10 percent input voltage regulation.
 Ballast shall have 10 percent flicker (maximum) using any compatible lamp.
- e. Ballast factor shall be between 0.85 (minimum) and 1.00 (maximum). Current crest factor shall be 1.7 (maximum).
- f. Ballast shall be UL listed Class P with a sound rating of "A."
- g. Ballast shall have circuit diagrams and lamp connections displayed on the ballast.
- h. Ballasts shall be instant start where not subject to frequent switching. Ballasts shall be programmed start where switching may be frequent and where controlled by sensors. Instant start ballasts shall operate lamps in a parallel circuit configuration that permits the operation of remaining lamps if one or more lamps fail or are removed. Programmed start ballasts may operate lamps in a series circuit configuration. Provide series/parallel wiring for programmed start ballasts where available.
- i. Ballasts for compact fluorescent fixtures shall be programmed start.
- j. Ballasts for T-5 and smaller lamps shall have end-of-life protection circuits as required by NEMA C78.81 and NEMA C78.901 as applicable.
- k. Ballast shall be capable of starting and maintaining operation at a minimum of 0 degrees F unless otherwise indicated.
- Electronic ballast shall have a full replacement warranty of 5 years from date of manufacture as specified in paragraph entitled "Electronic Ballast Warranty" herein.

2.1.1.1 T-8 Lamp Ballast

- a. Total harmonic distortion (THD): Shall be 20 percent (maximum).
- b. Input wattage.
 - 2. 62 watts (maximum) when operating two F32T8 lamps
 - 3. 92 watts (maximum) when operating three F32T8 lamps

c. Ballast efficacy factor.

- 2. 1.44 (minimum) when operating two F32T8 lamps
- 3. 0.93 (minimum) when operating three F32T8 lamps
- d. Provide three lamp fixtures with two ballasts per fixture where multilevel switching is indicated.

2.1.1.2 F17T8 Lamp Ballast

- a. Total harmonic distortion (THD): Shall be 25 percent (maximum).
- b. Input wattage:
 - 1. 34 watts (maximum) when operating two F17T8 lamps.
- 2.1.1.3 T-5 Long Twin Tube Lamp Ballast
 - a. Total harmonic distortion (THD): Shall not be greater than 15 percent when operating two lamps,.
 - b. Input wattage:
 - 2. 74 watts (maximum) when operating two F40 T-5 lamps
- 2.1.2 Light Level Sensor

UL listed. Light level sensor shall be capable of detecting changes in ambient lighting levels, shall provide a dimming range of 20 percent to 100 percent, minimum, and shall be designed for use with dimming ballast and voltage system to which they are connected. Sensor shall be capable of controlling 40 electronic dimming ballast, minimum. Sensor light level shall be adjustable and have a set level range from 10 to 100 footcandles, minimum. Sensor shall have a bypass function to electrically override sensor control.

2.1.3 Fluorescent Lamps

- a. T-8 rapid start low mercury lamps shall be rated 32 watts (maximum), 2800 initial lumens (minimum), CRI of 75 (minimum), color temperature of 3500 K, and an average rated life of 20,000 hours. Low mercury lamps shall have passed the EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure (TCLP) for mercury by using the lamp sample preparation procedure described in NEMA LL 1.
- e. T-5, long twin tube fluorescent lamp, 40 watts (maximum), 3500 K, 22.6 inches maximum length, 20,000 hours average rated life, 3150 initial lumens, CRI of 80 (minimum), 2G11 Type base, 90 to 100 lumens/watt depending on wattage.
- g. Compact fluorescent lamps shall be: CRI 80, minimum, 3500 K, 10,000 hours average rated life, and as follows:
 - 1. T-4, triple tube, rated 42 watts, 3200 initial lumens (minimum).

Average rated life is based on 3 hours operating per start.

2.1.4 Compact Fluorescent Fixtures

Compact fluorescent fixtures shall be manufactured specifically for compact fluorescent lamps with ballasts integral to the fixture. Providing assemblies designed to retrofit incandescent fixtures is prohibited except when specifically indicated for renovation of existing fixtures. Fixtures shall use lamps as indicated, with a minimum CRI of 80.

2.1.4.1 Bare Bulb Retrofits

Replace 40-watt incandescent bulbs (495+ lumens) with 11- to 14-watt compact fluorescent bulbs (45+ lumens per watt). Replace 60-watt incandescent bulbs (900+ lumens) with 15- to 19-watt compact fluorescent bulbs (60+ lumens per watt). Replace 75-watt incandescent bulbs (1200+ lumens) with 20- to 25-watt compact fluorescent bulbs (60+ lumens per watt). Replace 100-watt incandescent bulbs (1750+ lumens) with 29-watt or greater compact fluorescent bulbs (60+ lumens per watt).

2.1.4.2 Reflector Type Bulb Retrofits

Replace 50-watt incandescent bulbs (550+ lumens) with 17- to 19-watt compact fluorescent bulbs (33+ lumens per watt). Replace 60-watt incandescent bulbs (675+ lumens) with 20- to 21-watt compact fluorescent bulbs (40+ lumens per watt). Replace 75-watt incandescent bulbs (875+ lumens) with 22-watt or greater compact fluorescent bulbs (40+ lumens per watt).

2.1.5 Open-Tube Fluorescent Fixtures

Provide with self-locking sockets, or lamp retainers (two per lamp). Provide lamps with shatter resistant coating, non-yellowing, nominal thickness of 15 mils, and with 97 percent (minimum) light transmission.

2.1.6 Air Handling Fixtures

Fixtures used as air handling registers shall meet requirements of NFPA 90A.

2.2 HIGH-INTENSITY-DISCHARGE (HID) LIGHTING FIXTURES

UL 1598. Provide HID fixtures with tempered glass lenses when using metal-halide lamps.

2.2 HID Ballasts

UL 1029 and NEMA C82.4 and shall be constant wattage autotransformer (CWA) or regulator, high power factor type (minimum 90%). Provide single-lamp ballasts which shall have a minimum starting temperature of minus 30 degrees C. Ballasts shall be:

- a. Designed to operate on the voltage system to which they are connected.
- b. Designed for installation in a normal ambient temperature of 40 degrees C.
- c. Constructed so that open circuit operation will not reduce the average life.

High-pressure sodium (HPS) ballasts shall have a solid-state igniter/starter with an average life in the pulsing mode of 3500 hours at the intended ambient temperature. Igniter case temperature shall not exceed 90 degrees C in any mode.

2.2.2 High-Pressure Sodium (HPS) Lamps

NEMA ANSLG C78.42 wattage as indicated. 150 watt lamps, if required, shall be 55 volt type.

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2.3 RECESS- AND FLUSH-MOUNTED FIXTURES

Provide type that can be relamped from the bottom. Access to ballast shall be from the bottom. Trim for the exposed surface of flush-mounted fixtures shall be as indicated.

2.4 SUSPENDED FIXTURES

Provide hangers capable of supporting twice the combined weight of fixtures supported by hangers. Provide with swivel hangers to ensure a plumb installation. Hangers shall be cadmium-plated steel with a swivel-ball tapped for the conduit size indicated. Hangers shall allow fixtures to swing within an angle of 45 degrees. Brace pendants 4 feet or longer to limit swinging. Single-unit suspended fluorescent fixtures shall have twin-stem hangers. Multiple-unit or continuous row fluorescent fixtures shall have a tubing or stem for wiring at one point and a tubing or rod suspension provided for each unit length of chassis, including one at each end. Rods shall be a minimum 0.18 inch diameter.

2.5 FIXTURES FOR HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

In addition to requirements stated herein, provide fluorescent fixtures for hazardous locations which conform to UL 844 or which have Factory Mutual certification for the class and division indicated. Fixture shall also conform to UL 595 for marine environments as indicated.

2.6 SWITCHES

2.6.1 Toggle Switches

Provide toggle switches as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.7 PHOTOCELL SWITCH

UL 773 or UL 773A, hermetically sealed cadmium-sulfide or silicon diode type cell rated 277 volts ac, 60 Hz with single-throw contacts. Switch shall turn on at or below 3 footcandles and off at 2 to 10 footcandles. A time delay shall prevent accidental switching from transient light sources. Provide switch:

d. In a cast weatherproof aluminum housing with adjustable window slide, rated 1800 VA, minimum.

2.8 POWER HOOK FIXTURE HANGERS

Provide UL listed assembly including through-wired power hook housing, interlocking plug and receptacle, power cord, and fixture support loop. Power hook housing shall be cast aluminum having two 3/4 inch threaded hubs. Support hook shall have safety screw. Fixture support loop shall be cast aluminum with provisions for accepting 3/4 inch threaded fixture stems. Power cord shall include 16 inches of 3 conductor No. 16 Type SO cord. Assembly shall be rated 120 volts or 277 volts, 15 amperes.

2.9 EXIT SIGNS

UL 924, NFPA 70, and NFPA 101. Exit signs shall be self-powered type. Exit signs shall use no more than 5 watts.

2.9.1 Self-Powered LED Type Exit Signs (Battery Backup)

Provide with automatic power failure device, ac indicator lamp and test switch and fully automatic high/low trickle charger in a self-contained power pack. Battery shall be sealed electrolyte type, shall operate unattended, and require no maintenance, including no additional water, for a period of not less than 5 years. LED exit sign shall have emergency run time of 1 1/2 hours (minimum). The light emitting diodes shall have rated lamp life of 70,000 hours (minimum).

2.9.2 Remote-Powered Exit Signs

Provide remote ac/dc exit signs with provisions for wiring to external ac and dc power sources. Provide signs with a minimum of two ac lamps for normal illumination and a minimum of two dc lamps for emergency lighting.

2.10 EMERGENCY LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

UL 924, NFPA 70, and NFPA 101. Provide lamps in wattage indicated.

2.10.1 Emergency Lighting Unit

Provide as indicated.

2.10.2 Fluorescent Emergency System

Each system shall consist of an automatic power failure device, test switch operable from outside of the fixture, pilot light visible from outside the fixture, and fully automatic solid-state charger in a self-contained power pack. Charger shall be either trickle, float, constant current or constant potential type, or a combination of these. Battery shall be sealed electrolyte type with capacity as required to supply power to the number of lamps shown for each system for 90 minutes at a minimum of 1100 lumens per lamp output. Battery shall operate unattended and require no maintenance, including no additional water, for a period of not less than 5 years. Emergency ballasts provided with fixtures containing solid-state ballasts shall be fully compatible with the solid-state ballasts.

2.11 OCCUPANCY SENSORS

UL listed. Comply with GC-12. Occupancy sensors and power packs shall be designed to operate on the voltage indicated. Sensors and power packs shall have circuitry that only allows load switching at or near zero

current crossing of supply voltage. Occupancy sensor mounting as indicated. Sensor shall have an LED occupant detection indicator. Sensor shall have adjustable sensitivity and adjustable delayed-off time range of 5 minutes to 15 minutes. Wall mounted sensors shall match the color of adjacent wall plates as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, ceiling mounted sensors shall be white. Ceiling mounted sensors shall have 360 degree coverage unless otherwise indicated.

- a. Ultrasonic sensor shall be crystal controlled and shall not cause detection interference between adjacent sensors.
- b. Infrared sensors shall have a daylight filter. Sensor shall have a fresnel lens that is applicable to space to be controlled.
- c. Ultrasonic/Infrared Combination Sensor

Occupancy detection to turn lights on requires both ultrasonic and infrared sensor detection. Lights shall remain on if either the ultrasonic or infrared sensor detects movement. Infrared sensor shall have lens selected for indicated usage and daylight filter to prevent short wavelength infrared interference. Ultrasonic sensor frequency shall be crystal controlled.

- 2.12 SUPPORT HANGERS FOR LIGHTING FIXTURES IN SUSPENDED CEILINGS
- 2.12.1 Wires

ASTM A 641/A 641M, galvanized regular coating, soft temper, 0.1055 inches in diameter (10 gage).

- 2.13 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION
- 2.13.1 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.13.2 Labels

Provide labeled luminaires in accordance with UL 1598 requirements. All luminaires shall be clearly marked for operation of specific lamps and ballasts according to proper lamp type. The following lamp characteristics shall be noted in the format "Use Only _____":

- a. Lamp diameter code (T-4, T-5, T-8, T-12), tube configuration (twin, quad, triple), base type, and nominal wattage for fluorescent and compact fluorescent luminaires.
- b. Lamp type, wattage, bulb type (ED17, BD56, etc.) and coating (clear or coated) for HID luminaires.
- c. Start type (preheat, rapid start, instant start) for fluorescent and compact fluorescent luminaires.
- d. ANSI ballast type (M98, M57, etc.) for HID luminaires.
- e. Correlated color temperature (CCT) and color rendering index (CRI) for

all luminaires.

All markings related to lamp type shall be clear and located to be readily visible to service personnel, but unseen from normal viewing angles when lamps are in place. Ballasts shall have clear markings indicating multi-level outputs and indicate proper terminals for the various outputs.

2.14 FACTORY APPLIED FINISH

Electrical equipment shall have factory-applied painting systems which shall, as a minimum, meet the requirements of NEMA 250 corrosion-resistance test.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Electrical installations shall conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and to the requirements specified herein.

3.1.1 Lamps

Lamps of the type, wattage, and voltage rating indicated shall be delivered to the project in the original cartons and installed just prior to project completion. Lamps installed and used for working light during construction shall be replaced prior to turnover to the Government if more than 15 percent of their rated life has been used. Lamps shall be tested for proper operation prior to turn-over and shall be replaced if necessary with new lamps from the original manufacturer. Provide 10 percent spare lamps of each type from the original manufacturer.

3.1.2 Lighting Fixtures

Set lighting fixtures plumb, square, and level with ceiling and walls, in alignment with adjacent lighting fixtures, and secure in accordance with manufacturers' directions and approved drawings. Installation shall meet requirements of NFPA 70. Mounting heights specified or indicated shall be to the bottom of fixture for ceiling-mounted fixtures and to center of fixture for wall-mounted fixtures. Obtain approval of the exact mounting for lighting fixtures on the job before commencing installation and, where applicable, after coordinating with the type, style, and pattern of the ceiling being installed. Recessed and semi-recessed fixtures shall be independently supported from the building structure by a minimum of four wires per fixture and located near each corner of each fixture. Ceiling grid clips are not allowed as an alternative to independently supported light fixtures. Round fixtures or fixtures smaller in size than the ceiling grid shall be independently supported from the building structure by a minimum of four wires per fixture spaced approximately equidistant around the fixture. Do not support fixtures by ceiling acoustical panels. Where fixtures of sizes less than the ceiling grid are indicated to be centered in the acoustical panel, support such fixtures independently and provide at least two 3/4 inch metal channels spanning, and secured to, the ceiling tees for centering and aligning the fixture. Provide wires for lighting fixture support in this section. Lighting fixtures installed in suspended ceilings shall also comply with the requirements of Section 09 51 00 ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS.

Suspended fixtures shall be provided with 45 degree swivel hangers so that they hang plumb and shall be located with no obstructions within the 45 degree range in all directions. The stem, canopy and fixture shall be capable of 45 degree swing. Pendants, rods, or chains 4 feet or longer excluding fixture shall be braced to prevent swaying using three cables at 120 degree separation. Suspended fixtures in continuous rows shall have internal wireway systems for end to end wiring and shall be properly aligned to provide a straight and continuous row without bends, gaps, light leaks or filler pieces. Aligning splines shall be used on extruded aluminum fixtures to assure hairline joints. Steel fixtures shall be supported to prevent "oil-canning" effects. Fixture finishes shall be free of scratches, nicks, dents, and warps, and shall match the color and gloss specified. Pendants shall be finished to match fixtures. Aircraft cable shall be stainless steel. Canopies shall be finished to match the ceiling and shall be low profile unless otherwise shown. Maximum distance between suspension points shall be 10 feet or as recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is less.

3.1.4 Exit Signs and Emergency Lighting Units

Wire exit signs and emergency lighting units ahead of the switch to the normal lighting circuit located in the same room or area.

3.1.4.1 Exit Signs

Wire exit signs on separate circuits and serve from a separate breaker. Signs shall have only one control, which shall be the separate breaker. Paint control device red and provide lockout.

3.1.5 Photocell Switch Aiming

Aim switch according to manufacturer's recommendations.

3.1.6 Occupancy Sensor

Provide quantity of sensor units indicated as a minimum. Provide additional units to give full coverage over controlled area. Full coverage shall provide hand and arm motion detection for office and administration type areas and walking motion for industrial areas, warehouses, storage rooms and hallways. Locate the sensor(s) as indicated and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to maximize energy savings and to avoid nuisance activation and deactivation due to sudden temperature or airflow changes and usage. Set sensor "on" duration to 15 minutes.

3.1.7 Light Level Sensor

Locate light level sensor as indicated and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Adjust sensor for 50 footcandles or for the indicated light level at the typical work plane for that area.

3.2 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Paint electrical equipment as required to match finish of adjacent surfaces or to meet the indicated or specified safety criteria. Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Upon completion of installation, verify that equipment is properly installed, connected, and adjusted. Conduct an operating test to show that equipment operates in accordance with requirements of this section.

3.3.1 Electronic Dimming Ballast

Test for full range of dimming capability. Observe for visually detectable flicker over full dimming range.

3.3.2 Occupancy Sensor

Test sensors for proper operation. Observe for light control over entire area being covered.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 27 10 00

BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM 01/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 709 (2001; R 2007) Laminated Thermosetting Materials

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATION (CEA)

CEA-310-E (2005) Racks, Panels, and Associated Equipment

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE Std 100 (2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms

INSULATED CABLE ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION (ICEA)

- ICEA S-83-596 (2001) Fiber Optic Premises Distribution Cable
- ICEA S-90-661 (2002) Category 3, 5, & 5e Individually Unshielded Twisted Pair Indoor Cable for Use in General Purpose and LAN Communications Wiring Systems

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA WC 63.1 (2005) Twisted Pair Premise Voice and Data Communications Cables

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70 (2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA)

- TIA J-STD-607-A (2002) Commercial Building Grounding (Earthing) and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications
- TIA-455-21-A (1988) FOTP-21 Mating Durability of Fiber Optic Interconnecting Devices

TIA-492CAAA (1998; R 2002) Class IVA

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P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY 812562 NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	
	Dispersion-Unshifted Single-Mode Optical Fibers
TIA-526-7	(2002; R 2008) Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant OFSTP-7
TIA-568-C.1	(2009) Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard
TIA-568-C.3	(2008e1) Optical Fiber Cabling Components Standard
TIA/EIA-568-B.2	(2001) Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard - Part 2: Balanced Twisted Pair Cabling Components
TIA/EIA-569-A	(1998; Addenda 2000, 2001) Commercial Building Standards for Telecommunications Pathways and Spaces
TIA/EIA-598-B	(2001) Optical Fiber Cable Color Coding
TIA/EIA-604-12	(2000) FOCIS 12 Fiber Optic Connector Intermateability Standard Type MT-RJ
TIA/EIA-604-3A	(2000) FOCUS 3 Fiber Optic Connector Intermateability Standard
TIA/EIA-606-A	(2002) Administration Standard for the Telecommunications Infrastructure
U.S. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC)	
FCC Part 68	Connection of Terminal Equipment to the Telephone Network (47 CFR 68)
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)	
UL 1286	(2008; Rev thru May 2009) Office Furnishings
UL 1666	(2007) Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables Installed Vertically in Shafts
UL 1863	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2008) Communication Circuit Accessories
UL 444	(2008; Rev thru Jul 2008) Communications Cables
UL 467	(2007) Standard for Grounding and Bonding Equipment
UL 50	(2007) Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment
UL 514C	(1996; Rev thru Dec 2008) Nonmetallic

Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers

- UL 910 (1998) Test for Flame-Propagation and Smoke-Density Values for Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables Used in Spaces Transporting Environmental Air
- UL 969 (1995; Rev thru Nov 2008) Marking and Labeling Systems

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM and Section 33 82 00 TELECOMMUNICATIONS, OUTSIDE PLANT, apply to this section with additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in this specification shall be as defined in TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3, TIA/EIA-569-A, TIA/EIA-606-A and IEEE Std 100 and herein.

1.3.1 Campus Distributor (CD)

A distributor from which the campus backbone cabling emanates. (International expression for main cross-connect (MC).)

1.3.2 Building Distributor (BD)

A distributor in which the building backbone cables terminate and at which connections to the campus backbone cables may be made. (International expression for intermediate cross-connect (IC).)

1.3.3 Floor Distributor (FD)

A distributor used to connect horizontal cable and cabling subsystems or equipment. (International expression for horizontal cross-connect (HC).)

1.3.4 Telecommunications Room (TR)

An enclosed space for housing telecommunications equipment, cable, terminations, and cross-connects. The room is the recognized cross-connect between the backbone cable and the horizontal cabling.

1.3.5 Entrance Facility (EF) (Telecommunications)

An entrance to the building for both private and public network service cables (including antennae) including the entrance point at the building wall and continuing to the entrance room or space.

1.3.6 Entrance Room (ER) (Telecommunications)

A centralized space for telecommunications equipment that serves the occupants of a building. Equipment housed therein is considered distinct from a telecommunications room because of the nature of its complexity.

Cabling that is not run in a raceway as defined by NFPA 70. This refers to cabling that is "open" to the space in which the cable has been installed and is therefore exposed to the environmental conditions associated with that space.

1.3.8 Open Office

A floor space division provided by furniture, moveable partitions, or other means instead of by building walls.

1.3.9 Pathway

A physical infrastructure utilized for the placement and routing of telecommunications cable.

1.4 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The building telecommunications cabling and pathway system shall include permanently installed backbone and horizontal cabling, horizontal and backbone pathways, service entrance facilities, work area pathways, telecommunications outlet assemblies, conduit, raceway, and hardware for splicing, terminating, and interconnecting cabling necessary to transport telephone and data (including LAN) between equipment items in a building. The horizontal system shall be wired in a star topology from the telecommunications work area to the floor distributor or campus distributor at the center or hub of the star. The backbone cabling and pathway system includes intrabuilding and interbuilding interconnecting cabling, pathway, and terminal hardware. The intrabuilding backbone provides connectivity from the floor distributors to the building distributors or to the campus distributor and from the building distributors to the campus distributor as required.. The backbone system shall be wired in a star topology with the campus distributor at the center or hub of the star. The interbuilding backbone system provides connectivity between the campus distributors and is specified in Section 33 82 00, TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE PLANT. Provide telecommunications pathway systems referenced herein as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. The telecommunications contractor must coordinate with the NMCI contractor concerning access to and configuration of telecommunications spaces. The telecommunications contractor may be required to coordinate work effort within the telecommunications spaces with the NMCI contractor.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Telecommunications drawings; G

Telecommunications Space Drawings; G

In addition to Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES, provide shop drawings in accordance with paragraph SHOP DRAWINGS.

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SD-03 Product Data

Telecommunications cabling (backbone and horizontal); G

Patch panels; G

Telecommunications outlet/connector assemblies; G

Equipment support frame; G

Submittals shall include the manufacturer's name, trade name, place of manufacture, and catalog model or number. Include performance and characteristic curves. Submittals shall also include applicable federal, military, industry, and technical society publication references. Should manufacturer's data require supplemental information for clarification, the supplemental information shall be submitted as specified in paragraph REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS and as required in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

SD-06 Test Reports

Telecommunications cabling testing; G

SD-07 Certificates

Telecommunications Contractor Qualifications; G

Key Personnel Qualifications; G

Manufacturer Qualifications; G

Test plan; G

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Factory reel tests; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Telecommunications cabling and pathway system Data Package 5; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Record Documentation; G

- 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- 1.6.1 Shop Drawings

In exception to Section 01 33 00, SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES, submit shop drawings a minimum of 14 by 20 inches in size using a minimum scale of 1/8 inch per foot. Include wiring diagrams and installation details of equipment indicating proposed location, layout and arrangement, control panels, accessories, piping, ductwork, and other items that must be shown to ensure a coordinated installation. Wiring diagrams shall identify circuit terminals and indicate the internal wiring for each item of equipment and the interconnection between each item of equipment. Drawings shall indicate adequate clearance for operation, maintenance, and replacement of operating equipment devices. Submittals shall include the nameplate data, size, and capacity. Submittals shall also include applicable federal, military, industry, and technical society publication references.

1.6.1.1 Telecommunications Drawings

Provide registered communications distribution designer (RCDD) approved, drawings in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. The identifier for each termination and cable shall appear on the drawings. Drawings shall depict final telecommunications installed wiring system infrastructure in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. The drawings should provide details required to prove that the distribution system shall properly support connectivity from the EF telecommunications and ER telecommunications, CD's, BD's, and FD's to the telecommunications work area outlets. Provide a plastic laminated schematic of the as-installed telecommunications cable system showing cabling, CD's, BD's, FD's, and the EF and ER for telecommunications keyed to floor plans by room number. Mount the laminated schematic in the EF telecommunications space as directed by the Contracting Officer. The following drawings shall be provided as a minimum:

- a. T1 Layout of complete building per floor Building Area/Serving Zone Boundaries, Backbone Systems, and Horizontal Pathways. Layout of complete building per floor. The drawing indicates location of building areas, serving zones, vertical backbone diagrams, telecommunications rooms, access points, pathways, grounding system, and other systems that need to be viewed from the complete building perspective.
- b. T2 Serving Zones/Building Area Drawings Drop Locations and Cable Identification (ID'S). Shows a building area or serving zone. These drawings show drop locations, telecommunications rooms, access points and detail call outs for common equipment rooms and other congested areas.
- c. T4 Typical Detail Drawings Faceplate Labeling, Firestopping, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Safety, Department of Transportation (DOT). Detailed drawings of symbols and typicals such as faceplate labeling, faceplate types, faceplate population installation procedures, detail racking, and raceways.

1.6.1.2 Telecommunications Space Drawings

Provide T3 drawings in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A that include telecommunications rooms plan views, pathway layout (cable tray, racks, ladder-racks, etc.), mechanical/electrical layout, and cabinet, rack, backboard and wall elevations. Drawings shall show layout of applicable equipment including incoming cable stub or connector blocks, building protector assembly, outgoing cable connector blocks, patch panels and equipment spaces and cabinet/racks. Drawings shall include a complete list of equipment and material, equipment rack details, proposed layout and anchorage of equipment and appurtenances, and equipment relationship to other parts of the work including clearance for maintenance and operation. Drawings may also be an enlargement of a congested area of T1 or T2 drawings.

1.6.2 Telecommunications Qualifications

Work under this section shall be performed by and the equipment shall be provided by the approved telecommunications contractor and key personnel. Qualifications shall be provided for: the telecommunications system contractor, the telecommunications system installer, and the supervisor (if different from the installer). A minimum of 30 days prior to installation, submit documentation of the experience of the telecommunications contractor and of the key personnel.

1.6.2.1 Telecommunications Contractor

The telecommunications contractor shall be a firm which is regularly and professionally engaged in the business of the applications, installation, and testing of the specified telecommunications systems and equipment. The telecommunications contractor shall demonstrate experience in providing successful telecommunications systems within the past 3 years. Submit documentation for a minimum of three and a maximum of five successful telecommunications for the telecommunications contractor.

1.6.2.2 Key Personnel

Provide key personnel who are regularly and professionally engaged in the business of the application, installation and testing of the specified telecommunications systems and equipment. There may be one key person or more key persons proposed for this solicitation depending upon how many of the key roles each has successfully provided. Each of the key personnel shall demonstrate experience in providing successful telecommunications systems within the past 3 years.

Supervisors and installers assigned to the installation of this system or any of its components shall be Building Industry Consulting Services International (BICSI) Registered Cabling Installers, Technician Level. Submit documentation of current BICSI certification for each of the key personnel.

In lieu of BICSI certification, supervisors and installers assigned to the installation of this system or any of its components shall have a minimum of 3 years experience in the installation of the specified copper and fiber optic cable and components. They shall have factory or factory approved certification from each equipment manufacturer indicating that they are qualified to install and test the provided products. Submit documentation for a minimum of three and a maximum of five successful telecommunication system installations for each of the key personnel. Documentation for each key person shall include at least two successful system installations provided that are equivalent in system size and in construction complexity to the telecommunications system proposed for this solicitation. Include specific experience in installing and testing telecommunications systems and provide the names and locations of at least two project installations successfully completed using optical fiber and copper telecommunications cabling systems. All of the existing telecommunications system installations offered by the key persons as successful experience shall have been in successful full-time service for at least 18 months prior to the issuance date for this solicitation. Provide the name and role of the key person, the title, location, and completed installation date of the referenced project, the referenced project owner point of contact information including name, organization, title, and telephone number, and generally, the referenced project description including system size and

construction complexity.

Indicate that all key persons are currently employed by the telecommunications contractor, or have a commitment to the telecommunications contractor to work on this project. All key persons shall be employed by the telecommunications contractor at the date of issuance of this solicitation, or if not, have a commitment to the telecommunications contractor to work on this project by the date that the bid was due to the Contracting Officer.

Note that only the key personnel approved by the Contracting Officer in the successful proposal shall do work on this solicitation's telecommunications system. Key personnel shall function in the same roles in this contract, as they functioned in the offered successful experience. Any substitutions for the telecommunications contractor's key personnel requires approval from The Contracting Officer.

1.6.2.3 Minimum Manufacturer Qualifications

Cabling, equipment and hardware manufacturers shall have a minimum of 3 years experience in the manufacturing, assembly, and factory testing of components which comply with TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2 and TIA-568-C.3.

1.6.3 Test Plan

Provide a complete and detailed test plan for the telecommunications cabling system including a complete list of test equipment for the UTP and optical fiber components and accessories 60 days prior to the proposed test date. Include procedures for certification, validation, and testing.

1.6.4 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.6.5 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.6.5.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than

6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.6.5.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.7 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Provide protection from weather, moisture, extreme heat and cold, dirt, dust, and other contaminants for telecommunications cabling and equipment placed in storage.

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Connecting hardware shall be rated for operation under ambient conditions of 32 to 140 degrees F and in the range of 0 to 95 percent relative humidity, noncondensing.

1.9 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.10 MAINTENANCE

1.10.1 Operation and Maintenance Manuals

Commercial off the shelf manuals shall be furnished for operation, installation, configuration, and maintenance of products provided as a part of the telecommunications cabling and pathway system. Submit operations and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein not later than 2 months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. In addition to requirements of Data package 5, include the requirements of paragraphs TELECOMMUNICATIONS DRAWINGS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SPACE DRAWINGS, and RECORD DOCUMENTATION.

1.10.2 Record Documentation

Provide T5 drawings including documentation on cables and termination hardware in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. T5 drawings shall include schedules to show information for cut-overs and cable plant management, patch panel layouts and cover plate assignments, cross-connect information and connecting terminal layout as a minimum. T5 drawings shall be provided on electronic media using Windows based computer cable management software. A licensed copy of the cable management software including documentation, shall be provided. Provide the following T5 drawing documentation as a minimum:

a. Cables - A record of installed cable shall be provided in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. The cable records shall include the required data fields for each cable and complete end-to-end circuit report for each complete circuit from the assigned outlet to the entry facility in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. Include manufacture date of cable with submittal.

b. Termination Hardware - A record of installed patch panels, cross-connect points, distribution frames, terminating block arrangements and type, and outlets shall be provided in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. Documentation shall include the required data fields as a minimum in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 COMPONENTS

UL or third party certified. Where equipment or materials are specified to conform to industry and technical society reference standards of the organizations, submit proof of such compliance. The label or listing by the specified organization will be acceptable evidence of compliance. In lieu of the label or listing, submit a certificate from an independent testing organization, competent to perform testing, and approved by the Contracting Officer. The certificate shall state that the item has been tested in accordance with the specified organization's test methods and that the item complies with the specified organization's reference standard. Provide a complete system of telecommunications cabling and pathway components using star topology. Provide support structures and pathways, complete with outlets, cables, connecting hardware and telecommunications cabinets/racks. Cabling and interconnecting hardware and components for telecommunications systems shall be UL listed or third party independent testing laboratory certified, and shall comply with NFPA 70 and conform to the requirements specified herein.

2.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS PATHWAY

Provide telecommunications pathways in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A and as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Provide system furniture pathways in accordance with UL 1286.

2.3 TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING

Cabling shall be UL listed for the application and shall comply with TIA-568-C.1 , TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3 and NFPA 70. Provide a labeling system for cabling as required by TIA/EIA-606-A and UL 969. Ship cable on reels and/or in boxes bearing manufacture date for UTP in accordance with ICEA S-90-661 and optical fiber cables in accordance with ICEA S-83-596 for all cable used on this project. Cabling manufactured more than 12 months prior to date of installation shall not be used.

2.3.1 Backbone Cabling

2.3.1.1 Backbone Copper

ICEA S-90-661, TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, NEMA WC 63.1 and UL 444, copper backbone cable shall be solid conductor, 24 AWG, 100 ohm, 100 -pair UTP (Unshielded twisted pair), formed into 25 pair binder groups covered with a gray thermoplastic jacket and overall metallic shield. Cable shall be imprinted with manufacturers name or identifier, flammability rating, gauge of conductor, transmission performance rating (category designation) at regular intervals not to exceed 2 feet. The word "FEET" or the abbreviation "FT" shall appear after each length marking. Provide communications general purpose (CM or CMG), communications plenum (CMP) or communications riser (CMR) rated cabling in accordance with NFPA 70. Type CMP and CMR may be substituted for type CM or CMG and type CMP may be substituted for type CM or CMG and type CMP may be

comply with industry standards for 25 pair cables.

2.3.1.2 Backbone Optical Fiber

Provide in accordance with ICEA S-83-596, TIA-568-C.3, UL 1666 and NFPA 70. Cable shall be imprinted with fiber count, fiber type and aggregate length at regular intervals not to exceed 40 inches. Hybrid fiber optic cable marking shall comply with TIA/EIA-598-B.

TIA-492CAAA, single-mode, 8/125-um diameter, 0.10 numerical aperture, tight buffered fiber optic cable. Provide a 48-fiber fiber optic cable. Provide nonconductive optical fiber general purpose cable (OFN or OFNG), nonconductive optical fiber plenum cable (OFNP), and nonconductive optical fiber riser cable (OFNR) rated cable in accordance with NFPA 70 and UL 910.

Type OFNP or OFNR may be substituted for type OFN or OFNG and type OFNP may be substituted for type OFNR in accordance with NFPA 70. The cable cordage jacket, fiber, unit, and group color shall be in accordance with TIA/EIA-598-B.

2.3.2 Horizontal Cabling

Provide horizontal cable in compliance with NFPA 70 and performance characteristics in accordance with TIA-568-C.1.

2.3.2.1 Horizontal Copper

Provide horizontal copper cable in accordance with TIA/EIA-568-B.2, UL 444, NEMA WC 63.1, ICEA S-90-661 UTP (unshielded twisted pair), 100 ohm. Provide four each individually twisted pair, 24 AWG conductors, Category 5e, with a blue thermoplastic jacket. Cable shall be imprinted with manufacturers name or identifier, flammability rating, gauge of conductor, transmission performance rating (category designation) at regular intervals not to exceed 2 feet. The word "FEET" or the abbreviation "FT" shall appear after each length marking. Provide communications general purpose (CM or CMG), communications plenum (CMP) or communications riser (CMR) rated cabling in accordance with NFPA 70. Type CMP and CMR may be substituted for type CM or CMG and type CMP may be substituted for type CMR in accordance with NFPA 70.

2.4 TELECOMMUNICATIONS SPACES

Provide connecting hardware and termination equipment in the telecommunications entrance facility and telecommunication equipment rooms to facilitate installation as shown on design drawings for terminating and cross-connecting permanent cabling. Provide telecommunications interconnecting hardware color coding in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A.

2.4.1 Backboards

Provide void-free, interior grade plywood 3/4 inch thick 4 by 8 feet. Backboards shall be fire rated. Backboards shall be provided on a minimum of two walls in the telecommunication spaces. Do not cover the fire stamp on the backboard.

2.4.2 Equipment Support Frame

Provide in accordance with CEA-310-E and UL 50. Use a, b, c and/or d as

necessary.

- a. Bracket, wall mounted, 8 gauge aluminum. Provide hinged bracket compatible with 19 inch panel mounting.
- b. Racks, floor mounted modular type, 16 gauge steel construction, minimum, treated to resist corrosion. Provide rack with vertical and horizontal cable management channels, top and bottom cable troughs, grounding lug and a surge protected power strip with 6 duplex 20 amp receptacles. Rack shall be compatible with 19 inch panel mounting.
- c. Cabinets, freestanding modular type, 16 gauge steel construction, minimum, treated to resist corrosion. Cabinet shall have removable and lockable side panels, front and rear doors, and have adjustable feet for leveling. Cabinet shall be vented in the roof and rear door. Cabinet shall have cable access in the roof and base and be compatible with 19 inch panel mounting. Provide cabinet with grounding bar rack mounted 550 CFM fan with filter and a surge protected power strip with 6 duplex 20 amp receptacles. All cabinets shall be keyed alike.
- d. Cabinets, wall-mounted modular type, 16 gauge steel construction, minimum, treated to resist corrosion. Cabinet shall have have lockable front and rear doors, louvered side panels, 250 CFM roof mounted fan, ground lug, and top and bottom cable access.
 Cabinet shall be compatible with 19 inch panel mounting. All cabinets shall be keyed alike. A surge protected power strip with 6 duplex 20 amp receptacles shall be provided within the cabinet.

2.4.3 Connector Blocks

Provide insulation displacement connector (IDC) Type 66 for Category 5e and higher systems. Provide blocks for the number of horizontal and backbone cables terminated on the block plus 25 percent spare.

2.4.4 Cable Guides

Provide cable guides specifically manufactured for the purpose of routing cables, wires and patch cords horizontally and vertically on 19 inch equipment racks and/or cabinets and telecommunications backboards. Cable guides of ring or bracket type devices mounted on rack, cabinet or panels or backboard for horizontal cable management and individually mounted for vertical cable management. Mount cable guides with screws, and or nuts and lockwashers.

2.4.5 Patch Panels

Provide ports for the number of horizontal and backbone cables terminated on the panel plus 25 percent spare. Provide pre-connectorized optical fiber and copper patch cords for patch panels. Provide patch cords, as complete assemblies, with matching connectors as specified. Provide fiber optic patch cables with crossover orientation in accordance with TIA-568-C.3. Patch cords shall meet minimum performance requirements specified in TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2 and TIA-568-C.3 for cables, cable length and hardware specified.

2.4.5.1 Modular to 66 Block Patch Panel

Provide in accordance with TIA-568-C.1 and TIA/EIA-568-B.2. Panels shall be third party verified and shall comply with EIA/TIA Category 5e requirements. Panel shall be constructed of 0.09 inch minimum aluminum and shall be cabinet, rack or wall mounted and compatible with an CEA-310-E 19 inch equipment cabinet or rack. Panel shall provide 48 non-keyed, 8-pin modular ports, wired to T568A or T568B. Patch panels shall terminate the building cabling on Type 66 IDCs and shall utilize a printed circuit board interface. The rear of each panel shall have incoming cable strain-relief and routing guides. Panels shall have each port factory numbered and be equipped with laminated plastic nameplates above each port.

2.4.5.2 Fiber Optic Patch Panel

Provide panel for maintenance and cross-connecting of optical fiber cables. Panel shall be constructed of 16 gauge steel minimum and shall be cabinet, rack or wall mounted and compatible with a CEA-310-E 19 inch equipment rack. Each panel shall provide 12 single-mode adapters as duplex SC in accordance with TIA/EIA-604-3A with zirconia ceramic or MT-RJ in accordance with TIA/EIA-604-12 with thermoplastic alignment sleeves. Provide dust cover for unused adapters. The rear of each panel shall have a cable management tray a minimum of 8 inches deep with removable cover, incoming cable strain-relief and routing guides. Panels shall have each adapter factory numbered and be equipped with laminated plastic nameplates above each adapter.

2.4.6 Optical Fiber Distribution Panel

Cabinet, Rack or Wall mounted optical fiber distribution panel (OFDP) shall be constructed in accordance with CEA-310-E utilizing 16 gauge steel minimum. Panel shall be divided into two sections, distribution and user. Distribution section shall have strain relief, routing guides, splice tray and shall be lockable, user section shall have a cover for patch cord protection. Each panel shall provide 48 single-mode pigtails and adapters. Provide adapters as duplex SC with zirconia ceramic or MT-RJ with thermoplastic alignment sleeves. Provide dust covers for adapters. Provide patch cords as specified in the paragraph PATCH PANELS.

2.5 TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTLET/CONNECTOR ASSEMBLIES

2.5.1 Outlet/Connector Copper

Outlet/connectors shall comply with FCC Part 68TIA-568-C.1, and TIA/EIA-568-B.2. UTP outlet/connectors shall be UL 1863 listed, non-keyed, 8-pin modular, constructed of high impact rated thermoplastic housing and shall be third party verified and shall comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.2 Category 5e requirements. Outlet/connectors provided for UTP cabling shall meet or exceed the requirements for the cable provided. Outlet/connectors shall be terminated using a Type 66 IDC PC board connector, color-coded for both T568A and T568B wiring. Each outlet/connector shall be wired T568A or T568B. UTP outlet/connectors shall comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.2 for 200 mating cycles.

2.5.2 Optical Fiber Adapters

Provide optical fiber adapters suitable for duplex SC in accordance with TIA/EIA-604-3A with zirconia ceramic alignment sleeves or MT-RJ in accordance with TIA/EIA-604-12 with thermoplastic alignment sleeves, as

indicated. Provide dust cover for adapters. Optical fiber adapters shall comply with TIA-455-21-A for 500 mating cycles.

2.5.3 Optical Fiber Connectors

Provide in accordance with TIA-455-21-A. Optical fiber connectors shall be duplex SC in accordance with TIA/EIA-604-3A with zirconia ceramic or MT-RJ in accordance with TIA/EIA-604-12 with thermoplastic ferrule, epoxyless compatible with8/125 single-mode fiber. The connectors shall provide a maximum attenuation of 0.3 dB @ 1310 or 1550 nm with less than a 0.2 dB change after 500 mating cycles.

2.5.4 Cover Plates

Telecommunications cover plates shall comply with UL 514C, and TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3; flush design constructed of 302 stainless material. Provide labeling in accordance with the paragraph LABELING in this section.

2.6 MULTI-USER TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTLET ASSEMBLY (MUTOA)

Provide MUTOA(s) in accordance with TIA-568-C.1.

2.7 TERMINAL CABINETS

Construct of zinc-coated sheet steel, 36 by 24 by 6 inches deep. Trim shall be fitted with hinged door and locking latch. Doors shall be maximum size openings to box interiors. Boxes shall be provided with 5/8 inch backboard with two-coat varnish finish. Match trim, hardware, doors, and finishes with panelboards. Provide label and identification systems for telecommunications wiring and components consistent with TIA/EIA-606-A.

2.8 GROUNDING AND BONDING PRODUCTS

Provide in accordance with UL 467, TIA J-STD-607-A, and NFPA 70. Components shall be identified as required by TIA/EIA-606-A. Provide ground rods, bonding conductors, and grounding busbars as specified in Section 26 20 00, INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.9 FIRESTOPPING MATERIAL

Provide as specified in Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING.

2.10 MANUFACTURER'S NAMEPLATE

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.11 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES

ASTM D 709. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device; as specified or as indicated on the drawings. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and, when applicable, the position. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be one by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be a minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style.

2.12 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

2.12.1 Factory Reel Tests

Provide documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer to confirm compliance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA-568-C.3, TIA-526-7 for single mode optical fiber cables.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Install telecommunications cabling and pathway systems, including the horizontal and backbone cable, pathway systems, telecommunications outlet/connector assemblies, and associated hardware in accordance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3, TIA/EIA-569-A, NFPA 70, and UL standards as applicable. Provide cabling in a star topology network. Pathways and outlet boxes shall be installed as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Install telecommunications cabling with copper media in accordance with the following criteria to avoid potential electromagnetic interference between power and telecommunications equipment. The interference ceiling shall not exceed 3.0 volts per meter measured over the usable bandwidth of the telecommunications cabling. Cabling shall be run with horizontal and vertical cable guides in telecommunications spaces with terminating hardware and interconnection equipment.

3.1.1 Cabling

Install Category 5e UTP, and optical fiber telecommunications cabling system as detailed in TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3. Screw terminals shall not be used except where specifically indicated on plans. Use an approved insulation displacement connection (IDC) tool kit for copper cable terminations. Do not untwist Category 5e UTP cables more than one half inch from the point of termination to maintain cable geometry. Provide service loop on each end of the cable, 10 ft. in the telecommunications room, and 12 inches in the work area outlet. Do not exceed manufacturers' cable pull tensions for copper and optical fiber cables. Provide a device to monitor cable pull tensions. Do not exceed 25 pounds pull tension for four pair copper cables. Do not chafe or damage outer jacket materials. Use only lubricants approved by cable manufacturer. Do not over cinch cables, or crush cables with staples. For UTP cable, bend radii shall not be less than four times the cable diameter. Cables shall be terminated; no cable shall contain unterminated elements. Cables shall not be spliced. Label cabling in accordance with paragraph

Cables shall not be spliced. Label cabling in accordance with paragr LABELING in this section.

3.1.1.1 Open Cable

Use only where specifically indicated on plans for use in cable trays, or below raised floors. Install in accordance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2 and TIA-568-C.3. Do not exceed cable pull tensions recommended by the manufacturer. Copper cable not in a wireway or pathway shall be suspended a minimum of 8 inches above ceilings by cable supports no greater than 60 inches apart. Cable shall not be run through structural members or in contact with pipes, ducts, or other potentially damaging items. Placement of cable parallel to power conductors shall be avoided, if possible; a minimum separation of 12 inches shall be maintained when such placement cannot be avoided.

a. Plenum cable shall be used where open cables are routed through plenum areas. Cable routed exposed under raised floors shall be plenum rated. Plenum cables shall comply with flammability plenum requirements of NFPA 70. Install cabling after the flooring system has been installed in raised floor areas. Cable 6 feet long shall be neatly coiled not less than 12 inches in diameter below each feed point in raised floor areas.

3.1.1.2 Backbone Cable

- a. Copper Backbone Cable. Install intrabuilding backbone copper cable, in indicated pathways, between the campus distributor, located in the telecommunications entrance facility or room, the building distributors and the floor distributors located in telecommunications rooms and telecommunications equipment rooms as indicated on drawings.
- b. Optical fiber Backbone Cable. Install intrabuilding backbone optical fiber in indicated pathways. Do not exceed manufacturer's recommended bending radii and pull tension. Prepare cable for pulling by cutting outer jacket 10 inches leaving strength members exposed for approximately 10 inches. Twist strength members together and attach to pulling eye. Vertical cable support intervals shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

3.1.1.3 Horizontal Cabling

Install horizontal cabling as indicated on drawings between the campus distributor, building distributors, floor distributors, MUTOAs and the telecommunications outlet assemblies at workstations.

3.1.2 Pathway Installations

Provide in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A and NFPA 70. Provide building pathway as specified in Section 26 20 00, INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

3.1.3 Service Entrance Conduit, Underground

Provide service entrance underground as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

3.1.4 Cable Tray Installation

Install cable tray as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS. Only CMP and OFNP type cable shall be installed in a plenum.

- 3.1.5 Work Area Outlets
- 3.1.5.1 Terminations

Terminate UTP cable in accordance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2 and wiring configuration as specified. Terminate fiber optic cables in accordance with TIA-568-C.3

3.1.5.2 Cover Plates

As a minimum, each outlet/connector shall be labeled as to its function and a unique number to identify cable link in accordance with the paragraph LABELING in this section.

3.1.5.3 Cables

Unshielded twisted pair and fiber optic cables shall have a minimum of 12 inches of slack cable loosely coiled into the telecommunications outlet boxes. Minimum manufacturer's bend radius for each type of cable shall not be exceeded.

3.1.5.4 Pull Cords

Pull cords shall be installed in conduit serving telecommunications outlets that do not have cable installed.

3.1.5.5 Multi-User Telecommunications Outlet Assembly (MUTOA)

Run horizontal cable in the ceiling or underneath the floor and terminate each cable on a MUTOA in each individual zone. MUTOAs shall not be located in ceiling spaces, or any obstructed area. MUTOAs shall not be installed in furniture unless that unit of furniture is permanently secured to the building structure. MUTOAs shall be located in an open work area so that each furniture cluster is served by at least one MUTOA. The MUTOA shall be limited to serving a maximum of twelve work areas. Maximum work area cable length requirements shall also be taken into account. MUTOAs must be labeled to include the maximum length of work area cables. MUTOA labeling is in addition to the labeling described in TIA/EIA-606-A, or other applicable cabling administration standards. Work area cables extending from the MUTOA to the work area device must also be uniquely identified and labeled.

3.1.6 Telecommunications Space Termination

Install termination hardware required for Category 5e, and optical fiber system. An insulation displacement tool shall be used for terminating copper cable to insulation displacement connectors.

3.1.6.1 Connector Blocks

Connector blocks shall be cabinet, rack or wall mounted in orderly rows and columns. Adequate vertical and horizontal wire routing areas shall be provided between groups of blocks. Install in accordance with industry standard wire routing guides in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A.

3.1.6.2 Patch Panels

Patch panels shall be mounted in equipment cabinets or racks on the plywood backboard with sufficient ports to accommodate the installed cable plant plus 25 percent spares.

- a. Copper Patch Panel. Copper cable entering a patch panel shall be secured to the panel as recommended by the manufacturer to prevent movement of the cable.
- b. Fiber Optic Patch Panel. Fiber optic cable loop shall be provided as recommended by the manufacturer. The outer jacket of each

cable entering a patch panel shall be secured to the panel to prevent movement of the fibers within the panel, using clamps or brackets specifically manufactured for that purpose.

3.1.6.3 Equipment Support Frames

Install in accordance with TIA/EIA-569-A:

- a. Bracket, wall mounted. Mount bracket to plywood backboard in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Mount rack so height of highest panel does not exceed 78 inches above floor.
- b. Racks, floor mounted modular type. Permanently anchor rack to the floor in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- c. Cabinets, freestanding modular type. When cabinets are connected together, remove adjoining side panels for cable routing between cabinets. Mount rack mounted fan in roof of cabinet.
- Cabinets, wall-mounted modular type. Mount cabinet to plywood backboard in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Mount cabinet so height of highest panel does not exceed 78 inches above floor.
- 3.1.7 Electrical Penetrations

Seal openings around electrical penetrations through fire resistance-rated wall, partitions, floors, or ceilings as specified in Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING.

3.1.8 Grounding and Bonding

Provide in accordance with TIA J-STD-607-A, NFPA 70 and as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

- 3.2 LABELING
- 3.2.1 Labels

Provide labeling in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. Handwritten labeling is unacceptable. Stenciled lettering for voice and data circuits shall be provided using thermal ink transfer process or laser printer.

3.2.2 Cable

Cables shall be labeled using color labels on both ends with identifiers in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A.

3.2.3 Termination Hardware

Workstation outlets and patch panel connections shall be labeled using color coded labels with identifiers in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A.

3.3 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Paint electrical equipment as required to match finish of adjacent surfaces or to meet the indicated or specified safety criteria. Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.4 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

3.5 TESTING

3.5.1 Telecommunications Cabling Testing

Perform telecommunications cabling inspection, verification, and performance tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3. Perform optical fiber field inspection tests via attenuation measurements on factory reels and provide results along with manufacturer certification for factory reel tests. Remove failed cable reels from project site upon attenuation test failure.

3.5.1.1 Inspection

Visually inspect UTP and optical fiber jacket materials for UL or third party certification markings. Inspect cabling terminations in telecommunications rooms and at workstations to confirm color code for T568A or T568B pin assignments, and inspect cabling connections to confirm compliance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3, . Visually confirm Category 5e, marking of outlets, cover plates, outlet/connectors, and patch panels.

3.5.1.2 Verification Tests

UTP backbone copper cabling shall be tested for DC loop resistance, shorts, opens, intermittent faults, and polarity between conductors, and between conductors and shield, if cable has overall shield. Test operation of shorting bars in connection blocks. Test cables after termination but not cross-connected.

For single-mode optical fiber, perform optical fiber end-to-end attenuation tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.3 and TIA-526-7 using Method A, Optical Power Meter and Light Source for single-mode optical fiber. Perform verification acceptance tests.

3.5.1.3 Performance Tests

Perform testing for each outlet and MUTOA as follows:

- a. Perform Category 5e link tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.1 and TIA/EIA-568-B.2. Tests shall include wire map, length, insertion loss, NEXT, PSNEXT, ELFEXT, PSELFEXT, return loss, propagation delay and delay skew.
- c. Optical fiber Links. Perform optical fiber end-to-end link tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.3.

3.5.1.4 Final Verification Tests

Perform verification tests for UTP and optical fiber systems after the complete telecommunications cabling and workstation outlet/connectors are installed.

a. Voice Tests. These tests assume that dial tone service has been

installed. Connect to the network interface device at the demarcation point. Go off-hook and listen and receive a dial tone. If a test number is available, make and receive a local, long distance, and DSN telephone call.

b. Data Tests. These tests assume the Information Technology Staff has a network installed and are available to assist with testing. Connect to the network interface device at the demarcation point. Log onto the network to ensure proper connection to the network.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 27 54 00.00 20

COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION (CATV) SYSTEMS 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE C2	(2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code	
IEEE C62.41.1	(2002) IEEE Guide on the Surges Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits	
IEEE C62.41.2	(2002) IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits	
NATIONAL CABLE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION (NCTA)		
NCTA RP	(2003) NCTA Recommended Practices for Measurements on Cable Television Systems	
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)		
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition	
U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)		
47 CFR 76.605	Technical Standards	
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)		
UL 1581	(2001; Rev thru Jul 2008) Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords	
UL 1666	(2007) Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables Installed Vertically in Shafts	
UL 969	(1995; Rev thru Nov 2008) Marking and Labeling Systems	

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS, applies to

this section with the additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 CATV

Community antenna television (CATV) system, commonly referred to as cable television, is a network of cables, headend, electronic and passive components that process and amplify television (TV) signals for distribution from the headend equipment to the individual television outlets.

1.3.2 Headend

The connection point between CATV system equipment and equipment provided by the local CATV company.

1.3.3 Distribution System

Distribution system transports and delivers adequate signals to each receiver. Provides distortion-free signal to TV sets by isolating each receiver from the system and by providing proper amount of signal to each set.

1.3.4 Cable

Trunk and feeder cables are low-loss cables used to transport the desired signal from the headend equipment to the communications closet in the area to be served. These cables are used to transport signal from the communications closet into close proximity to a number of user locations in excess of 200 feet from the communications closet. Drop cables are used to transport the desired signal used from the communications closet to the wall outlet.

1.4 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.4.1 Headend

Contractor shall provide interior equipment up to headend and including the main amplifier located at the interior CATV backboard or cabinet.

1.4.2 Distribution System

Distribution system shall be star topology with each outlet connected to a communications closet with a feeder cable or a drop cable and each communications closet connected to the headend equipment with a trunk cable. See Drawing T501 for TV System One-Line Diagram.

1.4.3 Cable

Provide feeder cables to transport signal from the communications closet to North Tower for Weather and Operations (OPS), user locations in excess of 200 feet from the communications closet. Provide drop cables to transport the desired signal from the communications closet to the outlet.

1.4.4 System Components

System shall provide high quality TV signals to all outlets with a return path for interactive television and cable modem access. Provide any
combination of items specified herein to achieve required performance, subject to approvals, limitations, acceptance test, and other requirements specified herein. System shall include amplifiers, splitters, combiners, line taps, cables, outlets, tilt compensators and all other parts, components, and equipment necessary to provide a complete and usable system.

- 1.4.4.1 System Bandwidth
 - a. Downstream: 50-750 MHz minimum.
 - b. Upstream 5-40 MHz minimum.
- 1.4.5 System Performance

System shall be in compliance with 47 CFR 76.605.

1.4.5.1 Receiver Termination Signal Level

Each termination for a TV receiver must have a minimum signal level of 0 decibel millivolts (dBmV) (1000 microvolts) at 55 MHz and of 0 dBmV (1000 microvolts) at 750 MHz and a maximum signal of 15 dBmV or a level not to overload the receiver for the entire system bandwidth.

- 1.4.5.2 Distribution System
 - Modulation distortion at power frequencies: 4 percent or less hum distortion;
 - b. Composite third order distortion for:
 - (1) CW carriers: 53 dB.
 - (2) Modulated carriers: 59 dB.
 - c. Subscriber terminal isolation: 18 dB or greater.
 - d. Carrier to second order beat ratio: 60 dB.
 - e. Amplitude characteristic shall be within a range of plus or minus 2 decibels from 0.75 MHz to 5.0 MHz above the lower boundary frequency of the cable television channel, referenced to the average of the highest and lowest amplitudes within these frequency boundaries.
 - f. Visual, aural carrier level 24-hour variation: 47 CFR 76.605, subpart (a), rules (4), (5), and (6).
 - g. Frequency determination: 47 CFR 76.605, subpart (a), rules
 (1),(2), and (3).

1.4.5.3 All New System Tolerance

The system shall not show a serious loss of carrier to noise when the system levels are lowered 3 dB below normal or a significant distortion when the levels are increased 3 dB above normal, as observed on a TV set located at the far end extremities of the system.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

CATV system wiring diagrams and installation details; G

CATV system components; G

SD-03 Product Data

Attenuators; G

Amplifiers, including headend, trunk, bridging, and distribution; G

Cables, including trunk, feeder, and drop; G

Terminators; G

Splitters/combiners; G

Line Taps; G

Outlets; G

Connectors; G

Tilt compensator; G

Grounding block; G

Submittals for each manufactured item shall be the current manufacturer's descriptive literature of catalog products, equipment drawings, diagrams, performance and characteristics curves, and catalog cuts.

SD-05 Design Data

CATV System Loss Calculations; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Operational test plan; G

Operational test procedures; G

System pretest; G

Acceptance tests; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Connector Installation; G

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Wiring Diagrams and Installation Details

Illustrate how each item of equipment functions in the system and include an overall system schematic indicating the relationship of CATV units on one diagram. Drawings shall include wiring diagrams and installation details of equipment indicating proposed locations, layout and arrangements, and other items that must be shown to ensure coordinated installation.

1.6.2 CATV System Loss Calculations

Calculations shall verify that the system does not exceed the loss values specified in dBmV at the input of all active devices and the receiver terminations. Provide a drawing displaying all distribution network calculations. The drawing should accurately show taps, splitters, outlets, and the type and length of all trunk, feeder, and drop cables. The drawing shall show how many taps, splitters, or outlets are served by each tap or splitter.

1.6.3 Operational Test Plan

Test plan shall define tests required to ensure that the system meets technical, operational, and performance specifications. Test plan shall be based on NCTA RP and be in accordance with FCC proof of performance requirements. Test plan shall include plan for testing for signal leakage. Provide test requirements and guidelines.

1.6.4 Operational Test Procedures

Use test plan and design documents to develop test procedures. Procedures shall consist of detailed instructions for a test setup, execution, and evaluation of test results.

1.6.5 Connector Installation

Provide manufacturer's instructions for installing connectors.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Electronic components of similar type shall be produced and designed by the same manufacturer as major components of the equipment and shall have the manufacturer's name and model permanently attached. Equipment shall function properly as a complete integrated system. Equipment shall be shielded. The system shall be designed to operate within 5 to 1000 MHz bandwidth using 1000 MHz passive devices and a minimum of 750 MHz active devices.

2.2 HEADEND EQUIPMENT

2.2.1 Headend Amplifiers

Provide broadband distribution amplifiers. Amplifiers shall amplify broadband signals from 40 to 750 MHz and provide an amplified return path for signals from 5 to 40 MHz for 75 ohms impedance. Amplifiers shall be bidirectional with variable slope and gain control.

2.2.2 Attenuators

Provide attenuators to equalize signal levels, when required. Variable attenuators are not permitted.

2.2.3 Power Supplies

Power supplies shall contain a current limiter circuit to protect against short circuits on the radio frequency (RF) line. Provide overvoltage protection to protect solid state equipment from line surges and induced voltages, in accordance with IEEE C62.41.1 and IEEE C62.41.2.

2.3 DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT

2.3.1 Distribution Amplifiers

Distribution amplifiers shall be equipped for 75 ohms input and output impedance. Electronic equipment exposed to weather shall be equipped with weatherproof housings. Amplifiers shall be bidirectional with variable slope and gain control and shall amplify broadband signals from 50 to 750 MHz and provide an amplified return path for signals from 5 to 40 MHz for 75 ohms impedance.

2.3.1.1 Trunk Amplifiers

Trunk amplifiers shall have automatic level and slope control features.

2.3.1.2 Bridging Amplifiers

Bridging amplifiers shall be used to connect feeder cables to trunk cables.

2.3.2 Cables and Associated Hardware

Cabling shall be UL listed for the application and shall comply with NFPA 70. Provide a labeling system for cabling as required by UL 969. Cabling manufactured more than 12 months prior to date of installation shall not be used.

2.3.2.1 Trunk Cable

UL 1666. Provide trunk cable with an NFPA 70 rating of CATVR.

- a. Provide RG-11 coaxial cable with the following characteristics:
 - (1) #14 AWG copper-clad steel center conductor.

(2) Gas injected foam polyethylene dielectric with nominal 0.28 inches outer diameter.

(3) Bonded foil inner-shield and 60 percent aluminum braid or quad shield.

- (4) 75 ohms impedance.
- (5) 82 to 85 percent nominal velocity of propagation.
- (6) Black PVC jacket

(7) Maximum	1 attenuation	characteristics:
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MHz	DB/100 ft	MHz	DB/100 ft
5	0.38	600	3.18
55	0.96	750	3.65
300	2.25	1000	4.35
350	2.42		
450	2.86		
500	2.90		

- b. Provide 625 Series cable with an NFPA 70 rating of CATVR and the following characteristics:
 - (1) Copper-clad aluminum center conductor
 - (2) Seamless aluminum tubing shield
 - (3) Expanded polyethylene dielectric
 - (4) 75 ohms impedance
 - (5) Nominal diameter over outer conductor: 0.625 inches.

(6) Maximum attenuation at 20 degrees C and 1000 MHz: 2.07 dB/100 feet

- (7) Black medium density polyethylene jacket
- (8) Nominal 87 percent velocity of propagation
- 2.3.2.2 Feeder Cable

UL 1581, provide RG-11 coaxial trunk cable with an NFPA 70 rating of CATV and the following characteristics:

- a. #14 AWG copper-clad steel center conductor.
- b. Gas injected foam polyethylene or Foam FEP dielectric with.28 inches nominal outer diameter.
- c. Bonded foil inner-shield and a minimum of 60 percent aluminum braid or quad shield.
- d. 75 ohms impedance.
- e. 81 to 84 percent nominal velocity of propagation.
- f. PVC low smoke polymer or FEP jacket.
- g. Maximum attenuation characteristics:

CATV

MHz DB/100 ft

50 .95

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MHz	DB/100 ft
100	1.3
200	1.9
400	2.7
700	3.9
1000	4.8

2.3.2.3 Drop Cable

UL 1581. Provide RG 6 coaxial cable with an NFPA 70 rating of CATV and with the following characteristics:

- a. No. 18 AWG copper-clad steel center conductor.
- b. Bonded foil inner-shield and 90 percent aluminum braid.
- c. Characteristic impedance of 75 ohms.
- d. Gas injected foam polyethylene or Foam FEP dielectric
- e. Nominal capacitance, conductor to shield, of 16.2 pf per 100 ft .
- f. Maximum operating voltage of 350 V RMS.
- g. Maximum attenuation:

CATV

MHz	DB/100 ft	MHz	DB/100 ft
10	0.81	700	6.0
50	1.46	1000	7.3
100	2.05		
200	2.83		
400	4.0		
500	4.53		

- h. PVC low smoke polymer or FEP jacket.
- i. 100 percent sweep testing from 5 MHz to a minimum of 1000 MHz.

2.3.3 Terminators

Terminators shall be rated for 75 ohms and 1/4 watt.

2.3.4 Splitters/Combiners

Use splitters/combiners with characteristics equal to or exceeding the characteristics listed in this paragraph over the entire operating band. All unused outlets must be terminated with 75-ohm terminators.

- a. Peak to Valley: Not to exceed 1 dB across bandwidth of device.
- b. Return loss: 18 dB minimum.
- c. Bandwidth: 5-1000 Mhz

2.3.5 Line Taps

Line taps shall have 18 dB minimum isolation from each tap to the thru-line. Pressure tapoffs are not permitted. Taps shall be rated from 5 to 1000 MHz and shall have a peak to valley not to exceed 1 dB to 1 GHz.

2.3.6 Outlets

Provide flush mounted, 75-ohm, F-type connector outlets rated from 5 to 1000 MHz in standard electrical outlet boxes with isolation barrier.

2.3.7 Connectors

Provide one piece connectors. Trunk and feeder cable connectors shall be pin type. Drop cable connectors shall be feed thru type.

2.3.8 Tilt Compensator

Provide tilt compensators as required.

2.4 GROUNDING AND BONDING

Provide ground rods and connections in accordance with Section 26 20 00, "Interior Distribution System".

2.4.1 Grounding Block

Provide corrosion-resistant grounding block suitable for indoor installation.

2.5 BACKBOARDS

Provide void-free, fire rated interior grade plywood, 3/4 inch thick, 4 by 8 feet. Backboards shall be painted with a gray, nonconductive fire-resistant overcoat. Do not cover the fire stamp on the backboard.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Distribution System

Distribution system shall conform to requirements specified herein. Installation shall be in accordance with IEEE C2 and NFPA 70.

3.1.1.1 Raceway

Provide cable installed in raceways such as conduit and cable trays in compliance with NFPA 70. Raceway shall comply with Section 26 20 00, INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. See CATV System One Line Diagram on Drawing T501. Provide 3 inch, minimum, PVC from interior headend location to exterior CATV connection location. Coordinate location and requirements with the Contracting Officer.

3.1.1.2 Grounding System

Provide the grounding block at the main CATV backboard. Ground this device according to the requirements of IEEE C2 and NFPA 70.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

3.1.1.3 Trunk, Feeder, and Drop Cable

Provide cable to grounding blocks, to line taps, and to outlets.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.2.1 System Pretest

Upon completing installation of the CATV system, the Contractor shall align and balance the system and shall perform complete pretesting. During the system pretest, Contractor, utilizing the approved spectrum analyzer or signal level meter, shall verify that the system is fully operational and meets all the system performance requirements of the specification. Contractor shall test the signal loss in dBmV at 55, 151, 547, and 750 MHz.

The signal levels shall be 0 dBmV (1000 microvolts), minimum. The signal shall not exceed 15 dBmV over the entire system bandwidth. Any deficiencies found shall be corrected and revalidated by follow up testing. Contractor shall measure and record the video and audio carrier levels at each of the frequency levels specified at each of the following points in the system:

- a. Furthest outlet from each communication closet and service entrance point of connection.
- c. At each outlet.
- d. Headend and Distribution amplifier inputs and outputs.

3.2.2 Acceptance Tests

Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer of system readiness 10 days prior to the date of acceptance testing. Contractor shall also coordinate with the local CATV provider and allow them to attend witness tests. CATV system shall be tested in accordance with the approved test plan in the presence of the Contracting Officer's representative to certify acceptable performance. System test shall verify that the total system meets all the requirements of the specification and complies with the specified standards. Contractor shall verify that no signal leakage exists in conformance with NCTA RP and 47 CFR 76.605. System leakage shall also be tested at the headend location with signal applied to system. Deficiencies revealed by the testing shall be corrected and revalidated by follow-up testing. Contractor shall conduct testing at each of the following points in the system:

- a. Furthest outlet from service entrance point of connection.
- c. At each outlet.
- d. Headend and Distribution amplifier inputs and outputs.
 - -- End of Section --

SECTION 28 20 00.00 20

ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS (ESS), COMMERCIAL 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI C39.1 (1981; R 1992) Requirements for Electrical Analog Indicating Instruments

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

- ASTM A 123/A 123M (2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
- ASTM B 32 (2008) Standard Specification for Solder Metal
- ASTM D 709 (2001; R 2007) Laminated Thermosetting Materials

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE Std 100 (2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

- NEMA 250 (2008) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)
- NEMA ICS 2 (2000; R 2005; Errata 2008) Standard for Industrial Control and Systems: Controllers, Contactors, and Overload Relays Rated Not More than 2000 Volts AC or 750 Volts DC: Part 8 - Disconnect Devices for Use in Industrial Control Equipment

NEMA ICS 6 (1993; R 2006) Standard for Industrial Controls and Systems Enclosures

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70 (2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL U.S. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA) DIA DCID 6/9 (2002) Director of Central Intelligence Directive No. 6/9 UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL) UL 1037 (1999; Rev thru Dec 2009) Standard for Safety Antitheft Alarms and Devices UL 1076 (1995; Rev thru Mar 2005) Standard for Safety Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems UL 1610 (1998; Rev thru Jan 2010) Central-Station Burglar-Alarm Units (2007; Rev Thru Jan 2010) Intrusion UL 639 Detection Units UL 681 (1999; Rev thru Jan 2001) Installation and Classification of Burglar and Holdup Alarm Systems UL 796 (2006; Rev thru Dec 2009) Printed-Wiring Boards

1.2 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Material and equipment shall be the standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products. Items of equipment shall essentially duplicate equipment that have been in satisfactory use at least 2 years prior to bid opening. Equipment shall be supported by a service organization that is, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, reasonably convenient to the site.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.

- a. Active mode: That in which some type of signal is continuously sent across the link, resulting in simple link breaks being readily detected.
- b. Fail-safe: The capability to monitor system functions and report an alarm when a failure is detected in a critical system function.
- c. Installer: Either the Contractor or a subcontractor with whom the Contractor has a firm contractual agreement.
- d. Intruder: An animate object at least 48 inches in height, 75 pounds in weight and 4 cubic feet in volume, moving through the protected zones or portals at a velocity of 0.1 to 10 feet per second.
- e. Sensor zone: A geographic position for which an intrusion must be identified and displayed and may be the combination of multiple

detection devices.

f. Element: As used in this section means a constituent part of a complex signal such as an ac or dc voltage or current, ac phase, or frequency duration.

1.4 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide new or modify existing Electronic Security Systems (ESS), including associated equipment and appurtenances. The design of the ESS shall include devices and equipment used to detect intrusion, control access to restricted areas, detect and deny unauthorized entries within specific areas, generate reports, produce Photo Identification badges, provide surveillance and annunciate alarms. The ESS shall be designed to provide operational flexibility and reliable performance. The ESS shall be modular, allowing for future incremental expansion or modification of inputs, outputs, and remote control stations. Integrated system capabilities shall include but not be limited to Intrusion Detection, Automated Access Control, Intercommunications, CCTV and Photo Badge Identification. Each system shall be complete and ready for operation and provide for a fully integrated central station solution. Existing system was manufactured by xtec, and new equipment shall be compatible with and operate accurately and reliably with the existing system. Include materials not normally furnished by the manufacturer with the ESS equipment as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION and Section 33 71 01 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

1.4.1 Design Requirements

1.4.1.1 Backup Battery Capacity Calculations

Submit calculations showing that backup battery capacity exceeds sensor operation, communications supervision, and alarm annunciation power requirements.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

The Contracting Officer will review and Public Works Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command will approve submittals requiring special review in this section.

Include wiring diagrams and installation details of equipment indicating proposed location, layout and arrangement, control panels, accessories, piping, ductwork, and other items that must be shown to ensure a coordinated installation. Wiring diagrams shall identify circuit terminals and indicate the internal wiring for each item of equipment and the interconnection between each item of equipment. Drawings shall indicate adequate clearance for operation, maintenance, and replacement of operating equipment devices. Submittals shall include the nameplate data, size, and capacity. Submittals shall also include applicable federal, military, industry, and technical society publication references.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

ESS components; G Overall system schematic; G

SD-03 Product Data

Card reader; G

Interior Point Sensors

Keypad; G

Communications cable; G

Communications interface devices; G

Batteries; G

SD-05 Design Data

Backup battery capacity calculations; G

SD-06 Test Reports

ESS operational test plan; G

SD-07 Certificates

ESS operational test plan; G

Installer's qualifications; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

ESS components, Data Package 5; G

ESS software, Data Package 1; G

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

As-Built drawings for ESS; G

Posted operating instructions for ESS; G

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Drawings

1.6.1.1 ESS Components

Submit drawings that clearly and completely indicate the function of each ESS component. Indicate termination points of devices, and interconnections required for system operation. Indicate interconnection between modules and devices. In addition, submit a layout drawing showing

spacing of components, location, mounting and positioning details.

1.6.1.2 Overall System Schematic

Indicate the relationship of integrated components on one diagram and show power source, system controls, impedance matches; plus number, size, identification, and maximum lengths of interconnecting wires. Drawings shall be not less than 11 by 17 inches.

1.6.2 Evidence of Experience and Qualifications

1.6.2.1 Installer's Qualifications

Prior to installation, submit data of the installer's experience and certified qualifications. Show that the installer who will perform the work has a minimum of 5 years experience successfully installing ESS of the same type and design as specified herein. Include the names, locations, and points of contact of at least two installations of the same type and design as specified herein where the installer has installed such systems. Indicate the type of each system and certify that each system has performed satisfactorily in the manner intended for a period of not less than 12 months.

1.6.3 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.6.3.1 Reference Standard Compliance

Where equipment or materials are specified to conform to industry and technical society reference standards of the organizations such as American National Standards Institute (ANSI), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), Underwriters Laboratories (UL), and Association of Edison Illuminating Companies (AEIC), submit proof of such compliance. The label or listing by the specified organization will be acceptable evidence of compliance

1.6.3.2 Independent Testing Organization Certificate

In lieu of the label or listing, submit a certificate from an independent testing organization, competent to perform testing, and approved by the Contracting Officer. The certificate shall state that the item has been tested in accordance with the specified organization's test methods and that the item complies with the specified organization's reference standard Provide only UL listed ESS equipment for Both exterior and interior ESS sensors, access control, and closed-circuit television (CCTV) components.

1.6.4 ESS Operational Test Plan

Submit at least 30 days prior to commencement of formal operational testing. Include detailed procedures for operational testing of each ESS component and subsystem, and for performance of an integrated system test.

1.6.5 User's Software Data

Submit for approval not later than 30 days prior to formal operational testing or instruction to Government personnel on ESS software, whichever is earlier. ESS software shall be documented in the user's manual.

1.6.6 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section

1.6.6.1 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ESS SUBSYSTEMS

Provide a complete integrated ESS consisting of the following major subsystems:

- b. Automated Access Control System
- c. Communications
- e. Alarm reporting and display
- f. Power

2.2 INTEGRATED SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Ensure that ESS is fully integrated with physical security and other elements of the overall facility security system. Provide specific subsystem consisting of the following:

- b. Automated Access Control subsystem: Electronic devices, access control units (ACU), sensors and software modules to detect intrusion attempts monitor and control personnel movement through normal access routes in and out of the facility and between protected areas within the facility.
- c. Communications subsystem: Elements required to ensure that pertinent data is transferred from point of origin to point where appropriate actions can be taken. Provide redundant communications links from control units to central processor unit.
- e. Alarm reporting and display subsystem: Software, hardware and

devices to control, process, integrate, and annunciate ESS data at two or more locations

f. Power subsystem: Components required to ensure continuous operation of the entire ESS.

2.2.1 Growth Capability

Provide capability for modular ESS expansion with minimal equipment modification. Products provided shall not limit growth capability to products of a single manufacturer.

2.3 INTEGRATED SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The installed and operating ESS shall be integrated into the overall facility to detect intrusion, Control Access, provide Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance, provide visual verification and shall perform as an entity, as specified below.

2.3.1 Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

Provide a complete digital IDS with the performance criteria (posted operating instructions) detailed in this specification. The system shall be inclusive of all necessary functions, monitoring, and control capability as detailed herein and on accompanying Shop drawings. The IDS primary functions shall be to detect intrusion to secured areas. The system shall utilize a single database for all IDS programming data that shall seamlessly integrate with the ESS. This integration shall be provided under one operating environment. The IDS events shall be viewable as separate or as a combined list of all ESS events. Overall control of the IDS intrusion alarm monitoring shall be through software control of the ESS. The IDS shall provide both supervised and non-supervised alarm point monitoring. The system shall be capable of arming or disarming alarm points both manually and automatically by time of day, day of week or by operator command.

Components shall include but not be limited to the following:

- a. Premise Control Units (PCU)
- d. Fail-safe capability
- e. Line fault (for hardwire systems only) detection
- f. Power loss detection
- g. Battery Backup
- 2.3.1.1 Premise Control Unit (PCU)

PCU shall include a command processor installed in an attack and tamper resistant enclosure. The PCU shall be packaged and include a power transformer, battery(s), network connection cable, keypad(s), keypad connection cable(s) and additional components as required. All system electronic components shall be solid-state type, mounted on printed circuit boards. Light duty relays and similar switching devices shall be solid-state type or electromechanical. The PCU shall have an over current notification LED that lights when devices connected to the Keypad Bus or communication Bus(es) draw more current than the PCU is rated for. When the over current LED lights, the communications Bus(es) and Keypad bus are to shut down. The PCU shall provide at a minimum but not limited to, the following capabilities;

- a. Expansion to a total of at least 99 user codes with 99 user profile definitions.
- b. Shall support 4 keypads with alphanumeric display. Each keypad shall be capable of arming and disarming any system area based on a pass code or Proximity card and or key FOB authorization. The keypad alphanumeric display shall provide complete prompt messages during all stages of operation and system programming and display all relevant operating and test data.
- c. Four 4 shift schedules per area.
- d. A total of at least 100 programmable output relay schedules.
- e. 32 individual reporting areas.
- f. Built-in bell and telephone line supervision.
- h. Support programming to require the same or different access code entered within a programmed delay time of 1 to 15 minutes after disarming before activating a silent ambush alarm.
- i. Support area programming that disables schedule and time-of-day changes while system is armed so that area can only be disarmed during scheduled times.
- j. There shall be a minimum of a 1000 event log buffer per PCU. The log buffer shall be used to record and hold alarm activity information until the ESS is connected and receives the information. There shall be a software-configurable warning notification of log buffer filling for PCU(s) configured with modem capabilities.
- k. Support a Network Interface Card (NIC) plug in module with built in network router capable of 128 Bit AES Rijndael Encryption process certified by NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology).

2.3.1.2 Fail-Safe Capability

Provide fail-safe capability in critical elements of the ESS. This shall include, but not be limited to, capability to monitor communication link integrity and to provide self-test. When diminished functional capabilities are detected, system shall provide annunciation of the fault. Fail-safe alarms shall be annunciated to be clearly distinguishable from other types of alarms.

2.3.1.3 Line Fault Detection

As a minimum, fault isolation at the systems level shall have the same geographic resolution as provided for intrusion detection. Communication links of the ESS shall have an active mode for line fault detection. System shall be either a static, or dynamic system. In a static system, the "no-alarm" condition shall always be represented by the same signal, which shall be different than the signal originally transmitted. The dynamic system shall represent "no-alarm" with a signal which continually changes with time.

2.3.1.4 Power Loss Detection

Provide capability to detect when a critical component of the system experiences temporary or permanent loss of power and to declare an alarm. Alarm shall be annunciated to clearly identify the component experiencing power loss.

2.3.2 Manual and Self-Test

PCU shall have a provision that permits testing from any alphanumeric keypad. The test shall include standby battery, alarm bell or siren, and communication to the SCC. A provision for an automatic, daily, weekly, thirty (30) day, or up to sixty (60)day communication link test from the PCU installation site to the SCC. Include a provision for displaying the internal system power and wiring conditions. Internal monitors shall include the bell circuit, AC power, battery voltage level, charging voltage, panel box tamper, phone trouble line 1, phone trouble line 2, transmit trouble, and network trouble. A battery test shall be automatically performed to test the integrity of the standby battery. The test shall disconnect the standby battery from the charging circuit and place a load on the battery. This test shall be performed no more than every 180 seconds.

2.3.3 Electrical Power

Obtain by the normal commercial or base electrical distribution system. Power shall be continuously monitored and, if interrupted, automatic switching from primary to emergency backup sources shall be accomplished without interruption or degradation of critical system function. Intrusion alarms shall not be generated as a result of power switching; however, an indication of power switching and on-line source shall be provided at the alarm monitor. Upon restoration of prime power, system shall automatically switch back to the primary source. Failure of an on-line battery shall be detected and reported as a fault condition.

2.3.3.1 Primary Power

Furnish 120 volt ac service, transformed through a two-winding isolation transformer and rectified to low-voltage AC or DC for system operation. Obtain primary power from the line side of incoming facility power. Provide a separate, lockable, fused safety switch adjacent to the power distribution panel.

2.3.3.2 Backup Power

Provide backup power to the primary power by backup battery in each element or subsystem as may be appropriate to provide a minimum of 4 hours of power.

b. Batteries: Provide backup by dedicated batteries in remotely located system elements such as individual sensors or control units. When radio frequency (RF) operation is required, batteries shall be an integral part of dispersed system elements. Batteries shall be capable of operation in any position and shall be protected against venting caustic chemicals or fumes within an equipment cabinet. Batteries shall be capable of continuous operation for up to 4 hours without recharge or replacement.

2.4 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Design system components to operate as described herein within the context of the overall system performance previously described. Perceived inconsistencies between the following component performance specifications and overall system level performance descriptions shall be decided in favor of the former.

2.4.1 Modularity

Provide components designed for modular increase or decrease of system capability by installation or removal of plug-in modules. Design system components to facilitate modular subassembly and part replacement.

2.4.2 Reliability

Provide only new components in current manufacturing production, manufactured to meet requirements specified herein, and free from characteristics and defects which affect appearance, or serviceability or render equipment unsuitable for the intended purpose. MTBF for component shall not be less than 5000 hours. Provide only ESS components which meet requirements of DIA DCID 6/9.

2.4.3 Maintainability

Components shall be capable of being maintained using commercially available standard tools and equipment. Components shall be arranged and assembled to be readily accessible to maintenance personnel without compromising defeat resistance of ESS.

2.4.4 Availability

Provide components designed for continuous operation. Provide solid-state electronic components, mounted on printed circuit boards conforming to UL 796. Boards shall be plug-in, quick-disconnect type. Circuitry shall not be so densely placed as to impede maintenance. Power-dissipating components shall incorporate safety margins of not less than 25 percent with respect to dissipation ratings, maximum voltages, and current-carrying capacity. Light duty relays and similar switching devices shall be solid-state type or hermetically sealed electromechanical. Electrical indicating instruments incorporated into system components shall conform to applicable provisions of ANSI C39.1.

2.4.5 Environmental Conditions

2.4.5.1 Interior Conditions

Equipment installed in environmentally protected interior areas shall meet performance requirements specified for the following ambient conditions:

- Temperature: 32 to 120 degrees F. Components installed in unheated security protected areas shall meet performance requirements for temperatures as low as zero degrees F;
- b. Pressure: Sea level to 15,000 feet above sea level;
- c. Relative humidity: 5 to 95 percent;

- d. Fungus: Components shall be constructed of nonfungus nutrient materials or shall be treated to inhibit fungus growth; and
- e. Acoustical noise: Components shall be suitable for use in high noise areas above 100 dB, such as boiler rooms, power plants, and foundries without adversely affecting their performance.

2.4.5.2 Exterior Conditions

Components mounted in locations exposed to weather shall be housed in corrosion-resistant enclosures with appropriate environmental protection. Component performance shall not degrade because of improper housing design. Components in enclosures shall meet performance requirements when exposed to the following ambient conditions:

- a. Temperature: Minus 25 to 140 degrees F;
- b. Pressure: Sea level to 15,000 feet above sea level;
- c. Solar radiation: Six hours of solar radiation at dry bulb temperature of 120 degrees F including 4 hours of solar radiation at 104 watts per square foot;
- d. Sand and dust: Wind driven for up to 6 miles per hour;
- e. Rain: 2 inches per hour and 5 inchesper hour cyclic with wind plus one period of 12 inches per hour;
- f. Humidity: 5 to 95 percent;
- g. Fungus: Warm, humid atmosphere conducive to the growth of heterotropic plants;
- h. Salt fog: Salt atmosphere with 5 percent salinity;
- i. Snow: Snow loading of 48 pounds per square foot (psf) per hour; blowing snow of 4.6 psf per hour;
- j. Ice accretion: Up to 1/2 inch of radial ice;
- k. Wind: Up to 50 mph with gusts to 66 mph, except that fence sensors shall detect intrusions up to 35 mph; and
- 1. Acoustical noise: Components shall be suitable for use in high noise areas above 110 dB, such as flight lines, runup pads, and generator sites without adversely affecting their performance.

2.4.6 Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

ESS components employing electromagnetic radiation shall be designed and constructed to provide maximum practical invulnerability to electronic countermeasures.

2.4.7 Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR)

Provide only ESS communication components which are Federal Communications Commission (FCC) licensed and approved. Provide system components which are electromagnetically compatible.

2.4.8 Interchangeability

Like components shall be physically and functionally interchangeable as complete items, without modification of either the original items or of other components with which the items are used.

2.4.9 Safety

ESS components shall conform to application rules and requirements of NFPA 70 and applicable UL publications.

2.4.10 Computer Software

Software shall be comprised of computer programs and computer data bases as required. Software shall be categorized as mission software and support software.

2.4.10.1 Mission Software

Mission software shall consist of software implemented to provide complete operation of the ESS.

2.4.10.2 Support Software

Support software shall consist of software implemented to support system operation, such as system setup and off-line maintenance routines.

2.4.11 Test Points

Test points, controls, and other adjustments inside enclosures shall be readily visible and accessible with minimum disassembly of equipment. Test points and other maintenance controls shall not be readily accessible to operator personnel.

2.4.12 Component Enclosures

Consoles, annunciator housings, power supply enclosures, sensor control and terminal cabinets, control units, wiring gutters, and other component housings, collectively referred to as enclosures, shall be formed and assembled to be sturdy and rigid.

2.4.12.1 Metal Thickness

Thicknesses of metal in cast and sheet metal enclosures of all types shall be not less than those listed in Tables 8.1, 8.2, and 8.3 of UL 1610for alarm components, and NEMA ICS 2 and NEMA ICS 6 for other enclosures. Sheet steel used in fabrication of enclosures shall be not less than 16 gage, except consoles may be 18 gage.

2.4.12.2 Doors and Covers

Doors and covers shall be flanged. Where doors are mounted on hinges with exposed pins, the hinges shall be of the tight pin type, or the ends of hinge pins shall be tack welded to prevent ready removal. Provide doors having a latch edge length of less than 24 inches. Covers of junction boxes provided to facilitate initial installation of the system shall be held in place by tack welding, brazing, or one-way screws.

2.4.12.3 Ventilation

Ventilation openings in enclosures and cabinets shall conform to requirements of UL 1610.

2.4.12.4 Mounting

Unless otherwise indicated, sheet metal enclosures shall be designed for wall mounting with top hole slotted. Mounting holes shall be in positions which remain accessible when major operating components are in place and door is open, but shall be inaccessible when door is closed.

2.4.12.5 Labels

Labels shall be affixed to such boxes indicating they contain no connections. These labels shall not indicate that the box is part of the intrusion detection system.

2.4.12.6 Enclosure Locks

Locks and key-lock-operated switches required to be installed on component enclosures shall be UL listed, round-key type with three dual, one mushroom, and three plain pin tumblers, or shall have a pick resistance equal to a lock having a combination of five cylinder pin and five-point three-position side bar in the same lock. Keys shall be stamped "U.S. GOVT. DO NOT DUP." Key-lock-operated switches shall be keyed differently and shall be two-position, with the key retractable from either position. Furnish two keys for each switch. Maintenance locks shall be of the one-way key-pull type arranged so that the key can be withdrawn only when the lock is in the locked position. Locks on components for maintenance access shall be keyed alike; only two keys shall be furnished for such locks. Deliver keys, tagged with metal tags, accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate which records the number of each key made.

2.4.13 Detection Sensors

Sensors shall detect penetration of the facility perimeter and protected zones by unauthorized personnel or intruders with a probability of detection (pd) of 0.9 with a 95 percent confidence level and, as applicable, shall conform to UL 639. Unless otherwise specified, required sensor power is plus 12 volts dc.

2.4.13.1 Interior Point Sensors

a. Door and window protection: Accomplish by one or more of the following:

(1) Magnetic Switches: Magnetic switches shall be surface mounted or recessed. Magnetic switches shall have a magnetic field with a high probability of alarm if an external magnet is introduced in defeat attempts. Provide each magnetic switch with an overcurrent protective device, rated to limit current to 80 percent of switch capacity. The magnetic switch housing shall be protected from unauthorized access by encapsulating reed switches in a polyurethane potting compound. Magnetic switch shall be rated for a minimum lifetime of one million operations. House magnetic switch components in enclosures made of nonferrous materials. Balanced Magnetic Switches shall be used for high security application and Standard Magnetic switches for all other applications

(d) Standard magnetic switch: The magnetic switch shall be of the design specifically for use in either steel or wooden doors commonly found in commercial building applications. The magnetic switch shall allow for flush recessed or surface mounting. The magnetic switch shall allow for a gap distance not less than 1/4 to 1/2 inch when installed in metal or wood framed door(s).

- 2.4.13.2 Interior Volumetric Sensors
 - Passive infrared sensors: Sensors shall detect intruder presence a. by monitoring the level of infrared energy emitted by objects within a protected zone. Sensor shall initiate an alarm upon observing increased or fluctuating infrared energy caused by the presence and motion of an intruder whose temperature is as little as 3 degrees F different from the background temperature. Sensor shall be passive in nature; no transmitted energy shall be required for detection. Sensor shall be sensitive to infrared energy emitted at wavelengths corresponding to human body and other objects at ambient temperatures. Sensor detection pattern shall be 180 degrees for volumetric units, unless otherwise indicated, and shall be housed in a tamper-alarmed enclosure. Sensor shall provide some means of indicating an alarm condition during installation and calibration. A means of disabling the indication shall be provided within the sensor enclosure. Sensor shall alarm when an intruder moves within the area of protection more than 5 feet at a velocity of 0.1 foot per second, and one step per second, assuming 6 inches per step. Detection sensitivity shall be irrespective of direction of motion. Sensor shall also alarm at velocities faster than 0.1 foot per second, up to 10 feetper second. Sensor maximum detection range shall be a minimum of 35 feet or as indicated. Sensor shall not alarm in response to general area thermal variations.
 - b. Dual technology sensors: Provide sensor combining passive infrared and microwave sensors designed and manufactured specifically to be mounted in a single enclosure.

(1) Passive infrared (PIR) sensor section: Sensor shall detect intruder presence by monitoring the level of infrared energy emitted by objects within a protected zone. Sensor shall initiate an alarm upon observing increased or fluctuating infrared energy caused by the presence and motion of an intruder whose temperature is as little as 3 degrees F different from the background temperature. Sensor shall be passive in nature; no transmitting energy shall be required for detection. Sensor shall be sensitive to infrared energy emitted at wavelengths corresponding to human body or other objects at ambient temperatures. Sensor detection pattern shall be 180 degrees for volumetric units, unless otherwise indicated.

(2) Microwave sensor section: Sensor shall detect intruder presence by transmitting electromagnetic energy into a protected zone, receiving the direct and reflected energy, and monitoring the frequency shift between transmitted and received signals. If more than one device is used in an area, devices shall operate on different frequencies. Provide for selective filtering by sensor to minimize nuisance alarms due to moving metal objects such as fan blades and venetian blinds, interference from radar, or other sources of electronic interference. Transceivers shall consist of a combined transmit/receive antenna and an adjustable-gain preamplifier in a single housing. Provide transceivers with sensitivity adjustments. Transceiver controls shall permit adjustment of transmission range and alarm signal threshold. Sensitivity controls shall be inaccessible to operating personnel. Sensitivity requirements shall be met with sensitivity controls set approximately at midrange.

Additional dual technology sensor requirements: Enclosure (3) containing the two sensor sections shall be tamper alarmed. Both the microwave and PIR sections shall activate simultaneously to generate an alarm. Only an intrusion characterized by volumetric motion and radiant body heat shall be detected. Sensor shall provide a means of indicating an alarm condition during installation and calibration. A means of disabling the indication shall be provided within the sensor enclosure. Sensor shall alarm when an intruder moves within the area of protection more than 5 feetat a velocity of 0.1 foot per second, and one step per second, assuming 6 inches per step. Detection sensitivity shall be irrespective of direction of motion. Sensor shall also alarm at velocities faster than 0.1 foot per second, up to 10 feet per second. Sensor shall not alarm in response to general area thermal variations. Mount sensors near ceiling on vibration-free surfaces or as indicated. Electronic circuitry shall be solid state and mounted on printed circuit boards. Sensor elements shall contain circuitry for transmitter drive, signal processing, tamper circuitry, and power supplies. Circuitry shall provide an alarm relay with Form C contacts capable of carrying 2 amperes at 100 volts dc minimum.

2.4.14 Automated Access Control System (AACS)

The system Controller is existing and shall be connected to the base Police Lenel Security Management System.

2.4.14.1 Access Control Unit (ACU)

The ACU shall be micro-processor based with all access and I/O decisions to be made by the individual ACU(s). The ACU shall be of modular design which will allow for present security requirements and the capability to expand. All field ACU panels shall be configured to intercommunicate via RS-422/485 or RS-232 hardwired, Dial-up, TCP/IP or fiber-optic communication. All field ACU(s) shall be equipped with a tamper contact. One ACU shall be designated a "Primary", responsible for all AACS-to-ACU communications. All other ACU(s) up to a maximum of 16 shall be designated "Secondaries" and shall communicate with the "Primary" via an RS-422/485 hardwire, TCP/IP network or fiber-optic configuration. The ACU shall be capable of, but not limited to, the following:

(1) All ACU(s) shall have built-in surge suppression circuitry on plug-in modular circuit boards. The surge protection, designed as an integral component of the system, shall be self-sacrificing in the event of extreme surges or spikes.

(2) Each ACU shall be capable of supporting at least 2 ports and

be expandable in increments of two ports up to a maximum of 4 ports per ACU.

(4) Each ACU port shall be configured by AACS to support any one of the following peripheral devices: Card reader, Alarm Monitoring Module, Output Relay Module, Elevator Reader, or Elevator Output Module. Any combination of these devices can be supported on each ACU, up to a total of 2 devices per ACU.

(5) Each ACU shall have the capability of supporting multiple card reader technologies simultaneously, including Transmissive Infrared, Wiegand, Magnetic stripe, Proximity, Barcode, Keypad, Card/Keypad, Smart Card, and Biometrics. This capability shall be an integral part of the ACU and will not require special external equipment.

(6) Each ACU shall have built-in battery back-up of programmed information and shall be sustainable for a period of not less than ninety days.

(7) Each ACU shall be powered by a 12 VDC power source rated at a minimum of 2 amperes. The power supply shall have a battery back-up for complete system operation in the event of power failure. Provide battery backup for all ACU(s) to sufficiently power the ACU for 48 hours continuous service.

(8) Electric strikes, other locking devices and ancillary peripherals shall have a separate power supply. Battery back-up shall be utilized for continued operation in the event of power failure.

(9) There shall be a minimum of a 10,300 event log buffer per ACU. The log buffer shall be used to record and hold access and alarm activity information until the AACS is connected and receives the information. There shall be a software-configurable warning notification of log buffer filling for ACU(s) configured with modem capabilities.

2.4.14.2 Card Reader and Keypad Access Control Devices

Devices shall be tamper alarmed, tamper and vandal resistant, and solid state, containing no electronics which could compromise the access control subsystem should the subsystem be attacked. Devices shall be surface, semiflush, pedestal, or weatherproof mountable as specified for each individual location. Card readers shall be the proximity type and shall be capable of reading Wiegand, Keypad and Smart Card type access control cards. Keypads shall contain an integral 12-digit tactile keyboard with digits arranged in numerical order. Keypad shall be integrated into the card reader.

2.4.14.3 Access Control Cards

Cards shall be manufactured with capability of modification and lamination during enrollment process without reduction of readability for use as a picture and identification badge. Cards shall contain binary coded data arranged in a scrambled pattern as a unique identification code stored on or within the card and of the type readable by the subsystem card readers. Include within the card binary data a nonduplicated unique facility access control subsystem identification code common to access control cards provided. Cards shall be designed for use as a photo identification card suitable for lamination.

2.4.15 Communications

Communications shall link together subsystems of the ESS. ESS communications links shall be via hardwire (cable) . Communications links shall be supervised. Common communications interface devices shall be provided throughout the ESS. Sensor to control unit interface shall be by dry relay contact normally open or normally closed, except as specified otherwise. Control unit to central alarm reporting and display processor interface shall be digital, asynchronous, or multiplexed data. Individual data bits shall be grouped into word format and transmitted as coded messages. Interface shall be implemented by modems which function as a communications controller, perform data acquisition and distribution, buffering message handling, error checking, and signal regeneration as required to maintain communications.

2.4.15.1 Link Supervision

a. Hardwire direct current line supervision: Provide only for sensor to control unit links which are within ESS protected area. Circuit shall be supervised by monitoring changes in the current that flows through the detection circuit and a terminating resistor of at least 2.2 kohms. Supervision circuitry shall initiate an alarm in response to opening, closing, shorting, or grounding of conductors by employing Class C, standard line security. Class C circuit supervisor units shall provide an alarm response in the annunciator in not more than one second as a result of the following changes in normal transmission line current:

(2) Ten percent or more in normal line signal when it consists of direct current from 10 microamperes to 0.5 milliampere.

- b. Hardwire alternating current supervision: Supervision shall not be capable of compromise by use of resistance, voltage, or current substitution techniques. The method shall be employed on circuits which employ a tone modulated frequency-shift keying (FSK), interrogate-and-reply communications method. Supervisory circuit shall be immune to transmission line noise, crosstalk, and transients. Detection circuit shall be terminated by a complex impedance. Supervision of the line shall be maintained by monitoring current amplitude and phase. Complex impedance shall be sized so that current leads or lags the driving voltage by 45 plus or minus 5 degrees. For supervision currents of 0.5 to 30 milliamperes root mean square (rms), an alarm shall result when rms current changes by more than 5 percent, or phase changes by more than 5 degrees. For lines with supervision currents of 0.01 to 0.5 milliampere, an alarm shall result when rms current changes by more than 10 percent, or phase changes by more than 8 degrees. Identified line supervision alarm shall be communicated within one second of the alarm condition.
- c. Hardwire digital supervision: Modems at both ends of circuit shall exchange digital data to indicate secure or alarm condition at least every 2 seconds. For passive supervisory circuits, an alarm shall sound if data is missed for more than one second. Coding used for data shall not be decipherable by merely viewing

data on an oscilloscope. For transponder schemes, supervisory circuit shall asynchronously transmit bursts of digital data. Data pattern shall be random in nature. Remote detectors shall receive data and encode a response based on a proprietary coding scheme. Each ESS shall have a unique encoding scheme; an industry-wide or vendor standard is not acceptable. Encoded response shall be transmitted back to supervisory circuit. Supervisory circuit shall compare the response to an anticipated response. Failure of the detector to return a data burst, or return an incorrect response, shall initiate an alarm.

d. RF link supervision: System shall consist of link supervision components which provide a line supervision alarm declaration at the annunciation end of the link in approximately 2 seconds after the system has verified a problem by repeating the same signal no less than nine times during a period of 30 seconds or less.

2.4.15.2 Hardwire

- a. Hardwire shall utilize electrical conductor lines. Alarm electrical lines shall not rely on current path except for electrical wires; neutral conductors of electrical distribution systems shall not be used as signal transmitters. Conductors outside the protected area shall be shielded cable as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Supervision circuitry shall not initiate nuisance alarms in response to normal line noise, transients, crosstalk, or in response to normal parametric changes in the line over a temperature range of minus 30 to 125 degrees F. Ambient current levels chosen for line supervision shall be sufficient to detect tampering and shall be within the normal operating range of electrical components. Line supervision and tamper alarms shall be reported regardless of mode of operation. Provide hardwire links as specified in UL 1076 and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM for interior applications with additions and modifications specified herein. Conductors shall be copper. Conductors for links which also carry ac voltage, shall be No. 12 AWG minimum; single conductors for low-voltage dc links shall be No. 16 AWG minimum. Conductors shall be color coded. Conceal wiring in finished areas of new construction and wherever practical in existing construction if not otherwise precluded by the Government. Identify conductors within each enclosure where a tap, splice, or termination is made. Identify conductors by plastic-coated, self-sticking, printed markers or by heat-shrink type sleeves. Connect sensors, control units, and communication devices so that removal will cause a tamper alarm to sound. Pigtail or "T" tap connections are not
 - acceptable. Each conductor used for identical functions shall be distinctively color coded. Each circuit color code wire shall remain uniform throughout circuit.
- b. Communication link from sensor to control unit shall be by dedicated circuit. An alarm condition shall be indicated by the opening or closing of a relay contact. Analog signals shall be converted to digital values or a relay closure or opening within 250 feet of the sensing point. Communications from control unit to central alarm reporting and display processor shall operate in a continuous interrogation and response mode, using time-multiplexed digital communications techniques at a data rate of 5.12 kilobaud. Interrogation and response communications

between the control unit and central processor shall be half-duplex, bidirectional on one dual twisted pair cable, one pair for interrogation, one for response, which may have one or more parallel branches. Individual control unit lines shall be 22 AWG or larger wire. Connect control wires in parallel to the hardwire link. Communications system shall provide for connection of as many as 255 control units. When operating without line repeaters or other signal regenerating or amplifying devices, communication system shall maintain specified performance over a link length of 7500 feet. When operating with signal-regenerating line repeaters, communications system shall maintain specified performance over a link length of 75,000 feet. Control unit to central alarm reporting and display processor communications link shall also be capable of operating over a maximum of two standard voice grade telephone leased or proprietary lines. Link shall be capable of operating half duplex over a Type 3002 data transmission pair and be capable of modular expansion. Telephone lines shall be provided by the Government. Coordinate and check out system operation. General characteristics and telephone line service shall be as follows:

- (1) Connections: Two- or four-wire
- (2) Impedance at 1000 Hz: 600 ohms
- (3) Transmitting level: 0 to 12 dBm
- (4) Transmitting level adjustment: 3 dB increments
- (5) Type: Data
- (6) Direction: Two-way alternate (half duplex)
- (7) Maximum speed: 5.12 kilobaud
- (8) Maximum loss at 1000 Hz: 33 dB.
- c. Video hardwire links shall be as specified in paragraph entitled "Video Transmission."

2.4.16 Security Command Center (SCC)

The Security Command Center shall integrate all sub systems and communications from and provide operator control interface to ESS. Major components shall be as follows:

- a. ESS Software
- b. Digital Receiver
- c. Monitoring Display Software

2.4.16.1 ESS Software

The ESS software shall utilize a single database for the integration of all sub systems. The integration shall be provided under one operating environment. The System shall archive all events in a database stored either on a local hard drive or a networked database server. The software shall support configuration and simultaneous monitoring of all sub systems. The software shall allow the configuration of networked PC workstations. The PC workstations and file server shall be connected via a TCP/IP network. Administrative tasks such as configuration, monitoring, schedules, report generation and graphic map display shall be provided from any PC workstation on the network. All system programming data shall reside on the single database and shall be instantly accessible to every PC Workstation connected to the network. The system shall utilize a non-proprietary SQL-based, ODBC-compliant database, managed by Sybase Adaptive Server Anywhere, Microsoft SQL Server, or Oracle.

The ESS shall utilize a preemptive multi-tasking operating system: Microsoft Windows 2000, 2003 or Windows XP Professional environment. The System shall be designed to utilize the capabilities of multitasking operation, with many processes running at the same time without interference with each other and with higher priority tasks taking precedence over lower priority tasks.

The ESS software shall be capable of, but not limited to, the following programming and functionality:

a. Daylight Savings Time Adjustment: There shall be a software-configurable, user defined adjustment for Daylight Savings Time. The ACU(s) and PCU(s) shall not need to be connected to the ESS in order for the adjustment to occur.

d. Reports: The ESS shall include integrated reporting capabilities as well as the ability to run Crystal Report templates.

e. User Interface: The ESS programming shall be menu-driven, with "wizards" to assist with software configuration, and shall include on-line 'Help' information.

f. Messages: The ESS shall permit the use of user-selected colors for event messages.

h. Device Status: The ESS shall be capable of displaying the dynamic status of a user-selected list of devices, including doors, inputs, and outputs.

i. Diagnostics: The ESS shall include diagnostic software tools that interface and query the hardware for information and to issue commands.

j. Mandatory Data Fields: The ESS shall require any cardholder data field to be selected by the user as mandatory. Mandatory data fields are to force ESS operators to input data that is required for proper system configuration.

1. Archive Database: The ESS shall include a connection to an archive database, which stores purged events and deleted programming, and which can be accessed for reporting.

m. Programmable Database Backup: The ESS shall include the capability of performing user-scheduled database backups, without the use of third-party backup software.

n. Programmable Database Purging: The ESS shall include the

capability of performing user-scheduled database purging, moving selected events to an archive database when the events have aged a user-specified number of days.

o. Database Importing: The ESS shall include the capacity to import user data from an ODBC datasource (Access, Excel, text).

p. Data Exporting: The ESS shall include the capacity to export data from any table in the database to either a text or HTML file, in any user-selected order.

q. Event Log Output: The ESS shall include the capacity to send a continuous stream of user-selected types of event messages to a text file, serial port, or TCP/IP address.

r. Data Audit Trail: The ESS shall record changes to programming, recording the date/time stamp of the change, the name of the operator making the change, and the nature of the change. This data audit shall be available in history for reporting.

2.5 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES

ASTM D 709. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device; as specified or as indicated on the drawings. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and, when applicable, the position. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 3 mm (0.125 inch) 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be 25 by 65 mm (one by 2.5 inches) one by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be a minimum of 6.35 mm (0.25 inch) 0.25 inch high normal block style.

2.5.1 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.6 FACTORY APPLIED FINISH

Electrical equipment shall have factory-applied painting systems which shall, as a minimum, meet the requirements of NEMA 250 corrosion-resistance test

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

UL 681, UL 1037, and UL 1076, and the appropriate installation manual for each equipment type. Components within the system shall be configured with appropriate "service points" to pinpoint system trouble in less than 20 minutes.

3.1.1 Cable and Wire Runs

NFPA 70 and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM,, and as specified herein. Conduits including flexible metal and armored cable shall terminate in the sensor or device enclosure. Ends of conduit shall be

fitted with insulated bushings. Exposed conductors at ends of conduits external to sensors and devices are not acceptable.

3.1.2 Soldering

ASTM B 32. For soldering electrical connections, use composition Sn60, Type AR or S, for general purposes; use composition Sn62 or Sn63, Type AR or S, for special purposes. When Type S solder is used for soldering electrical connections, flux shall conform to ASTM B 32.

3.1.3 Galvanizing

Ferrous metal shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M. Screws, bolts, nuts, and other fastenings and supports shall be corrosion resistant.

3.1.4 Fungus Treatment

Completely treat system components for fungus resistance. Do not use treated materials containing mercury-bearing fungicide. Treating materials shall not increase flammability of material or surface being treated. Treating materials shall not cause skin irritation or other personnel injury during fabrication, transportation, operation, or maintenance of equipment, or during use of finished items when used for the purpose intended.

3.1.5 Conduit

Install in accordance with NFPA 70 and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

3.1.6 Underground Cable Installation

Underground conductors connecting protected structures and objects to the central alarm updating and display unit shall be run direct burial or in conduit as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION. Coaxial cable shall not be spliced. If permitted, cables connecting protected structures and objects to the security control console shall be sized such that initially only approximately 60 percent of the circuit pairs will be used. Cable pairs not used shall be reserved for future use of additional detection circuits.

3.2 ESS System Acceptance and Training

3.2.1 ESS System Acceptance Test

ESS System Acceptance testing shall be performed as follows;

a. The NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineer will conduct final acceptance testing of the system.

b. Prior to the final acceptance test, security contractor shall conduct a complete test of the entire ESS including subsystems and provide the NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineer with a written report.

c. Following completion of the initial testing and correction of any noted deficiencies, conduct a five-day burn-in test, intent of the burn-in test shall be to prove the ESS by placing it in near real operating conditions. During this period the ESS shall be fully functional and programmed such that all points, interfaces, controls, reports, messages, prompts, etc. can be exercised and validated. Record and correct any system anomaly, deficiency, or failure noted during this period. Scheduling of the final acceptance test shall be based on a review of the results of this burn-in test.

d. Deliver a report describing the results of the functional tests, burn-in tests, diagnostics, calibrations, corrections, and repairs including written certification to the NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineer that the installed complete ESS has been calibrated, tested, and is fully functional as specified herein.

e. Prior to the final acceptance test, complete all clean-up and patch work requirements. Security equipment closets and similar areas shall be free of accumulation of waste materials or rubbish caused by operations under the Contract At completion of the Work, remove all waste materials, rubbish, contractor tools, construction equipment, machinery and all surplus materials.

f. Upon written notification from the Contractor that the ESS is completely installed, integrated and operational, and the burn-in testing completed, the NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineer will conduct a final acceptance test of the entire system at a mutually acceptable time.

g. During the final acceptance test, no adjustments, repairs or modifications to the system shall be conducted without the permission of the NAVFAC.

h. During the course of the final acceptance test by the NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineer, the Contractor shall be responsible for demonstrating that, without exception, the completed and integrated ESS complies with the contract requirements. Physical and functional requirements of the project shall be demonstrated and shown. This demonstration will begin by comparing as-built drawings conditions of the ESS to requirements outlined in this Section, item by item. Following the Section compliance review, ESS and SCCd equipment will be evaluated.

i. The functionality of the various interfaces between systems will be tested.

j. The installation of all field devices will be inspected. This field inspection will weigh heavily on the general neatness and quality of installation, complete functionality of each device, and compliance with mounting, back box and conduit requirements.

k. All equipment shall be on and fully operational during any and all testing procedures. Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary to perform all site testing. Provide a minimum of two Contractor employees familiar with the ESS for the final acceptance test. One contractor employee shall be responsible for monitoring and verifying alarms while the other will be required to demonstrate the function of each device. Supply at least two radios or portable telephones for use during the test.

1. The NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineer retain the right to suspend, terminate or reschedule testing at any time when the ESS is found

to be incomplete or fails to perform as specified. In the event that it becomes necessary to suspend, terminate or reschedule the test, all of the NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineers fees and expenses related to the test shall be deducted from the Contractor's retainage. In the event it becomes necessary to suspend, terminate or reschedule the test, the Contractor shall work diligently to complete and/or repair all outstanding items as required by the Contract Documents. The Contractor shall supply the NAVFAC and NAVFAC Engineer with a detailed punch list completion schedule outlining task-by-task completion dates and a tentative date for a subsequent retest. During the final acceptance test, no adjustments, repairs or modifications to the system shall be conducted without the permission of the NAVFAC Engineer and NAVFAC.

3.2.2 ESS Training Outline

Provide training as coordinated with the NAVFAC. The following training program is intended to identify typical training requirements and may be modified and/or amended to meet specific NAVFAC training requirements.

- 3.2.2.1 ESS Administrator Training
 - a. ACS and IDS Administrator Training shall include:
 - (1) One eight-hour on-site training sessions.
 - (2) Operating system procedures and configuration.
 - (3) Operator functions.
 - (4) Database functions and setup.
 - (5) Cardholder input and deletion procedures.
 - (6) Report generation.
 - (7) Applications programs (as applicable).
 - (8) Graphics generation and manipulation.
 - (9) Items unique to the ACS and IDS interfaces with other systems

3.2.2.2 ESS Operator Training

Coordinate the operator training syllabus with NAVFAC prior to conducting operator training.

- a. ACS and IDS Operator Training shall include:
 - (1) (one-day) 8 hours on-site training sessions.
 - (2) System operating procedures.
 - (3) System configuration orientation.
 - (4) Alarm acknowledgment.
 - (5) Alarm response logging.
 - (6) Graphics functionality.
 - (7) Items unique to the ACS and IDS interfaces with other systems.

3.2.3 Follow-up Training

3.3 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Paint electrical equipment as required to match finish of adjacent surfaces or to meet the indicated or specified safety criteria. Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS

3.4 NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

3.6 MATERIALS LIST

For each opening indicated to have "CR" Card Reader, provide the following:

- 1 XNODE Enclosure Unit with power supply
- 1 XNODE Unit
- 1 X9907 Keypad. Smatrcard Reader

-- End of Section --

SECTION 28 31 76

INTERIOR FIRE ALARM AND MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEM 11/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS, applies to this section, with the additions and modifications specified herein. In addition, refer to the following sections for related work and coordination:

Section 21 13 13.00 20 WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, FIRE PROTECTION Section 21 30 00 FIRE PUMPS.

Section 08 71 00 DOOR HARDWARE for door release and additional work related to finish hardware.

Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING for additional work related to firestopping.

1.2 REFERENCES

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

ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA (ASA)

ASA	S3.2	(2009) Method for	r Measurir	ıg the
		Intelligibility	of Speech	Over
		Communication Sys	stems (ASA	485)

FM GLOBAL (FM)

FM P7825a (2005) Approval Guide Fire Protection

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

- IEEE C62.41.1 (2002; R 2008) IEEE Guide on the Surges Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits
- IEEE C62.41.2(2002) IEEE Recommended Practice on
Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage
(1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION (IEC)

IEC 60268-16 (2003) Sound System Equipment - Part 16: Objective Rating Of Speech Intelligibility By Speech Transmission Index

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

ISO 7240-16

(2007) Fire Detection And Alarm Systems -

Part 16: Sound System Control And Indicating Equipment

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 170	(2009) Fire Safety Symbols
NFPA 241	(2009) Standard for Safeguarding Construction,Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition
NFPA 72	(2010) National Fire Alarm Code
NFPA 90A	(2008; Errata 2009) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES	AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)
47 CFR 15	Radio Frequency Devices
47 CFR 90	Private Land Mobile Radio Services
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORI	ES (UL)
UL 1480	(2003; Rev thru Dec 2006); Standard for Safety Speakers for Fire Alarm, Emergency, and Commercial and Professional Use
UL 1638	(2001; Rev thru Oct 2008) Visual Signaling Appliances - Private Mode Emergency and General Utility Signaling
UL 1971	(2002; Rev thru Oct 2008) Signaling Devices for the Hearing Impaired
UL 2017	(2008) Standard for Safety for General-Purpose Signaling Devices and Systems
UL 228	(2006; Rev thru Nov 2008) Door Closers-Holders, With or Without Integral Smoke Detectors
UL 268	(2009) Standard for Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Signaling Systems
UL 268A	(2008; Rev thru Sep 2009) Smoke Detectors for Duct Application
UL 464	(2009) Standard for Audible Signal Appliances
UL 521	(1999; Rev thru Jul 2005) Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems

UL 864	(2003; Rev thru May 2007) Control Units
	and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems
UL Electrical Constructn	(2009) Electrical Construction Equipment
	Directory

UL Fire Prot Dir

1.3 DEFINITIONS

Wherever mentioned in this specification or on the drawings, the equipment, devices, and functions shall be defined as follows:

a. Analog/Addressable System: A system where multiple signals are transmitted via the same conduction path to a remote fire alarm control unit and fire alarm control panel, decoded and separated so that each signal will initiate the specified response.

(2009) Fire Protection Equipment Directory

b. Hard Wired System: A system where alarm and supervisory initiating devices are directly connected, through individual dedicated conductors, to a central control panel without the use of analog/addressable circuits or devices.

c. Interface Device: An addressable device that interconnects hard wired systems or devices to an analog/addressable system.

d. Remote Fire Alarm and Mass Notification Control Unit: A control panel, electronically remote from the fire alarm and mass notification control panel, that receives inputs from automatic and manual fire alarm devices; may supply power to detection devices and interface devices; may provide transfer of power to the notification appliances; may provide transfer of condition to relays or devices connected to the control unit; and reports to and receives signals from the fire alarm control panel.

e. Fire Alarm and Mass Notification Control Panel (FACP/FMCP): A master control panel having the features of a fire alarm and mass notification control unit and fire alarm and mass notification control units are interconnected. The panel has central processing, memory, input and output terminals.

f. Terminal Cabinet: A steel cabinet with locking, hinge-mounted door that terminal strips are securely mounted.

1.4 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.4.1 Scope

a. This work includes completion of design and providing a new, complete, analog/addressable fire alarm and mass notification system as described herein and on the contract drawings for the Paraloft Facility. Include in the system wiring, raceways, pull boxes, terminal cabinets, outlet and mounting boxes, control equipment, alarm, and supervisory signal initiating devices, alarm notification appliances, supervising station fire alarm system transmitter, and other accessories and miscellaneous items required for a complete operating system even though each item is not specifically mentioned or described. Provide systems complete and ready for operation.
P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

b. Provide equipment, materials, installation, workmanship, inspection, and testing in strict accordance with the required and advisory provisions of NFPA 72, ISO 7240-16, IEC 60268-16, except as modified herein. The system layouts on the drawings show the intent of coverage and are shown in suggested locations. Final quantity, system layout, and coordination are the responsibility of the Contractor.

c. Each remote fire alarm control unit shall be powered from a wiring riser specifically for that use or from a local emergency power panel located on the same floor as the remote fire alarm control unit. Where remote fire control units are provided, equipment for notification appliances may be located in the remote fire alarm control units.

1.4.2 Technical Data and Computer Software

Technical data and computer software (meaning technical data that relates to computer software) that are specifically identified in this project, and may be defined/required in other specifications, shall be delivered, strictly in accordance with the CONTRACT CLAUSES. Identify data delivered by reference to the particular specification paragraph against which it is furnished. Data to be submitted shall include complete system, equipment, and software descriptions. Descriptions shall show how the equipment will operate as a system to meet the performance requirements of this contract. The data package shall also include the following:

a. Identification of programmable portions of system equipment and capabilities.

b. Description of system revision and expansion capabilities and methods of implementation detailing both equipment and software requirements.

c. Provision of operational software data on all modes of programmable portions of the fire alarm and detection system.

- d. Description of Fire Alarm Control Panel equipment operation.
- e. Description of auxiliary and remote equipment operations.
- f. Library of application software.
- g. Operation and maintenance manuals.

1.4.3 Keys

Keys and locks for equipment shall be identical. Provide not less than six keys of each type required.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Annotated catalog data, in table format on the drawings, showing manufacturer's name, model, voltage, and catalog numbers for

equipment and components. Submitted shop drawings shall not be smaller than ISO A1.

Wiring Diagrams; G

Point-to-point wiring diagrams showing the points of connection and terminals used for electrical field connections in the system, including interconnections between the equipment or systems that are supervised or controlled by the system. Diagrams shall show connections from field devices to the FACP and remote fire alarm control units, initiating circuits, switches, relays and terminals.

Complete riser diagrams indicating the wiring sequence of devices and their connections to the control equipment. Include a color code schedule for the wiring. Include floor plans showing the locations of devices and equipment.

System Layout; G

Plan view drawing showing device locations, terminal cabinet locations, junction boxes, other related equipment, conduit routing, wire counts, circuit identification in each conduit, and circuit layouts for all floors. Drawings shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 170, Fire Safety Symbols.

System Operation; G

A complete list of device addresses and corresponding messages.

Notification Appliances; G

Data on each circuit to indicate that there is at least 50 percent spare capacity for notification appliances, 50 percent spare capacity for initiating devices. Annotate data for each circuit on the drawings.

Amplifiers; G

Data to indicate that the amplifiers have sufficient capacity to simultaneously drive all notification speakers at the maximum rating plus 50 percent spare capacity. Annotate data for each circuit on the drawings.

As-Built Drawings

Six sets of detailed as-built drawings. Furnish one set of CD or DVD discs containing software back-up and CAD based drawings in latest version of AutoCadd and DXF format of as-built drawings and schematics. The drawings shall include complete wiring diagrams showing connections between devices and equipment, both factory and field wired. Include a riser diagram and drawings showing the as-built location of devices and equipment. The drawings shall show the system as installed, including deviations from both the project drawings and the approved shop drawings. These drawings shall be submitted within two weeks after the final acceptance test of the system. At least one set of as-built (marked-up) drawings shall be provided at the time of, or prior to the final acceptance test. P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

SD-03 Product Data

UL or FM listing cards for equipment provided.

Technical Data And Computer Software; G

Fire Alarm And Mass Notification Control Panel (FACP/FMCP); G

Manual stations; G Transmitters (including housing); G Batteries; G Battery chargers; G Smoke sensors; G Thermal sensors; G Wiring and cable; G Notification appliances; G Addressable interface devices; G

Amplifiers; G

Digitalized voice generators; G

Waterflow detectors; G Tamper switches; G Electromagnetic door holders; G Remote fire alarm control units; G Radio transmitter and interface panels; G

SD-05 Design Data

System Operation; G

A complete description of the system operation in matrix format on the drawings.

Battery power; G

Battery calculations as required in paragraph Battery Power Calculations.

SD-06 Test Reports

Field Quality Control Testing Procedures; G Smoke sensor testing procedures; G

SD-07 Certificates

Installer

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Mass Notification System

A unique identifier for each device, including the control panel

and initiating and indicating devices, with an indication of test results, and signature of the factory-trained technician of the control panel manufacturer and equipment installer. With reports on preliminary tests, include printer information. Include the NFPA 72 Record of Completion and NFPA 72 Inspection and Testing Form, with the appropriate test reports.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Instructions; G

Six copies of the Operation and Maintenance Instructions, indexed and in booklet form. The Operation and Maintenance Instructions shall be a single volume or in separate volumes, and may be submitted as a Technical Data Package. Manuals shall be approved prior to training.

Original and backup copies of all software delivered for this project, on each type of CD/DVD media utilized.

Instruction of Government Employees

The installers training history for the employees involved with this contract.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Equipment and devices shall be compatible and operable with existing station fire alarm system and shall not impair reliability or operational functions of existing supervising station fire alarm system. The proprietary type Supervising Station (PSS) is existing and consists of the following brands: King Fisher.

a. In NFPA publications referred to herein, consider advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears; interpret reference to "authority having jurisdiction" to mean the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southeast, Fire Protection Engineer .

b. The recommended practices stated in the manufacturer's literature or documentation shall be considered as mandatory requirements.

c. Devices and equipment for fire alarm service shall be listed by UL Fire Prot Dir or approved by FM P7825a.

1.6.1 Qualifications

1.6.1.1 Design Services

Installations requiring completion of installation drawings and specification or modifications of fire detection, fire alarm, mass notification system, fire suppression systems or mass notification systems shall require the services and review of a qualified engineer. For the purposes of meeting this requirement, a qualified engineer is defined as an individual meeting one of the following conditions:

a. A registered professional engineer having a Bachelor of Science or Masters of Science Degree in Fire Protection Engineering from an accredited university engineering program, plus a minimum of four years work experience in fire protection engineering.

b. A registered professional engineer (P.E.) in fire protection engineering.

c. Registered Professional Engineer with verification of experience and at least four years of current experience in the design of the fire protection and detection systems.

d. A NICET Level 4 Fire Alarm Technicians.

1.6.1.2 Supervisor

The installing Contractor shall provide the following: NICET Fire Alarm Technicians to perform the installation of the system. A NICET Level 3 Fire Alarm Technician shall supervise the installation of the fire alarm system/mass notification system. The Fire Alarm technicians supervising the installation of equipment shall be factory trained in the installation, adjustment, testing, and operation of the equipment specified herein and on the drawings.

1.6.1.3 Technician

The installing Contractor shall provide the following: Fire Alarm Technicians with a minimum of four years of experience utilized to assist in the installation and terminate fire alarm/mass notification devices, cabinets and panels. The Fire Alarm technicians installing the equipment shall be factory trained in the installation, adjustment, testing, and operation of the equipment specified herein and on the drawings.

1.6.1.4 Installer

The installing Contractor shall provide the following: Fire Alarm installer with a minimum of two years of experience utilized to assist in the installation of fire alarm/mass notification devices, cabinets and panels. An electrician shall be allowed to install wire or cable and to install conduit for the fire alarm system/mass notification system. The Fire Alarm installer shall be factory trained in the installation, adjustment, testing, and operation of the equipment specified herein and on the drawings.

1.6.1.5 Test Personnel

The installing Contractor shall provide the following: Fire Alarm Technicians with a minimum of eight years of experience utilized to test and certify the installation of the fire alarm/mass notification devices, cabinets and panels. The Fire Alarm technicians testing the equipment shall be factory trained in the installation, adjustment, testing, and operation of the equipment specified herein and on the drawings.

1.6.1.6 Manufacturer's Representative

The fire alarm and mass notification equipment manufacturer's representative shall be present for the connection of wiring to the control panel. The Manufacturer's Representative shall be an employee of the manufacturer with necessary technical training on the system being installed.

Components shall be of current design and shall be in regular and recurrent production at the time of installation. Provide design, materials, and devices for a protected premises fire alarm system, complete, conforming to NFPA 72, except as otherwise or additionally specified herein.

1.6.2 Regulatory Requirements

1.6.2.1 Requirements for Fire Protection Service

Equipment and material shall have been tested by UL and listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or approved by FM and listed in FM P7825a. Where the terms "listed" or "approved" appear in this specification, they shall mean listed in UL Fire Prot Dir or FM P7825a. The omission of these terms under the description of any item of equipment described shall not be construed as waiving this requirement. All listings or approval by testing laboratories shall be from an existing ANSI or UL published standard.

1.6.2.2 Mass Notification System

The equipment furnished shall be compatible and be UL listed, FM approved, or approved or listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory for the intended use. All listings or approval by testing laboratories shall be from an existing ANSI or UL published standard.

1.6.2.3 Testing Services or Laboratories

Fire alarm and fire detection equipment shall be constructed in accordance with UL Fire Prot Dir, UL Electrical Constructn, or FM P7825a.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect equipment delivered and placed in storage from the weather, humidity, and temperature variation, dirt and dust, and other contaminants.

1.8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) INSTRUCTIONS

The Interior Fire Alarm And Mass Notification System Operation and Maintenance Instructions shall include:

a. "Manufacturer Data Package 5" as specified in Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

b. Operating manual outlining step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, and shutdown. The manual shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, parts list, and complete description of equipment and their basic operating features.

c. Maintenance manual listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guide. The manuals shall include conduit layout, equipment layout and simplified wiring, and control diagrams of the system as installed.

d. The manuals shall include complete procedures for system revision and expansion, detailing both equipment and software requirements.

e. Software delivered for this project shall be provided, on each type of CD/DVD media utilized.

f. Printouts of configuration settings for all devices.

g. Routine maintenance checklist. The routine maintenance checklist shall be arranged in a columnar format. The first column shall list all installed devices, the second column shall state the maintenance activity or state no maintenance required, the third column shall state the frequency of the maintenance activity, and the fourth column for additional comments or reference.

1.9 EXTRA MATERIALS

1.9.1 Repair Service/Replacement Parts

Repair services and replacement parts for the system shall be available for a period of 10 years after the date of final acceptance of this work by the Contracting Officer. During guarantee period, the service technician shall be on-site within 24 hours after notification. All repairs shall be completed within 24 hours of arrival on-site.

1.9.2 Interchangeable Parts

Spare parts furnished shall be directly interchangeable with the corresponding components of the installed system. Spare parts shall be suitably packaged and identified by nameplate, tagging, or stamping. Spare parts shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer at the time of the final acceptance testing.

1.9.3 Spare Parts

Furnish the following spare parts and accessories:

a. Four fuses for each fused circuit

b. Nine spare reams of paper for the system printer, plus sufficient paper for fire alarm acceptance tests

c. Three spare printer ribbons

1.9.4 Special Tools

Software, connecting cables and proprietary equipment, necessary for the maintenance, testing, and reprogramming of the equipment shall be furnished to the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT
- 2.1.1 Standard Products

Provide materials, equipment, and devices that have been tested by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, such as UL or FM, and listed or approved for fire protection service when so required by NFPA 72 or this specification. Select material from one manufacturer, where possible, and not a combination of manufacturers, for any particular classification of materials. Material and equipment shall be the standard products of a

manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of the products for at least two years prior to bid opening.

2.1.2 Nameplates

Major components of equipment shall have the manufacturer's name, address, type or style, model or serial number, catalog number, date of installation, installing Contractor's name and address, and the contract number provided on a new plate permanently affixed to the item or equipment. Major components include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. FACPs
- b. Automatic transmitter
- c. Printer

Furnish nameplates to obtain approval by the Contracting Officer before installation. Obtain approval by the Contracting Officer for installation locations. Nameplates shall be etched metal or plastic, permanently attached by screws to panels or adjacent walls.

2.2 GENERAL PRODUCT REQUIREMENT

All fire alarm and mass notification equipment shall be listed for use under the applicable reference standards. Interfacing of Listed UL 864 or similar approved industry listing with Mass Notification Panels listed to UL 2017 or equal shall be done in a laboratory listed configuration, if the software programming features can not provide a listed interface control. If a field modification is needed, such as adding equipment like relays, the manufacturer of the panels being same or different brand from manufacturer shall provide the installing contractor for review and confirmation by the installing contractor. The installing contractor shall, as part of the submittal documents, provide this information.

2.3 SYSTEM OPERATION

The Addressable Interior Fire Alarm and Mass Notification System shall be a complete, supervised, noncoded, analog/addressable fire alarm and mass notification system conforming to NFPA 72, UL 864 Ninth Edition, and UL 2017. The system shall be activated into the alarm mode by actuation of any alarm initiating device. The system shall remain in the alarm mode until the initiating device is reset and the fire alarm control panel is reset and restored to normal. The system may be placed in the alert mode by local micrphones or remotely from authorized locations/users.

2.3.1 Alarm Initiating Devices

Connect alarm initiating devices to signal line circuits (SLC), Style 6 and installed in accordance with NFPA 72. The system shall have an interconnected riser loop or network having Style 6 supervision for interconnection of other FA/MNS control panels.

a. Alarm notification appliances shall be connected to notification appliance circuits (NAC), Style Z in accordance with NFPA 72. A looped conduit system shall be provided so that if the conduit and all conductors within are severed or exposed to fire at any point, all IDC, NAC and SLC will remain functional. Should the design or building layout preclude separation then a fire rated separation shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 72. The return portion of the loop shall be remote from the supply portion of the loop.

b. The system shall operate in the alarm mode upon actuation of any alarm initiating device. The system shall remain in the alarm mode until initiating device(s) are reset and the fire alarm control panel is manually reset and restored to normal. The conduit loop requirement is not applicable to the signal transmission link from the local panels (at the protected premises) to the Supervising Station (fire station, fire alarm central communication center). Audible, and visual appliances and systems shall comply with NFPA 72. Fire alarm system/mass notification system components requiring power, except for the control panel power supply, shall operate on 24 Volts dc.

2.3.2 Functions and Operating Features

The system shall provide the following functions and operating features:

a. The FACP/FMCP and fire alarm and mass notification control units, if used, shall provide power, annunciation, supervision, and control for the system. Addressable systems shall be microcomputer (microprocessor or microcontroller) based with a minimum word size of eight bits with sufficient memory to perform as specified.

b. Provide Style B initiating device circuits for conductor lengths of 10 feet or less.

c. Provide Style 6 signaling line circuits for each floor.

d. Provide Style 6 signaling line circuits for the network.

e. Provide Style Z notification appliance circuits. The visual alarm notification appliances shall have the flash rates synchronized.

f. Provide electrical supervision of the primary power (AC) supply, presence of the battery, battery voltage, and placement of system modules within the control panel.

g. Provide an audible and visual trouble signal to activate upon a single break or open condition, or ground fault. The trouble signal shall also operate upon loss of primary power (AC) supply, absence of a battery supply, low battery voltage, or removal of alarm or supervisory panel modules. Provide a trouble alarm silence feature that shall silence the audible trouble signal, without affecting the visual indicator. After the system returns to normal operating conditions, the trouble signal shall again sound until the trouble is acknowledged. A smoke sensor in the process of being verified for the actual presence of smoke shall not initiate a trouble condition.

h. Provide alarm verification capability for smoke sensors. Alarm verification shall initially be set for 30 seconds.

i. Alarm, supervisory, and/or trouble signals shall be automatically

transmitted to the fire department.

j. Alarm functions shall override trouble or supervisory functions. Supervisory functions shall override trouble functions.

k. There shall be no limit, other than maximum system capacity, as to the number of addressable devices, that may be in alarm simultaneously.

1. Where the fire alarm system is responsible for initiating an action in another emergency control device or system, such as an HVAC system, the addressable fire alarm relay shall be within 3 feet of the emergency control device.

m. An alarm signal shall automatically initiate the following functions:

(1) Transmission of an alarm signal to the fire department.

(2) Visual indication of the device operated on the fire alarm control panel (FACP). Indication on the graphic annunciator shall be by floor, zone or circuit, and type of device.

(3) Continuous actuation of all alarm notification appliances.

(4) Recording of the event via the system printer and electronicly in the history log of the fire control system unit.

(5) Release of doors held open by electromagnetic devices.

(6) Release of power to electric locks on doors that are part of the means of egress.

(7) Operation of a duct smoke sensor shall shut down the appropriate air handler in accordance with NFPA 90A in addition to other requirements of this paragraph.

n. A supervisory signal shall automatically initiate the following functions:

(1) Visual indication of the device operated on the FACP, and on the graphic annunciator, and sound the audible alarm at the respective panel.

(2) Transmission of a supervisory signal to the fire department.

(3) Recording of the event via the system printer and electronicly in the history log of the fire control system unit.

o. A trouble condition shall automatically initiate the following functions:

(1) Visual indication of the system trouble on the FACP, and on the graphic annunciator, and sound the audible alarm at the respective panel.

- (2) Transmission of a trouble signal to the fire department.
- (3) Recording of the event via the system printer.

p. The maximum permissible elapsed time between the actuation of an initiating device and its indication at the FACP shall be 10 seconds.

q. The maximum elapsed time between the occurrence of the trouble condition and its indication at the FACP shall not exceed 200 seconds.

2.4 SYSTEM MONITORING

2.4.1 Valves

Each valve affecting the proper operation of a fire protection system, including automatic sprinkler control valves, standpipe control valves, sprinkler service entrance valve, valves at fire pumps, isolating valves for pressure type waterflow or supervision switches, and valves at backflow preventers, whether supplied under this contract or existing, shall be electrically monitored to ensure its proper position. Each tamper switch shall be provided with a separate address , unless they are within the same room, then a maximum of five can use the same address.

2.4.2 Independent Fire Detection System

Each existing independent smoke detection subsystem, and kitchen fire extinguishing system shall be monitored both for the presence of an alarm condition and for a trouble condition. Each monitored condition shall be provided with a separate address.

- 2.5 MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEM FUNCTIONS
- 2.5.1 Notification Appliance Network

The notification appliance network consists of audio speakers located to provide intelligible instructions at all locations in the building. The Mass Notification System announcements shall take priority over all other function of the system including the audible and visual output of the fire alarm system in a normal or alarm state. All fire alarm system functions shall continue in an alarm state except for the output signals of the audible and visual notification appliances.

2.5.2 Strobes

Strobes are also provided to alert hearing-impaired occupants.

2.5.3 Text Displays

LED text displays for hearing impaired occupants.

2.5.4 Door Operation

Closure of doors held open by electromagnetic devices.

2.5.5 Voice Notification

An autonomous voice notification control unit is used to monitor and control the notification appliance network and provide consoles for local operation. Using a console, personnel in the building can initiate delivery of pre-recorded voice messages, provide live voice messages and instructions, and initiate visual strobe and (optional) textual message notification appliances. The autonomous voice notification control unit will temporarily override audible fire alarm notification while delivering Mass Notification messages to ensure they are intelligible.

2.5.6 Base-Wide Control

If a base-wide control system for mass notification exists on the base, the autonomous control unit shall communicates with the central control unit of the base-wide system. The autonomous control unit shall receive commands/messages from the central control unit and provide status information.

2.6 OVERVOLTAGE AND SURGE PROTECTION

2.6.1 Signaling Line Circuit Surge Protection

For systems having circuits located outdoors, communications equipment shall be protected against surges induced on any signaling line circuit and shall comply with the applicable requirements of IEEE C62.41.1 and IEEE C62.41.2. Cables and conductors, that serve as communications links, shall have surge protection circuits installed at each end that meet the following waveform(s):

a. A 10 microsecond by 1000 microsecond waveform with a peak voltage of 1500 volts and a peak current of 60 amperes.

b. An 8 microsecond by 20 microsecond waveform with a peak voltage of 1000 volts and a peak current of 500 amperes. Protection shall be provided at the equipment. Additional triple electrode gas surge protectors, rated for the application, shall be installed on each wireline circuit within 3 feet of the building cable entrance. Fuses shall not be used for surge protection.

2.6.2 Sensor Wiring Surge Protection

Digital and analog inputs and outputs shall be protected against surges induced by sensor wiring installed outdoors and as shown. The inputs and outputs shall be tested with the following waveforms:

a. A 10 by 1000 microsecond waveform with a peak voltage of 1500 volts and a peak current of 60 amperes.

b. An 8 by 20 microsecond waveform with a peak voltage of 1000 volts and a peak current of 500 amperes. Fuses shall not be used for surge protection.

2.7 ADDRESSABLE INTERFACE DEVICES

The initiating device being monitored shall be configured as a Style B initiating device circuits. The system shall be capable of defining any module as an alarm module and report alarm trouble, loss of polling, or as a supervisory module, and reporting supervisory short, supervisory open or loss of polling such as waterflow switches, valve supervisory switches, fire pump monitoring, independent smoke detection systems, relays for output function actuation, etc. The module shall be UL or FM listed as compatible with the control panel. The monitor module shall provide address setting means compatible with the control panel's SLC supervision and store an internal identifying code. Monitor module shall contain an integral LED that flashes each time the monitor module is polled. Pull stations with a monitor module in a common backbox are not required to have an LED.

2.8 ADDRESSABLE CONTROL MODULE

The control module shall be capable of operating as a relay (dry contact form C) for interfacing the control panel with other systems, and to control door holders or initiate elevator fire service. The module shall be UL or FM listed as compatible with the control panel. The indicating device or the external load being controlled shall be configured as a Style Y notification appliance circuits. The system shall be capable of supervising, audible, visual and dry contact circuits. The control module shall have both an input and output address. The supervision shall detect a short on the supervised circuit and shall prevent power from being applied to the circuit. The control model shall provide address setting means compatible with the control panel's SLC supervision and store an internal identifying code. The control module shall contain an integral LED that flashes each time the control module is polled. Control Modules shall be located in environmental areas that reflect the conditions to which they were listed.

2.9 ISOLATION MODULES

Provide isolation modules to subdivide each signaling line circuit into groups of not more than 20 addressable devices between adjacent isolation modules.

2.10 SMOKE SENSORS

2.10.1 Photoelectric Smoke Sensors

Provide addressable photoelectric smoke sensors as follows:

a. Provide analog/addressable photoelectric smoke sensors utilizing the photoelectric light scattering principle for operation in accordance with UL 268. Smoke sensors shall be listed for use with the fire alarm control panel.

b. Provide self-restoring type sensors that do not require any readjustment after actuation at the FACP to restore them to normal operation. Sensors shall be UL listed as smoke-automatic fire sensors.

c. Components shall be rust and corrosion resistant. Vibration shall have no effect on the sensor's operation. Protect the detection chamber with a fine mesh metallic screen that prevents the entrance of insects or airborne materials. The screen shall not inhibit the

movement of smoke particles into the chamber.

d. The sensor address shall identify the particular unit, its location within the system, and its sensitivity setting. Sensors shall be of the low voltage type rated for use on a 24 VDC system.

e. An operator at the control panel, having a proper access level, shall have the capability to manually access the following information for each initiating device.

- (1) Primary status
- (2) Device type
- (3) Present average value
- (4) Present sensitivity selected
- (5) Sensor range (normal, dirty, etc.)

2.10.2 Duct Smoke Sensors

Duct-mounted photoelectric smoke detectors shall be furnished and installed where indicated and in accordance with NFPA 90A. Units shall consist of a smoke detector as specified in paragraph Photoelectric Detectors, mounted in a special housing fitted with duct sampling tubes. Detector circuitry shall be mounted in a metallic enclosure exterior to the duct. Detectors shall have a manual reset. Detectors shall be rated for air velocities that include air flows between 500 and 4000 fpm. Detectors shall be powered from the fire alarm panel.

a. Sampling tubes shall run the full width of the duct. The duct detector package shall conform to the requirements of NFPA 90A, UL 268A, and shall be UL listed for use in air-handling systems. The control functions, operation, reset, and bypass shall be controlled from the fire alarm control panel.

b. Lights to indicate the operation and alarm condition; and the test and reset buttons shall be visible and accessible with the unit installed and the cover in place. Detectors mounted above 6 feet and those mounted below 6 feet that cannot be easily accessed while standing on the floor, shall be provided with a remote detector indicator panel containing test and reset switches.

2.10.3 Smoke Sensor Testing

Smoke sensors shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 72 and manufacturer's recommended calibrated test method. Submit smoke sensor testing procedures for approval.

- 2.11 THERMAL SENSORS
- 2.11.1 Heat Detectors

Heat detectors shall be designed for detection of fire by combination fixed

temperature and rate-of-rise principle . The alarm condition shall be determined by comparing sensor valve with the stored values. Heat detector spacing shall be rated in accordance with UL 521. Detectors located in areas subject to moisture, exterior atmospheric conditions, or hazardous locations as defined by NFPA 70 , shall be types approved for such locations.

2.11.1.1 Combination Fixed-Temperature and Rate-of-Rise Detectors

Detectors shall be designed for surface outlet box mounting and supported independently of wiring connections. Contacts shall be self-resetting after response to rate-of-rise principle. Under fixed temperature actuation, the detector shall have a permanent external indication that is readily visible. Detector units located in boiler rooms, showers, or other areas subject to abnormal temperature changes shall operate on fixed temperature principle only. The UL 521 test rating for the fixed temperature portion shall be 135 degrees F. The UL 521 test rating for the Rate-of-Rise detectors shall be rated for 50 by 50 feet.

2.11.2 Operator Access

An operator at the control panel, having the proper access level, shall have the capability to manually access the following information for each heat sensor:

- a. Primary status
- b. Device type
- c. Present average value
- d. Sensor range ()
- 2.11.3 Operator Control

An operator at the control panel, having the proper access level, shall have the capability to manually control the following information for each heat sensor:

- a. Alarm detection sensitivity values
- b. Enable or disable the point/device
- c. Control sensors relay driver output
- 2.12 ELECTRIC POWER
- 2.12.1 Primary Power

Power shall be 120 VAC service for the FACP from the normal AC service to the building.

2.12.2 Generator

Where any emergency generator provides a standby power supply for life safety system circuits, provide a connection from one of the circuits for the fire alarm system. When a generator buss circuit is available for the fire alarm, mass notification, and life safety equipment, then the fire alarm control unit shall monitor the generator with the following supervisory signals:

- (a) Generator Selector Switch in a position other than automatic start
- (b) Generator Running
- (c) Low Fuel
- (d) Failure to Start
- (e) Abnormal conditions such as low oil, high temperature, and low coolant.
- (f) Low Battery
- (g) Emergency transfer in proper mode while generator running

2.13 EMERGENCY POWER SUPPLY

Provide for system operation in the event of primary power source failure. Transfer from normal to auxiliary (secondary) power or restoration from auxiliary to normal power shall be automatic and shall not cause transmission of a false alarm.

2.13.1 Batteries

Provide sealed, maintenance-free, lead-calcium batteries as the source for emergency power to the FACP. Batteries shall contain suspended electrolyte. The battery system shall be maintained in a fully charged condition by means of a solid state battery charger. Provide an automatic transfer switch to transfer the load to the batteries in the event of the failure of primary power.

2.13.1.1 Capacity

Provide the batteries with sufficient capacity to operate the system under supervisory and trouble conditions, including audible trouble signal devices for 60 hours and audible and visual signal devices under alarm conditions for an additional 30 minutes.

2.13.1.2 Battery Power Calculations

a. Verify that battery capacity exceeds supervisory and alarm power requirements.

1). Substantiate the battery calculations for alarm, alert, and supervisory power requirements. Ampere-hour requirements for each system component and each panel component, and the battery-recharging period shall be included.

2). Provide complete battery calculations for both the alarm, alert, and supervisory power requirements. Ampere-hour requirements for each system component shall be submitted with the calculations.

3). A voltage drop calculation to indicate that sufficient voltage is available for proper operation of the system and all components, at the minimum rated voltage of the system operating on batteries.

b. For battery calculations use the following assumptions: Assume a starting voltage of 24 VDC for starting the calculations to size the batteries. Calculate the required Amp-Hours for the specified standby time, and then calculate the required Amp-Hours for the specified alarm time. Calculate the nominal battery voltage after operation on

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batteries for the specified time period. Using this voltage perform a voltage drop calculation for circuit containing device and/or appliances remote from the power sources.

2.13.2 Battery Chargers

Provide a solid state, fully automatic, variable charging rate battery charger. The charger shall be capable of providing 150 percent of the connected system load and shall maintain the batteries at full charge. In the event the batteries are fully discharged (18 Volts dc), the charger shall recharge the batteries back to 95 percent of full charge within 48 hours. Provide pilot light to indicate when batteries are manually placed on a high rate of charge as part of the unit assembly if a high rate switch is provided.

2.14 FIRE ALARM AND MASS NOTIFICATION CONTROL PANEL (FACP/FMCP)

Provide a complete control panel fully enclosed in a lockable steel enclosure as specified herein. Operations required for testing or for normal care and maintenance of the systems shall be performed from the front of the enclosure. If more than a single unit is required at a location to form a complete control panel, the unit enclosures shall match exactly.

a. Each control unit shall provide power, supervision, control, and logic for the entire system, utilizing solid state, modular components, internally mounted and arranged for easy access. Each control unit shall be suitable for operation on a 120 volt, 60 hertz, normal building power supply. Provide each panel with supervisory functions for power failure, internal component placement, and operation.

b. Visual indication of alarm, supervisory, or trouble initiation on the fire alarm control panel shall be by liquid crystal display or similar means with a minimum of 80 characters, that at least 32 are field changeable. The MNS Control panel shall have the capability of temporarily deactivate the fire alarm audible notification appliances while delivering voice messages. Provide conductor integrity monitoring for strobe, display, temporary deactivation of fire alarm audible notification appliances and speaker wiring.

c. Provide secure operator console for initiating recorded messages, strobes and displays; and for delivering live voice messages. Provide capacity for at least four pre-recorded messages. Provide the ability to automatically repeat pre-recorded messages. Provide a secure microphone for delivering live messages. Provide adequate discrete outputs to temporarily deactivate fire alarm audible notification, and initiate/synchronize strobes. Provide a complete set of self-diagnostics for controller and appliance network. Provide local diagnostic information display and local diagnostic information and system event log file.

2.14.1 Cabinet

Install control panel components in cabinets large enough to accommodate all components and also to allow ample gutter space for interconnection of panels as well as field wiring. The enclosure shall be identified by an engraved laminated phenolic resin nameplate. Lettering on the nameplate shall say "Fire Alarm and Mass Notification Control Panel" and shall not be less than one inch high. Provide prominent rigid plastic or metal identification plates for lamps, circuits, meters, fuses, and switches. The cabinet shall be provided in a sturdy steel housing, complete with back box, hinged steel door with cylinder lock, and surface mounting provisions.

2.14.2 Control Modules

Provide power and control modules to perform all functions of the FACP. Provide audible signals to indicate any alarm, supervisory, or trouble condition. The alarm signals shall be different from the trouble signal. Connect circuit conductors entering or leaving the panel to screw-type terminals with each terminal marked for identification. Locate diodes and relays, if any, on screw terminals in the FACP. Circuits operating at 24 VDC shall not operate at less than 21.6 volts. Circuits operating at any other voltage shall not have a voltage drop exceeding 10 percent of nominal voltage.

2.14.3 Silencing Switches

a. Alarm Silencing Switch: Provide an alarm silencing switch at the FACP that shall silence the audible signal but not affect the visual alarm indicator. This switch shall be overridden upon activation of a subsequent alarm.

b. Supervisory/Trouble Silencing Switch: Provide supervisory and trouble silencing switch that shall silence the audible trouble and supervisory signal, but not extinguish the visual indicator. This switch shall be overridden upon activation of a subsequent alarm, supervision, or trouble condition. Audible trouble indication must resound automatically every 24 hours after the silencing feature has been operated.

2.14.4 Non-Interfering

Power and supervise each circuit such that a signal from one device does not prevent the receipt of signals from any other device. Circuits shall be manually reset by switch from the FACP after the initiating device or devices have been restored to normal.

2.14.5 Voice Notification System

The Voice Notification System shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 72 for Emergency Voice/Alarm Communications System requirements ISO 7240-16, IEC 60268-16, except as specified herein. The system shall be a one-way multi-channel voice notification system incorporating user selectability of a minimum 8 distinct sounds for tone signaling, and the incorporation of a voice module for delivery of prerecorded messages. Textual audible appliances shall produce a slow whoop tone for three cycles followed by a voice message that is repeated until the control panel is reset or silenced. A live voice message shall override the automatic audible output through use of a microphone input at the control panel.

a. When using the microphone, live messages shall be broadcast through speakers in stairs, and throughout the facility. The system shall be capable of operating all speakers at the same time. The digitalized voice message shall consist of a non-volatile (EPROM) microprocessor based input to the amplifiers. The microprocessor shall actively interrogate circuitry, field wiring, and digital coding necessary for the immediate and accurate rebroadcasting of the stored voice data into the appropriate amplifier input. Loss of operating power, supervisory power, or any other malfunction that could render the digitalized voice module inoperative shall automatically cause the slow whoop tone to take over all functions assigned to the failed unit.

b. The Mass Notification functions shall override the manual or automatic fire alarm notification or Public Address (PA) functions. The system shall have the capability of utilizing a remote microphone station with redundant controls of the notification system control panel. Class "A" Notification Appliance Circuits (NAC) shall be provided for the activation of strobe appliances. The activation of the NAC Circuits shall follow the operation of the speaker NAC circuits. Audio output shall be selectable for line level (600 ohms), 25, 70.7 or 100 volt output. The audio amplifier outputs shall be not greater than 100 watts RMS output. The strobe NAC Circuits shall provide at least 2 amps of 24 VDC power to operate strobes and have the ability to synchronize all strobes. A hand held microphone shall be provided and, upon activation, shall take priority over any tone signal, recorded message or PA microphone operation in progress, while maintaining the strobe NAC Circuits activation.

All outputs and operational modules shall be fully supervised with on-board diagnostics and trouble reporting circuits. Form "C" contacts shall be provided for system alarm and trouble conditions. Circuits shall be provided for operation of auxiliary appliance during trouble conditions. During a Mass Notification event the panel shall not generate nor cause any trouble alarms to be generated with the Fire Alarm system. The Control Panel for the Voice Notification System shall be independent of the Fire alarm system and shall be capable of autonomous operation. The system shall be housed in same panel with the fire alarm system. Mass Notification functions shall take precedence over all other function performed by the Voice Notification System. Messages shall utilize a female voice and shall be similar to the following:

1) 1000 Hz tones (1 sec on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on)

"May I have your attention, please. May I have your attention, please. A fire has been reported that may affect your floor. Please walk to the nearest exit and evacuate the building." (Provide a 2 second pause.) "May I have your attention, please, (repeat the message)."

2) 1000 Hz tones (1 sec on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on)

"May I have your attention please. May I have your attention please. A fire emergency has been reported in the building. Please leave the building by the nearest exit or exit stairway. Do not use the elevators." (Provide a 2 second pause.) "May I have your attention please, (repeat the message)."

3) 1000 Hz tones (1 sec on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on)

"Alert! This is the Mass Notification System. There is an emergency situation. DO NOT evacuate the building! Stay in your current location! Stay tuned for further instructions." (repeat message 2 times) 4) 1000 Hz tones (1 sec on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on) "Alert, This is the Mass Notification System. There is a chemical gas emergency.

There is a chemical gas emergency. Turn off all HVAC equipment, seal all doors and windows with wet fabric, Don protective gear. DO NOT evacuate the building, Act now! Listen to the MNS system for further instructions". (repeat message 2 times)

5) 1000 Hz tones (1 sec on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on, 1/2 second off, 1 second on)

"Alert, this is the Mass Notification System. There is a explosive blast risk along the South wall of your building. Quietly move towards the north side of the building, and exit from the north stairs. Move away from the building heading north to the north parking area. (repeat message 2 times).

a. The Remote Microphone station shall incorporate a Push-To-Talk (PTT) microphone, redundant controls and system status indicators of/for the system. The unit shall incorporate microphone override of any tone generation or prerecorded messages. The unit shall be fully supervised from the control panel. The housing shall contain a lock that is keyed identical to the fire alarm system for the building.

b. Auxiliary Input Module shall be designed to be an outboard expansion module to either expand the number of optional remote microphone stations, or allow a telephone interface.

c. Remote Microphone station (PA) shall incorporate a Push-To-Talk (PTT) microphone, and controls to allow Public Address paging in the facility. The Public Address paging function shall not override any alarm or notification functions. The microphone shall be handheld style.

2.14.6 Memory

Provide each control unit with non-volatile memory and logic for all functions. The use of long life batteries, capacitors, or other age-dependent devices shall not be considered as equal to non-volatile processors, PROMS, or EPROMS.

2.14.7 Field Programmability

Provide control units and control panels that are fully field programmable for control, initiation, notification, supervisory, and trouble functions of both input and output. The system program configuration shall be menu driven. System changes shall be password protected and shall be accomplished using personal computer based equipment. Any proprietary equipment and proprietary software needed by qualified technicians to implement future changes to the fire alarm system shall be provided as part of this contract.

2.14.8 Input/Output Modifications

The FACP shall contain features that allow the bypassing of input devices from the system or the modification of system outputs. These control features shall consist of a panel mounted keypad . Any bypass or modification to the system shall indicate a trouble condition on the FACP.

2.14.9 Resetting

Provide the necessary controls to prevent the resetting of any alarm, supervisory, or trouble signal while the alarm, supervisory or trouble condition on the system still exists.

2.14.10 Instructions

Provide a typeset printed or typewritten instruction card mounted behind a Lexan plastic or glass cover in a stainless steel or aluminum frame. Install the instructions on the interior of the FACP. The card shall show those steps to be taken by an operator when a signal is received as well as the functional operation of the system under all conditions, normal, alarm, supervisory, and trouble. The instructions shall be approved by the Contracting Officer before being posted.

2.14.11 Walk Test

The FACP shall have a walk test feature. When using this feature, operation of initiating devices shall result in limited system outputs, so that the notification appliances operate for only a few seconds and the event is indicated on the system printer, but no other outputs occur.

2.14.12 History Logging

In addition to the required printer output, the control panel shall have the ability to store a minimum of 400 events in a log. These events shall be stored in a battery-protected memory and shall remain in the memory until the memory is downloaded or cleared manually. Resetting of the control panel shall not clear the memory.

2.14.13 RS-232-C Output

Each local control panel shall be capable of operating remote service type cathode ray tubes (CRTs), printers, and/or modems. The output shall be paralleled ASCII from an EIA RS-232-C connection with a baud rate of 1200 or 2400 to allow use of any commonly available CRT, printer, or modem.

2.14.14 Remote LED Text Display

An LED text display shall be provided at locations as shown on the drawings. The LED text display shall be at least 2 lines with a minimum of 20 characters per line. The size shall not exceed 16 inches length by 6 inches height by 3 inches deep. The text display shall as a minimum meet the following requirements:

- a. Two lines of information for high priority messaging.
- b. Minimum of 20 characters per line (40 total) displayed.

c. Text shall be no less than 1/2 inch in height and readable from 1 foot to 20 feet away.

- d. 32K character memory.
- e. RS232 or RS485 serial interface included.
- f. Display shall be wall or ceiling mounted.
- g. Mounting brackets for a convenient wall/cubicle mount.
- h. During non-emergency periods, date and time shall be displayed.

i. All programming shall be accomplished from the Mass Notification network. No user programming shall be required.

An LED text display shall be provided at locations as shown on the drawings. The LED text display shall have minimum character size of 4-inches high and shall spell out the words "EVACUATE" and "ANNOUNCEMENT". The design of LED text display shall be such that it cannot be read when not illuminated. The LED text display shall be capable of being wall or ceiling mounted.

2.15 REMOTE FIRE ALARM CONTROL UNITS

Provide complete remote control units fully enclosed in a lockable steel enclosure as specified herein. Operations required for testing or for normal care and maintenance of the control units shall be performed from the front of the enclosure. If more than a single unit is required at a location to form a complete control panel, the unit enclosures shall match exactly. Each control unit shall provide power, supervision, control, and logic for its portion of the entire system, utilizing solid state, modular components, internally mounted and arranged for easy access. Each control unit shall be suitable for operation on a 120 volt, 60 hertz, normal building power supply. Provide each unit with supervisory functions for power failure, internal component placement, and operation.

2.15.1 Cabinet

Install remote control unit components in cabinets large enough to accommodate components and also to allow ample gutter space for interconnection of units as well as field wiring. The enclosure shall be identified by an engraved laminated phenolic resin nameplate. Lettering on the nameplate shall be labeled "Remote Fire Alarm Control Unit" and shall not be less than one inch high. Provide prominent rigid plastic or metal identification plates for lamps, circuits, meters, fuses, and switches. The cabinet shall be provided in a sturdy steel housing, complete with back box, hinged steel door with cylinder lock, and surface mounting provisions.

2.15.2 Control Modules

Provide power and control modules to perform all functions of the remote control unit. Provide audible signals to indicate any alarm or trouble condition. The alarm signals shall be different from the trouble signal. Connect circuit conductors entering or leaving the panel to screw-type terminals with each terminal marked for identification. Locate diodes and relays, if any, on screw terminals in the remote control unit. Circuits operating at 24 VDC shall not operate at less than 21.6 volts. Circuits operating at any other voltage shall not have a voltage drop exceeding 10 percent of nominal voltage. Circuits shall be arranged so that there is 25 percent spare capacity for any circuit.

2.15.3 Silencing Switches

Provide an alarm silencing switch at the remote control unit that shall silence the audible signal but not affect the visual alarm indicator. This switch shall be overridden upon activation of a subsequent alarm. Provide trouble and supervisory silencing switch that shall silence the audible trouble and supervisory signal, but not extinguish the visual indicator. This switch shall be overridden upon activation of a subsequent trouble or supervisory signal. Audible trouble indication must resound automatically every 24 hours after the silencing feature has been operated.

2.15.4 Non-Interfering

Power and supervise each circuit such that a signal from one device does not prevent the receipt of signals from any other device. Circuits shall be manually resettable by switch from the remote control unit after the initiating device or devices have been restored to normal.

2.15.5 Memory

Provide each control unit with non-volatile memory and logic for all functions. The use of long life batteries, capacitors, or other age-dependent devices shall not be considered as equal to non-volatile processors, PROMS, or EPROMS.

2.15.6 Field Programmability

Provide control units that are fully field programmable for control, initiating, supervisory, and trouble functions of both input and output. The system program configuration shall be menu driven. System changes shall be password protected and shall be accomplished using personal computer based equipment. Any proprietary equipment and proprietary software needed by qualified technicians to implement future changes to the fire alarm system shall be provided as part of this contract.

2.15.7 Input/Output Modifications

Each remote control unit shall contain features that allow the elimination of input devices from the system or the modification of system outputs. Any such modifications shall indicate a trouble condition on the remote control unit, the FACP, and a printed output of the trouble condition.

2.15.8 Resetting

Provide the necessary controls to prevent the resetting of any alarm, supervisory, or trouble signal while the alarm, supervisory, or trouble condition on the system still exists.

2.15.9 Instructions

Provide a typeset printed or typewritten instruction card mounted behind a Lexan plastic or glass cover in a stainless steel or aluminum frame. Install the frame in a conspicuous location observable from the remote fire alarm control unit. The card shall show those steps to be taken by an operator when a signal is received as well as the functional operation of the system under all conditions, normal, alarm, supervisory, and trouble. The instructions shall be approved by the Contracting Officer before being posted.

2.15.10 Walk Test

Each remote control unit shall have a walk test feature. When using this feature, operation of initiating devices shall result in limited system outputs, so that the notification appliances operate for only a few seconds and the event is indicated on the system printer, but no other outputs occur.

2.15.11 History Logging

In addition to the required printer output, the control panel shall have the ability to store a minimum of 400 events in a log. These events shall be stored in a battery-protected memory and shall remain in the memory until the memory is downloaded or cleared manually. Resetting of the control panel shall not clear the memory.

2.16 AMPLIFIERS, PREAMPLIFIERS, TONE GENERATORS

Any amplifiers, preamplifiers, tone generators, digitalized voice generators, and other hardware necessary for a complete, operational, textual audible circuit conforming to NFPA 72 shall be housed in a fire alarm control unit, terminal cabinet, or in the fire alarm control panel. The system shall automatically operate and control all building fire alarm speakers except those installed in the stairs and within elevator cabs. The speakers in the stairs and elevator cabs shall operate only when the microphone is used to deliver live messages. Each amplifier shall be single output channel.

2.16.1 Construction

Amplifiers shall utilize computer grade solid state components and shall be provided with output protection devices sufficient to protect the amplifier against any transient up to 10 times the highest rated voltage in the system.

2.16.2 Inputs

Each system shall be equipped with separate inputs from the tone generator, digitalized voice driver and panel mounted microphone. Microphone inputs shall be of the low impedance, balanced line type. Both microphone and tone generator input shall be operational on any amplifier.

2.16.3 Tone Generator

The tone generator shall be of the modular, plug-in type with securely attached labels to identify the component as a tone generator and to identify the specific tone it produces. The tone generator shall produce a slow whoop tone, that shall slowly ascend from low (500 hertz) to high (1200 hertz), and shall be constantly repeated until interrupted by either the digitalized voice message, the microphone input, or the alarm silence mode as specified. Each slow whoop cycle shall last approximately 4 seconds. The tone generator shall be single channel with an automatic backup generator per channel such that failure of the primary tone generator causes the backup generator to automatically take over the functions of the failed unit and also causes transfer of the common trouble relay.

2.16.4 Protection Circuits

Each amplifier shall be constantly supervised for any condition that could render the amplifier inoperable at its maximum output. Failure of any component shall cause automatic transfer to a designated backup amplifier, illumination of a visual "amplifier trouble" indicator on the control panel, appropriate logging of the condition on the system printer, and other actions for trouble conditions as specified.

2.17 SYSTEM PRINTERS

a. Provide a system printer to record alarm, supervisory, and trouble conditions without loss of any signal or signals. Printout shall be by circuit, device, and function as provided in the FACP. Printer shall operate on a 120 VAC, 60 Hz power supply. The printer shall have at least 80 characters per line and have a 96 ASCII character set. The printer shall have a microprocessor-controlled, bi-directional, logic seeking head capable of printing 120 characters per second. Printer shall not contain internal software that is essential for proper operation.

b. When the FACP receives a signal, the alarm, supervisory, and trouble condition shall be printed. The printout shall include the type of signal, the circuit or device reporting, the date, and the time of the occurrence. The printer shall differentiate alarm signals from other printed indications. When the system is reset, this condition shall also be printed including the same information concerning device, location, date, and time. Provide a means to automatically print a list of existing alarm, supervisory, and trouble conditions in the system. If a printer is off-line when an alarm is received, the system shall have a buffer to retain the data and it shall be printed when the printer is restored to service. The printer shall have an indicator to alert the operator that the paper has run out.

2.18 MANUAL STATIONS

Provide metal or plastic, semi-flush mounted, double action, addressable manual stations, that are not subject to operation by jarring or vibration. Stations shall be equipped with screw terminals for each conductor. Stations that require the replacement of any portion of the device after activation are not permitted. Stations shall be finished in fire-engine red with molded raised lettering operating instructions of contrasting color. The use of a key or wrench shall be required to reset the station. Manual stations shall be mounted at 48 inches. Stations shall have a separate screw terminal for each conductor.

2.19 NOTIFICATION APPLIANCES

2.19.1 Fire Alarm/Mass Notification Speakers

Audible appliances shall conform to the applicable requirements of UL 464. Appliances shall be connected into notification appliance circuits. Audible appliances shall generate a unique audible sound from other devices provided in the building and surrounding area.

a. Speakers shall conform to the applicable requirements of UL 1480. Speakers shall have six different sound output levels and operate with audio line input levels of 100 Vac, 70 Vac, 7 Vac, and 25 Vac, by means of selectable tap settings. Tap settings shall include taps of 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, and 8 watt. Speakers shall incorporate a high efficiency speaker for maximum output at minimum power across a frequency range of 400Hz to 4000Hz, and shall have a sealed back construction. Speakers shall be capable of installation on standard 4 inch square electrical boxes. Where speakers and strobes are provided in the same location, they may be combined into a single wall mounted unit. All inputs shall be polarized for compatibility with standard reverse polarity supervision of circuit wiring via the Fire Alarm Control Panel.

b. Provide speaker mounting plates constructed of cold rolled steel having a minimum thickness of 16 gauge and equipped with mounting holes and other openings as needed for a complete installation. Fabrication marks and holes shall be ground and finished to provide a smooth and neat appearance for each plate. Each plate shall be primed and painted.

2.19.2 Visual Notification Appliances

Visual notification appliances shall conform to the applicable requirements of UL 1971 and conform to the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). Colored lens such as amber, the notifications appliances shall comply with UL 1638. The manufacturer shall have the color lens tests to the full UL 1971 polar plotting criteria, voltage drop, and temperature rise as stated in 1971. Fire Alarm/Mass Notification Appliances shall have clear high intensity optic lens, xenon flash tubes, and output white light and be marked "ALERT" in red letters. The light pattern shall be disbursed so that it is visible above and below the strobe and from a 90 degree angle on both sides of the strobe. Strobe flash rate shall be 1 flash per second and a minimum of 15 candela (actual output after derating for tinted lens) based on the UL 1971 test. Strobe shall be semi-flush mounted. Where more than two appliances are located in the same room or corridor, provide synchronized operation.

2.19.3 Connections

Provide screw terminals for each notification appliance. Terminals shall be designed to accept the size conductors used in this project without modification.

2.20 VALVE MONITOR SWITCHES (TAMPER SWITCHES)

Provide a tamper switch for each fire protection system control valve. Tamper switches shall be UL listed as "Extinguishing System Attachment" for the location and type of valve supervised. The device shall contain double pole, double throw contacts. Operation of the switch shall cause a supervisory signal to be transmitted to the FACP upon not more than two complete turns of the valve wheel or a closure of 10 percent, whichever is less. Tamper switches shall be equipped with screw terminals for each conductor.

2.21 WATERFLOW DETECTORS

a. Provide vane type waterflow detectors for wet pipe sprinkler systems. The device shall contain double pole, double throw contacts. Equip the detector with a pneumatic time delay, field adjustable from 0 to 90 seconds. The time delay shall be set initially to 45seconds. The device shall be a UL listed extinguishing system attachment rated for the particular pressure and location that it is installed. Flow switches shall be equipped with screw terminals for each conductor. P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

b. Provide pressure type waterflow detectors for dry pipe sprinkler systems, pre-action, and deluge systems. Switch shall be equipped with equiped to provide a time delay from 0 to 90 second. The device shall contain double pole, double throw contacts. The device shall be a UL listed extinguishing system attachment rated for the particular pressure and location that it is installed. Switch shall be equipped with screw terminals for each conductor.

2.22 ELECTROMAGNETIC DOOR HOLDERS

Where indicated on the drawings, provide magnetic fire door hold open devices. The electromagnetic holding devices shall be designed to operate on 120 VAC, and require not more than 3 watts of power to develop 25 psi of holding force. Under normal conditions, the magnets shall attract and hold the doors open. The initiation of any fire alarm shall cause the release of the electromagnetic door holding device permitting the door to be closed by the door closer. Operation shall be fail safe with no moving parts. Electromagnetic door hold-open devices shall not be required to be held open during building power failure. The device shall be UL listed based on UL 228 tests.

2.23 INTERFACE TO THE BASE WIDE MASS NOTIFICATION NETWORK

2.23.1 Wide Area Network/Local Area Network (WAN/LAN)

The Wide Area Network/Local Area Network (WAN/LAN) Interface shall be a 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX Category 6. The ANSI/TIA/EIA 568 wiring method of the RJ-45 outlet shall be as specified in Section 27 10 00 BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM. The WAN/LAN Interface shall support sensitive data at rated data transmission speeds with DES/3DES encryption, MD5 and SHA-1 hashing, RFC 2402 authentication and meet security features of FIPS 140-2 criteria. The WAN/LAN Interface shall have the following characteristics:

- a. 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX, autonegotiation
- b. WAN/LAN Connection: RJ-45

c. Cabling: as specified in Section 27 10 00 BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM

d. Security Protocals: 168-bit 3DES, 56-bit DES, SHA-1, MD5, RFC 2402; up to 75 security associations

e. Network protocols: TCP/IP, ISO 8802-3

2.23.2 Radio

The radio transceiver shall be bi-direction and meet all the requirements of paragraph, RADIO TRANSMITTER AND INTERFACE PANELS as specified in this Specification Section. The transceiver utilized in the Mass Notification System shall be capable of the following:

a. Communication with the Central Control/Monitoring System to provide supervision of communication link and status changes are reported by automatic and manual poll/reply/acknowledge routines.

b. All monitored points/status changes are transmitted immediately and at programmed intervals until acknowledged by the Central Control/Monitoring System.

c. Each transceiver shall transmits a unique identity code as part of all messages; the code is set by the user at the transceiver.

2.23.2.1 Radio Frequency Communications

Use of radio frequency-type communications systems shall comply with National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) requirements.

2.23.2.2 Licensed Radio Frequency Systems

An approved DD Form 1494 for the system is required prior to operation.

2.23.3 Telephone

A modem shall be provide for communication with the Central Control/Monitoring System. The modem shall be 56k, compatible with data mode V.90, utilizing Hayes compatible command codes. The modem shall be capable of Auto dialing a preset number based on preprogrammed events. The modem shall auto answer and provide a secure password protection system. Cabling: as specified in Section 27 10 00 BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM.

2.23.4 RS-232/RS-485

The panel shall support a direct connect via RS-232 or RS-485 connections.

2.23.5 Secure Radio System

2.23.5.1 Communications Network

The communications network provides two-way signals between central control units and autonomous control units (in individual building systems), and should include redundant (primary and backup) communication links. The system shall incorporate technology to prevent easy interruption of the radio traffic for MNS Alerting.

2.23.5.2 Radio Frequency Communications

Use of radio frequency-type communications systems shall comply with National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) requirements. The systems shall be designed to minimize the potential for interference, jamming, eavesdropping, and spoofing.

2.23.5.3 Licensed Radio Frequency Systems

An approved DD Form 1494 for the system is required prior to operation.

- 2.24 AUTOMATIC FIRE TRANSMITTERS
- 2.24.1 Radio Transmitter and Interface Panels

Transmitters shall be compatible with proprietary supervising station receiving equipment. Each radio alarm transmitter shall be the manufacturer's recognized commercial product, completely assembled, wired, P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

factory tested, and delivered ready for installation and operation. Transmitters shall be provided in accordance with applicable portions of NFPA 72, Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 47 CFR 90 and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 47 CFR 15. Transmitter electronics module shall be contained within the physical housing as an integral, removable assembly. The proprietary supervising station receiving equipment is King Fisher and the transceiver shall be fully compatible with this equipment. At the contractors option, and if UL or FM listed, the transmitter may be housed in the same panel as the fire alarm control panel. The transmitter shall be Narrowband radio, with FCC certification for narrowband operation and meets the requirements of the NTIA (National Telecommunications and Information Administration) Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Frequency Management.

a. Operation: Each transmitter shall operate from 120-volt ac power. In the event of 120-volt ac power loss, the transmitter shall automatically switch to battery operation. Switchover shall be accomplished with no interruption of protective service, and shall automatically transmit a trouble message. Upon restoration of ac power, transfer back to normal ac power supply shall also be automatic.

b. Battery Power: Transmitter standby battery capacity shall provide sufficient power to operate the transmitter in a normal standby status for a minimum of 72 hours and be capable of transmitting alarms during that period.

c. Transmitter housing shall be NEMA Type 1. The housing shall contain a lock that is keyed . Radio alarm transmitter housing shall be factory painted with a suitable priming coat and not less than two coats of a hard, durable weatherproof enamel.

d. Antenna shall be omnidirectional, coaxial, halfwave dipole antennas for radio alarm transmitters with a driving point impedance to match transmitter output. The antenna and antenna mounts shall be corrosion resistant and designed to withstand wind velocities of 161 km/h. 100 mph. Antennas shall not be mounted to any portion of the building roofing system. Protect the antenna from physical damage.

2.24.2 Signals to Be Transmitted to the Base Receiving Station

The following signals shall be sent to the base receiving station:

- a. Sprinkler water flow
- b. Manual pull stations
- c. Smoke detectors
- d. Duct smoke detectors
- e. Heat detectors
- f. Sprinkler valve supervision
- g. Fire pump running

h. Fire pump supervision

2.25 WIRING

Provide wiring materials under this section as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM with the additions and modifications specified herein.

2.25.1 Alarm Wiring

The SLC wiring shall be copper cable in accordance with the manufacturers requirements. Copper signaling line circuits and initiating device circuit field wiring shall be No. 14 AWG size conductors at a minimum. Notification appliance circuit conductors, that contain audible alarm devices, other than speakers, shall be solid copper No. 14 AWG size conductors at a minimum. Speaker circuits shall be copper No. 16 AWG size conductors at a minimum. Wire size shall be sufficient to prevent voltage drop problems. Circuits operating at 24 VDC shall not operate at less than 21.6 volts. Circuits operating at any other voltage shall not have a voltage drop exceeding 10 percent of nominal voltage. Power wiring, operating at 120 VAC minimum, shall be a minimum No. 12 AWG solid copper having similar insulation.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF FIRE ALARM INITIATING AND INDICATING DEVICES

a. FACP/FMCP: Locate the FACP/FMCP where indicated on the drawings. Surface mount the enclosure with the top of the cabinet 6 feet above the finished floor or center the cabinet at 5 feet, whichever is lower. Conductor terminations shall be labeled and a drawing containing conductors, their labels, their circuits, and their interconnection shall be permanently mounted in the FACP.

b. Manual Stations: Locate manual stations where shown on the drawings. Mount stations so that their operating handles are 4 feet above the finished floor. Mount stations so they are located no farther than 5 feet from the exit door they serve, measured horizontally.

c. Notification Appliance Devices: Locate notification appliance devices as required by NFPA 72. Mount assemblies on walls 90 inches above the finished floor or 6 inches below the ceiling whichever is lower.

d. Smoke and Heat Sensors: Locate sensors as required by NFPA 72 and their listings on a 4 inch mounting box. Sensors located on the ceiling shall be installed not less than 4 inches from a side wall to the near edge. Those located on the wall shall have the top of the sensor at least 4 inches below the ceiling, but not more than 12 inches below the ceiling. In raised floor spaces, the smoke sensors shall be installed to protect 225 square feet per sensor. Install smoke sensors no closer than 5 feet from air handling supply outlets. f. Water Flow Detectors and Tamper Switches: Locate water flow detectors and tamper switches where shown on the drawings

g. Firefighter Telephones: Locate wall mounted in each stair at each floor landing, in each elevator lobby, and in each elevator cab 4 feet above the finished floor.

h. The modification of any fire alarm system and the procedures shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 241.

3.2 SYSTEM FIELD WIRING

3.2.1 Wiring within Cabinets, Enclosures, and Boxes

Provide wiring installed in a neat and workmanlike manner and installed parallel with or at right angles to the sides and back of any box, enclosure, or cabinet. Conductors that are terminated, spliced, or otherwise interrupted in any enclosure, cabinet, mounting, or junction box shall be connected to terminal blocks. Mark each terminal in accordance with the wiring diagrams of the system. Make connections with approved pressure type terminal blocks, that are securely mounted. The use of wire nuts or similar devices shall be prohibited. Wiring shall conform to NFPA 70.

3.2.2 Terminal Cabinets

Provide a terminal cabinet at the base of any circuit riser, on each floor at each riser, and where indicated on the drawings. Terminal size shall be appropriate for the size of the wiring to be connected. Conductor terminations shall be labeled and a drawing containing conductors, their labels, their circuits, and their interconnection shall be permanently mounted in the terminal cabinet. Minimum size is 8 inches by 8 inches.

3.2.3 Alarm Wiring

Provide all wiring in rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit. Voltages shall not be mixed in any junction box, housing, or device, except those containing power supplies and control relays. Electrical metallic tubing conduit is acceptable in dry locations not enclosed in concrete or where not subject to mechanical damage. Conceal conduit in finished areas of new construction and wherever practicable in existing construction. The use of flexible conduit not exceeding a 6 foot length shall be permitted in initiating device circuits. Run conduit or tubing concealed unless specifically shown otherwise on the drawings. Shielded wiring shall be utilized where recommended by the manufacturer. For shielded wiring, the shield shall be grounded at only one point, that shall be in or adjacent to the FACP. Pigtail or T-tap connections to signal line circuits, initiating device circuits, supervisory alarm circuits, and notification appliance Color coding is required for circuits and shall circuits are prohibited. be maintained throughout the circuit. Conductors used for the same functions shall be similarly color coded. Wiring shall conform to NFPA 70.

3.2.4 Conductor Terminations

Labeling of conductors at terminal blocks in terminal cabinets, FACP, and remote fire alarm control units shall be provided at each conductor connection. Each conductor or cable shall have a shrink-wrap label to provide a unique and specific designation. Each terminal cabinet, FACP, and fire alarm control unit shall contain a laminated drawing that indicates each conductor, its label, circuit, and terminal. The laminated drawing shall be neat, using 12 point lettering minimum size, and mounted within each cabinet, panel, or unit so that it does not interfere with the wiring or terminals. Maintain existing color code scheme where connecting to existing equipment.

3.3 DISCONNECTION AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing fire alarm equipment shall be maintained fully operational until the new equipment has been tested and accepted by the Contracting Officer. As new equipment is installed, it shall be labeled "NOT IN SERVICE" until the new equipment is accepted. Once the new system is completed, tested, and accepted by the Government, it shall be placed in service and connected to the station fire alarm system. New equipment shall have tags removed and the existing equipment shall be tagged "NOT IN SERVICE" until removed from the building.

a. After acceptance of the new system by the Contracting Officer, existing equipment not connected to the new system shall be removed, unused exposed conduit shall be removed, and damaged surfaces shall be restored. The material shall be removed from the site and disposed of by the Contractor.

b. Disconnect and remove the existing fire alarm and smoke detection systems where indicated and elsewhere in the specification.

c. Fire alarm control panels and fire alarm devices disconnected and removed shall be turned over to the Contracting Officer.

d. Properly dispose of fire alarm outlet and junction boxes, wiring, conduit, supports, and other such items.

3.4 CONNECTION OF NEW SYSTEM

The following new system connections shall be made during the last phase of construction, at the beginning of the preliminary tests. New system connections shall include:

a. Connection of new control modules to existing magnetically held smoke door (hold-open) devices.

b. Connection of new elevator recall smoke sensors to existing wiring and conduit.

c. Connection of new system transmitter to existing base fire reporting system.

Once these connections are made, system shall be left energized and new audio/visual devices deactivated. Report immediately to the Contracting Officer, coordination and field problems resulting from the connection of the above components.

3.5 FIRESTOPPING

Provide firestopping for holes at conduit penetrations through floor slabs, fire rated walls, partitions with fire rated doors, corridor walls, and vertical service shafts in accordance with Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

3.6 PAINTING

Paint exposed electrical, fire alarm conduit, and surface metal raceway to match adjacent finishes in exposed areas. Paint junction boxes red in unfinished areas. Painting shall comply with Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.7.1 Testing Procedures

Detailed test procedures, prepared and signed by a Registered Professional Engineer or a NICET Level 3 Fire Alarm Technician, and signed by representative of the installing company, for the fire detection and alarm system 60 days prior to performing system tests. Detailed test procedures shall list all components of the installed system such as initiating devices and circuits, notification appliances and circuits, signaling line devices and circuits, control devices/equipment, batteries, transmitting and receiving equipment, power sources/supply, annunciators, special hazard equipment, emergency communication equipment, interface equipment, Guard's Tour equipment, and transient (surge) suppressors. Test procedures shall include sequence of testing, time estimate for each test, and sample test data forms. The test data forms shall be in a check-off format (pass/fail with space to add applicable test data) and shall be used for the preliminary testing and the acceptance testing. The test data forms shall record the test results and shall:

a. Identify the NFPA Class and Style of all Initiating Device Circuits (IDC), Notification Appliance Circuits (NAC), Voice Notification System, and Signaling Line Circuits (SLC).

b. Identify each test required by NFPA 72 Test Methods and required test herein to be performed on each component, and describe how this test shall be performed.

c. Identify each component and circuit as to type, location within the facility, and unique identity within the installed system. Provide necessary floor plan sheets showing each component location, test location, and alphanumeric identity.

d. Identify all test equipment and personnel required to perform each test (including equipment necessary for testing smoke detectors using real smoke).

e. Provide space to identify the date and time of each test. Provide space to identify the names and signatures of the individuals conducting and witnessing each test.

3.7.2 Tests Stages

a. Preliminary Testing: Conduct preliminary tests to ensure that devices and circuits are functioning properly. Tests shall meet the requirements of paragraph entitled "Minimum System Tests." After preliminary testing is complete, provide a letter certifying that the installation is complete and fully operable. The letter shall state that each initiating and indicating device was tested in place and functioned properly. The letter shall also state that panel functions were tested and operated properly. The letter shall include the names and titles of the witnesses to the preliminary tests. The Contractor and an authorized representative from each supplier of equipment shall be in attendance at the preliminary testing to make necessary adjustments.

b. Request for Formal Inspection and Tests: When tests have been completed and corrections made, submit a signed, dated certificate with a request for formal inspection and tests to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southeast, Fire Protection Engineer.

c. Final Testing: Notify the Contracting Officer in writing when the system is ready for final acceptance testing. Submit request for test at least 15 calendar days prior to the test date. The tests shall be performed in accordance with the approved test procedures in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Furnish instruments and personnel required for the tests. A final acceptance test will not be scheduled until the operation and maintenance (O&M) manuals are furnished to the Contracting Officer and the following are provided at the job site:

(1) The systems manufacturer's technical representative

(2) Marked-up red line drawings of the system as actually installed

- (3) Megger test results
- (4) Loop resistance test results
- (5) Complete program printout including input/output addresses

The final tests shall be witnessed by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southeast, Fire Protection Engineer. At this time, any and all required tests shall be repeated at their discretion. Following acceptance of the system, as-built drawings and O&M manuals shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer for review and acceptance.

3.7.3 Minimum System Tests

Test the system in accordance with the procedures outlined in NFPA 72, ISO 7240-16, IEC 60268-16. The required tests are as follows:

a. Megger Tests: After wiring has been installed, and prior to making any connections to panels or devices, wiring shall be megger tested for insulation resistance, grounds, and/or shorts. Conductors with 300 volt rated insulation shall be tested at a minimum of 250 VDC. Conductors with 600 volt rated insulation shall be tested at a minimum of 500 VDC. The tests shall be witnessed by the Contracting Officer and test results recorded for use at the final acceptance test.

b. Loop Resistance Tests: Measure and record the resistance of each circuit with each pair of conductors in the circuit short-circuited at the farthest point from the circuit origin. The tests shall be witnessed by the Contracting Officer and test results recorded for use at the final acceptance test.

c. Verify the absence of unwanted voltages between circuit conductors and ground. The tests shall be accomplished at the preliminary test with results available at the final system test.

d. Verify that the control unit is in the normal condition as detailed

in the manufacturer's O&M manual.

e. Test each initiating and indicating device and circuit for proper operation and response at the control unit. Smoke sensors shall be tested in accordance with manufacturer's recommended calibrated test method. Use of magnets is prohibited. Testing of duct smoke detectors shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 72.

f. Test the system for specified functions in accordance with the contract drawings and specifications and the manufacturer's O&M manual.

g. Test both primary power and secondary power. Verify, by test, the secondary power system is capable of operating the system for the time period and in the manner specified.

h. Determine that the system is operable under trouble conditions as specified.

i. Visually inspect wiring.

j. Test the battery charger and batteries.

k. Verify that software control and data files have been entered or programmed into the FACP. Hard copy records of the software shall be provided to the Contracting Officer.

1. Verify that red-line drawings are accurate.

m. Measure the current in circuits to ensure there is the calculated spare capacity for the circuits.

n. Measure voltage readings for circuits to ensure that voltage drop is not excessive.

o. Disconnect the verification feature for smoke sensors during tests to minimize the amount of smoke needed to activate the sensor. Testing of smoke sensors shall be conducted using real smoke. The use of canned smoke is prohibited.

p. Measure the voltage drop at the most remote appliance (based on wire length) on each notification appliance circuit.

q. Audibility Intelligibility testing of the Voice Evacuation Notification System shall be accomplished iaw NFPA 72 for Voice Evacuation Systems, IEC 60268-16, and ASA S3.2.

r. Opening the circuit at not less than all alarm initiating devices and notification appliances to test the wiring supervisory feature.

s. Demonstrate modem communications with remote sites as specified by the COR. Dial in capability shall also, be demonstrated, using specified security.

t. Demonstrate fiber optic communications with remote sites as specified by the COR. Dial in capability shall also, be demonstrated, using specified security.

3.8 INSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Equipment manufacturer shall provide 3 days on site and 5 days of technical training to the Government at the manufacturing facility. Training shall allow for classroom instruction as well as individual hands on programming, troubleshooting and diagnostics exercises. Factory training shall occur within 6 months of system acceptance.

3.8.1 Instructor

Include in the project the services of an instructor, who has received specific training from the manufacturer for the training of other persons regarding the inspection, testing, and maintenance of the system provided. The instructor shall train the Government employees designated by the Contracting Officer, in the care, adjustment, maintenance, and operation of the fire alarm and fire detection system. Each instructor shall be thoroughly familiar with all parts of this installation. The instructor shall be trained in operating theory as well as in practical O&M work.

3.8.2 Required Instruction Time

Provide 16 hours of instruction after final acceptance of the system. The instruction shall be given during regular working hours on such dates and times as are selected by the Contracting Officer. The instruction may be divided into two or more periods at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. The training shall allow for rescheduling for unforeseen maintenance and/or fire department responses.

3.8.3 Technical Data and Computer Software

Provide, in manual format, lesson plans, operating instructions, maintenance procedures, and training data for the training courses. The operations training shall familiarize designated government personnel with proper operation of the installed system. The maintenance training course shall provide the designated government personnel adequate knowledge required to diagnose, repair, maintain, and expand functions inherent to the system.

-- End of Section --
SECTION 31 23 00.00 20

EXCAVATION AND FILL 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA	C600	(2005)	In	stallat	tion	of	Ductile-Iron	Water
		Mains	and	Their	Αρρι	irte	enances	

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 136	(2006) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C 33/C 33M	(2008) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM D 1140	(2000; R 2006) Amount of Material in Soils Finer than the No. 200 (75-micrometer) Sieve
ASTM D 1556	(2007) Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D 1557	(2007) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D 2216	(2005) Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass
ASTM D 2321	(2005) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
ASTM D 2487	(2006e1) Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D 2922	(2005) Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
ASTM D 3017	(2005) Water Content of Soil and Rock in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
ASTM D 3786/D 3786M	(2009) Hydraulic Bursting Strength of Textile Fabrics-Diaphragm Bursting Strength Tester Method

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ASTM D 4318	(2005) Liquid Limit, Plastic Lin Plasticity Index of Soils	nit, and
ASTM D 4355	(2007) Deterioration of Geotext Exposure to Light, Moisture and Xenon-Arc Type Apparatus	iles from Heat in a
ASTM D 4491	(1999a; R 2004e1) Water Permeab Geotextiles by Permittivity	ility of
ASTM D 4533	(2004; R 2009) Trapezoid Tearing of Geotextiles	g Strength
ASTM D 4632	(2008) Grab Breaking Load and E of Geotextiles	longation
ASTM D 4751	(2004) Determining Apparent Ope of a Geotextile	ning Size
ASTM D 4759	(2002; R 2007) Determining the Specification Conformance of Ge	osynthetics
ASTM D 4833	(2007) Index Puncture Resistance Geotextiles, Geomembranes, and P Products	e of Related
ASTM D 698	(2007e1) Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using S ⁻ Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/cu. ft. (kN-m/cu. m.))	tandard 600
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF	ENGINEERS (USACE)	
EM 385-1-1	(2008) Safety and Health Require Manual	ements
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL	PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)	
EPA 530/F-93/004	(1993; Rev O; Updates I, II, II III) Test Methods for Evaluating Waste (Vol IA, IB, IC, and II)	A, IIB, and g Solid (SW-846)
EPA 600/4-79/020	(1983) Methods for Chemical Ana Water and Wastes	lysis of
U.S. GENERAL SERVIC	CES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)	
CID A-A-1909	(Basic Notice 1; Canc. Notice 2) Fertilizer
1.2 DEFINITIONS		
1.2.1 Capillary Water Barri	er	

A layer of clean, poorly graded crushed rock, stone, or natural sand or gravel having a high porosity which is placed beneath a building slab with or without a vapor barrier to cut off the capillary flow of pore water to the area immediately below a slab.

1.2.2 Degree of Compaction

Degree of compaction is expressed as a percentage of the maximum density obtained by the test procedure presented in ASTM D 1557, for general soil types, abbreviated as percent laboratory maximum density.

1.2.3 Hard Materials

Weathered rock, dense consolidated deposits, or conglomerate materials which are not included in the definition of "rock" but which usually require the use of heavy excavation equipment, ripper teeth, or jack hammers for removal.

1.2.4 Rock

Solid homogeneous interlocking crystalline material with firmly cemented, laminated, or foliated masses or conglomerate deposits, neither of which can be removed without systematic drilling and blasting, drilling and the use of expansion jacks or feather wedges, or the use of backhoe-mounted pneumatic hole punchers or rock breakers; also large boulders, buried masonry, or concrete other than pavement exceeding 1/2 cubic yard in volume. Removal of hard material will not be considered rock excavation because of intermittent drilling and blasting that is performed merely to increase production.

1.2.5 Pile Supported Structure

As used herein, a structure where both the foundation and floor slab are pile supported.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Shoring and Sheeting Plan

Dewatering work plan

Submit 15 days prior to starting work.

SD-06 Test Reports

Borrow Site Testing; G Fill and backfill test Select material test Porous fill test for capillary water barrier Density tests Moisture Content Tests Copies of all laboratory and field test reports within 24 hours of the completion of the test.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Perform in a manner to prevent contamination or segregation of materials.

1.5 CRITERIA FOR BIDDING

Base bids on the following criteria:

- a. Surface elevations are as indicated.
- b. Pipes or other artificial obstructions, except those indicated, will not be encountered.
- c. Ground water elevations indicated by the boring log were those existing at the time subsurface investigations were made and do not necessarily represent ground water elevation at the time of construction.
- e. Material character is indicated by the boring logs.
- f. Hard materials and rock will not be encountered.
- g. Borrow material and bedding material in the quantities required is not available at the project site.
- h. Blasting will not be permitted. Remove material in an approved manner.
- 1.6 REQUIREMENTS FOR OFF SITE SOIL

Soils brought in from off site for use as backfill shall be tested for TPH, BTEX and full TCLP including ignitability, corrosivity and reactivity. Backfill shall contain less than 100 parts per million (ppm) of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and less than 10 ppm of the sum of Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, and Xylene (BTEX) and shall not fail the TCPL test. TPH concentrations shall be determined by using EPA 600/4-79/020 Method 418.1. BTEX concentrations shall be determined by using EPA 530/F-93/004 Method 5030/8020. TCLP shall be performed in accordance with EPA 530/F-93/004 Method 1311. Provide Borrow Site Testing for TPH, BTEX and TCLP from a composite sample of material from the borrow site, with at least one test from each borrow site. Material shall not be brought on site until tests have been approved by the Contracting Officer.

- 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- 1.7.1 Shoring and Sheeting Plan

Submit drawings and calculations, certified by a registered professional engineer, describing the methods for shoring and sheeting of excavations. Drawings shall include material sizes and types, arrangement of members, and the sequence and method of installation and removal. Calculations shall include data and references used.

1.7.2 Dewatering Work Plan

Submit procedures for accomplishing dewatering work.

1.7.3 Utilities

Movement of construction machinery and equipment over pipes and utilities during construction shall be at the Contractor's risk. Excavation made with power-driven equipment is not permitted within two feet of known Government-owned utility or subsurface construction. For work immediately adjacent to or for excavations exposing a utility or other buried obstruction, excavate by hand. Start hand excavation on each side of the indicated obstruction and continue until the obstruction is uncovered or until clearance for the new grade is assured. Support uncovered lines or other existing work affected by the contract excavation until approval for backfill is granted by the Contracting Officer. Report damage to utility lines or subsurface construction immediately to the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

2.1.1 Satisfactory Materials

Any materials classified by ASTM D 2487 as GW, GP, GM, GP-GM, GW-GM, GC, GP-GC, GM-GC, SW, SPfree of debris, roots, wood, scrap material, vegetation, refuse, soft unsound particles, and frozen, deleterious, or objectionable materials. Unless specified otherwise, the maximum particle diameter shall be one-half the lift thickness at the intended location.

2.1.2 Unsatisfactory Materials

Materials which do not comply with the requirements for satisfactory materials. Unsatisfactory materials also include man-made fills, trash, refuse, or backfills from previous construction. Unsatisfactory material also includes material classified as satisfactory which contains root and other organic matter, frozen material, and stones larger than 3 inches. The Contracting Officer shall be notified of any contaminated materials.

2.1.3 Cohesionless and Cohesive Materials

Cohesionless materials include materials classified in ASTM D 2487 as GW, GP, SW, and SP. Cohesive materials include materials classified as GC, SC, ML, CL, MH, and CH. Materials classified as GM, GP-GM, GW-GM, SW-SM, SP-SM, and SM shall be identified as cohesionless only when the fines are nonplastic (plasticity index equals zero). Materials classified as GM and SM will be identified as cohesive only when the fines have a plasticity index greater than zero.

2.1.4 Expansive Soils

Soils that have a plasticity index equal to or greater than 15 when tested in accordance with ASTM D 4318.

2.1.5 Common Fill

Approved, unclassified soil material with the characteristics required to compact to the soil density specified for the intended location.

2.1.6 Backfill and Fill Material

ASTM D 2487, classification GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, SM, with a maximum

ASTM D 4318 liquid limit of 35, maximum ASTM D 4318 plasticity index of 12, and a maximum of 25 percent by weight passing ASTM D 1140, No. 200 sieve.

2.1.7 Select Material

Provide materials classified as GW, GP, SW, or SP, by ASTM D 2487 where indicated. The liquid limit of such material shall not exceed 35 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D 4318. The plasticity index shall not be greater than 12 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D 4318, and not more than 35 percent by weight shall be finer than No. 200 sieve when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1140.

The combined material shall conform to the following sieve analysis:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing by Weight
2 1/2 inches	100
No. 4	40 - 85
No. 10	20 - 80
No. 40	10 - 60
No. 200	5 - 25

2.1.8 Topsoil

Natural, friable soil representative of productive, well-drained soils in the area, free of subsoil, stumps, rocks larger than one inch diameter, brush, weeds, toxic substances, and other material detrimental to plant growth. Amend topsoil pH range to obtain a pH of 5.5 to 7.

2.2 POROUS FILL FOR CAPILLARY WATER BARRIER

ASTM C 33/C 33M fine aggregate grading with a maximum of 3 percent by weight passing ASTM D 1140, No. 200 sieve, or coarse aggregate Size 57, 67, or 77 and conforming to the general soil material requirements specified in paragraph entitled "Satisfactory Materials."

2.3 UTILITY BEDDING MATERIAL

Except as specified otherwise in the individual piping section, provide bedding for buried piping in accordance with AWWA C600, Type 4, except as specified herein. Backfill to top of pipe shall be compacted to 95 percent of ASTM D 698 maximum density. Plastic piping shall have bedding to spring line of pipe. Provide ASTM D 2321 materials as follows:

- a. Class I: Angular, 0.25 to 1.5 inches, graded stone, including a number of fill materials that have regional significance such as coral, slag, cinders, crushed stone, and crushed shells.
- b. Class II: Coarse sands and gravels with maximum particle size of 1.5 inches, including various graded sands and gravels containing small percentages of fines, generally granular and noncohesive, either wet or dry. Soil Types GW, GP, SW, and SP are included in this class as specified in ASTM D 2487.

2.3.1 Sand

Clean, coarse-grained sand in accordance with Section 902 of the FDOT Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Edition or SW by ASTM D 2487 for bedding and backfill.

2.3.2 Gravel

Clean, coarsely graded natural gravel, crushed stone or a combination thereof identified as 57 stone in accordance with Section 901 of the FDOT Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Edition backfill. Maximum particle size shall not exceed 1.5 inches.

2.4 BORROW

Obtain borrow materials required in excess of those furnished from excavations from sources outside of Government property.

2.5 FILTER FABRIC

Provide a pervious sheet of polyester, nylon, glass or polypropylene, ultraviolet resistant filaments woven, spun bonded, fused, or otherwise manufactured into a nonraveling fabric with uniform thickness and strength. Fabric shall have the following manufacturer certified minimum average roll properties as determined by ASTM D 4759:

		Class	A	Class B
a.	Grab tensile strength (ASTM D 4632) machine and transversed direction	min.	180	30 lbs.
b.	Grab elongation (ASTM D 4632) machine and transverse direction	min.	15 :	15 percent
c.	Puncture resistance (ASTM D 4833)	min.	80 2	25 lbs.
d.	Mullen burst strength (ASTM D 3786/D 3	3786M)	min. 2	90 130 psi.
e.	Trapezoidal Tear (ASTM D 4533)	min.	50 2	25 lbs.

- f. Apparent Opening Size (ASTM D 4751) See Criteria Below
 - Soil with 50 percent or less particles by weight passing US No. 200 Sieve, AOS less than 0.6 mm (greater than #30 US Std. Sieve)
 - Soil with more than 50 percent particles by weight passing US No. 200 Sieve, AOS less than 0.297 mm (greater than #50 US Std. Sieve)

g.	Permeability (ASTM D 4491)	k fabric greater than k Soil
h.	Ultraviolet Degradation (ASTM D 4355)	70 percent Strength retained at 150 hours

2.6 MATERIAL FOR RIP-RAP

Bedding material,Grout, Filter fabric and rock conforming to FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Edition for

construction indicate/2.7 BURIED WARNING AND IDENTIFICATION TAPE

Polyethylene plastic and metallic core or metallic-faced, acid- and alkali-resistant, polyethylene plastic warning tape manufactured specifically for warning and identification of buried utility lines. Provide tape on rolls, 3 inch minimum width, color coded as specified below for the intended utility with warning and identification imprinted in bold black letters continuously over the entire tape length. Warning and identification to read, "CAUTION, BURIED (intended service) LINE BELOW" or similar wording. Color and printing shall be permanent, unaffected by moisture or soil.

Warning Tape Color Codes

Electric
Gas, Oil; Dangerous Materials
Telephone and Other
Communications
Water Systems
Sewer Systems

2.7.1 Warning Tape for Metallic Piping

Acid and alkali-resistant polyethylene plastic tape conforming to the width, color, and printing requirements specified above. Minimum thickness of tape shall be 0.003 inch. Tape shall have a minimum strength of 1500 psi lengthwise, and 1250 psi crosswise, with a maximum 350 percent elongation.

2.7.2 Detectable Warning Tape for Non-Metallic Piping

Polyethylene plastic tape conforming to the width, color, and printing requirements specified above. Minimum thickness of the tape shall be 0.004 inch. Tape shall have a minimum strength of 1500 psi lengthwise and 1250 psi crosswise. Tape shall be manufactured with integral wires, foil backing, or other means of enabling detection by a metal detector when tape is buried up to 3 feet deep. Encase metallic element of the tape in a protective jacket or provide with other means of corrosion protection.

2.8 DETECTION WIRE FOR NON-METALLIC PIPING

Detection wire shall be insulated single strand, solid copper with a minimum of 12 AWG.

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 PROTECTION
- 3.1.1 Shoring and Sheeting

Provide shoring and sheetingwhere required. In addition to Section 25 A and B of EM 385-1-1 and other requirements set forth in this contract, include provisions in the shoring and sheeting plan that will accomplish the following:

- a. Prevent undermining of pavements, foundations and slabs.
- b. Prevent slippage or movement in banks or slopes adjacent to the excavation.

3.1.2 Drainage and Dewatering

Provide for the collection and disposal of surface and subsurface water encountered during construction.

3.1.2.1 Drainage

So that construction operations progress successfully, completely drain construction site during periods of construction to keep soil materials sufficiently dry. The Contractor shall establish/construct storm drainage features (ponds/basins) at the earliest stages of site development, and throughout construction grade the construction area to provide positive surface water runoff away from the construction activity and/or provide temporary ditches, swales, and other drainage features and equipment as required to maintain dry soils, prevent erosion and undermining of foundations. When unsuitable working platforms for equipment operation and unsuitable soil support for subsequent construction features develop, remove unsuitable material and provide new soil material as specified herein. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to assess the soil and ground water conditions presented by the plans and specifications and to employ necessary measures to permit construction to proceed. Excavated slopes and backfill surfaces shall be protected to prevent erosion and sloughing. Excavation shall be performed so that the site, the area immediately surrounding the site, and the area affecting operations at the site shall be continually and effectively drained.

3.1.2.2 Dewatering

Groundwater flowing toward or into excavations shall be controlled to prevent sloughing of excavation slopes and walls, boils, uplift and heave in the excavation and to eliminate interference with orderly progress of construction. French drains, sumps, ditches or trenches will not be permitted within 3 feet of the foundation of any structure, except with specific written approval, and after specific contractual provisions for restoration of the foundation area have been made. Control measures shall be taken by the time the excavation reaches the water level in order to maintain the integrity of the in situ material. While the excavation is open, the water level shall be maintained continuously, at least 1.0 foot below the working level.

Operate dewatering system continuously until construction work below existing water levels is complete. Submit performance records weekly.

3.1.3 Underground Utilities

Location of the existing utilities indicated is approximate. The Contractor shall physically verify the location and elevation of the existing utilities indicated prior to starting construction. The Contractor shall contact the Public Works Department for assistance in locating existing utilities. The Contractor shall scan the construction site with electromagnetic and sonic equipment and mark the surface of the ground where existing underground utilities are discovered.

3.1.4 Machinery and Equipment

Movement of construction machinery and equipment over pipes during construction shall be at the Contractor's risk. Repair, or remove and provide new pipe for existing or newly installed pipe that has been displaced or damaged.

3.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

3.2.1 Clearing and Grubbing

Unless indicated otherwise, remove trees, stumps, logs, shrubs, brush and vegetation and other items that would interfere with construction operations within the limits of construction. Remove stumps entirely. Grub out matted roots and roots over 2 inches in diameter to at least 18 inches below existing surface.

3.2.2 Stripping

Strip suitable soil from the site where excavation or grading is indicated and stockpile separately from other excavated material. Material unsuitable for use as topsoil shall be stockpiled and used for backfilling. Locate topsoil so that the material can be used readily for the finished grading. Where sufficient existing topsoil conforming to the material requirements is not available on site, provide borrow materials suitable for use as topsoil. Protect topsoil and keep in segregated piles until needed.

3.2.3 Unsuitable Material

Remove vegetation, debris, decayed vegetable matter, sod, mulch, and rubbish underneath paved areas or concrete slabs.

3.3 EXCAVATION

Excavate to contours, elevation, and dimensions indicated. Reuse excavated materials that meet the specified requirements for the material type required at the intended location. Keep excavations free from water. Excavate soil disturbed or weakened by Contractor's operations, soils softened or made unsuitable for subsequent construction due to exposure to weather. Excavations below indicated depths will not be permitted except to remove unsatisfactory material. Unsatisfactory material encountered below the grades shown shall be removed as directed. Refill with select material 95 percent of ASTM D 1557 maximum density. Unless specified otherwise, refill excavations cut below indicated depth with select material

and compact to 95percent of ASTM D 1557 maximum density. Satisfactory material removed below the depths indicated, without specific direction of the Contracting Officer, shall be replaced with satisfactory materials to the indicated excavation grade; except as specified for spread footings. Determination of elevations and measurements of approved overdepth excavation of unsatisfactory material below grades indicated shall be done under the direction of the Contracting Officer.

3.3.1 Structures With Spread Footings

Ensure that footing subgrades have been inspected and approved by the Contracting Officer prior to concrete placement. Fill over excavations with concrete during foundation placement.

3.3.2 Pipe Trenches

Excavate to the dimension indicated. Grade bottom of trenches to provide uniform support for each section of pipe after pipe bedding placement. Tamp if necessary to provide a firm pipe bed. Recesses shall be excavated to accommodate bells and joints so that pipe will be uniformly supported for the entire length. Rock, where encountered, shall be excavated to a depth of at least 6 inches below the bottom of the pipe.

3.3.3 Hard Material Excavation

Remove hard material to elevations indicated in a manner that will leave foundation material in an unshattered and solid condition. Roughen level surfaces and cut sloped surfaces into benches for bond with concrete. Protect shale from conditions causing decomposition along joints or cleavage planes and other types of erosion. Removal of hard material beyond lines and grades indicated will not be grounds for a claim for additional payment unless previously authorized by the Contracting Officer.

Excavation of the material claimed as rock shall not be performed until the material has been cross sectioned by the Contractor and approved by the Contracting Officer. Common excavation shall consist of all excavation not classified as rock excavation.

3.3.4 Excavated Materials

Satisfactory excavated material required for fill or backfill shall be placed in the proper section of the permanent work required or shall be separately stockpiled if it cannot be readily placed. Satisfactory material in excess of that required for the permanent work and all unsatisfactory material shall be disposed of as specified in Paragraph "DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL."

3.3.5 Final Grade of Surfaces to Support Concrete

Excavation to final grade shall not be made until just before concrete is to be placed. Only excavation methods that will leave the foundation rock in a solid and unshattered condition shall be used. Approximately level surfaces shall be roughened, and sloped surfaces shall be cut as indicated into rough steps or benches to provide a satisfactory bond. Shales shall be protected from slaking and all surfaces shall be protected from erosion resulting from ponding or flow of water.

3.4 SUBGRADE PREPARATION

Unsatisfactory material in surfaces to receive fill or in excavated areas shall be removed and replaced with satisfactory materials as directed by the Contracting Officer. The surface shall be scarified to a depth of 6 inches before the fill is started. Sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal shall be plowed, stepped, benched, or broken up so that the fill material will bond with the existing material. When subgrades are less than the specified density, the ground surface shall be broken up to a minimum depth of 6 inches, pulverized, and compacted to the specified density. When the subgrade is part fill and part excavation or natural ground, the excavated or natural ground portion shall be scarified to a depth of 12 inches and compacted as specified for the adjacent fill. Material shall not be placed on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost. Compaction shall be accomplished by sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic-tired rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, or other approved equipment well suited to the soil being compacted. Material shall be moistened or aerated as necessary to plus or minus 2 percent of optimum moisture . Minimum subgrade density shall be as specified herein.

3.4.1 Proof Rolling

Proof rolling shall be done on an exposed subgrade free of surface water (wet conditions resulting from rainfall) which would promote degradation of an otherwise acceptable subgrade. After stripping, proof roll the existing subgrade of the building with six passes of a 15 ton, pneumatic-tired roller. Operate the roller in a systematic manner to ensure the number of passes over all areas, and at speeds between 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 miles per hour. When proof rolling under buildings, the building subgrade shall be considered to extend 5 feet beyond the building lines, and one-half of the passes made with the roller shall be in a direction perpendicular to the other passes. Notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of 3 days prior to proof rolling. Proof rolling shall be performed in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Rutting or pumping of material shall be undercut as directed by the Contracting Officer and replaced with selectmaterial.

3.5 SUBGRADE FILTER FABRIC

Place synthetic fiber filter fabric as indicated directly on prepared subgrade free of vegetation, stumps, rocks larger than 2 inchesdiameter and other debris which may puncture or otherwise damage the fabric. Repair damaged fabric by placing an additional layer of fabric to cover the damaged area a minimum of 3 feet overlap in all directions. Overlap fabric at joints a minimum of 3 feet. Obtain approval of filter fabric installation before placing fill or backfill. Place fill or backfill on fabric in the direction of overlaps and compact as specified herein. Follow manufacturer's recommended installation procedures.

3.6 FILLING AND BACKFILLING

Fill and backfill to contours, elevations, and dimensions indicated. Compact each lift before placing overlaying lift.

3.6.1 Common Fill Placement

Provide for general site .Use satisfactory materials. Place in 6inch lifts. Compact areas not accessible to rollers or compactors with mechanical hand tampers. Aerate material excessively moistened by rain to a satisfactory moisture content. Finish to a smooth surface by blading, rolling with a smooth roller, or both.

3.6.2 Backfill and Fill Material Placement

Provide for paved areas and under concrete slabs, except where select material is provided. Place in 6 inch lifts. Do not place over wet or frozen areas. Place backfill material adjacent to structures as the structural elements are completed and accepted. Backfill against concrete only when approved. Place and compact material to avoid loading upon or against the structure.

3.6.3 Select Material Placement

Provide under structures not pile supported. Place in 6 inch lifts. Do not place over wet or frozen areas. Backfill adjacent to structures shall be placed as structural elements are completed and accepted. Backfill against concrete only when approved. Place and compact material to avoid loading upon or against structure.

3.6.4 Backfill and Fill Material Placement Over Pipes and at Walls

Backfilling shall not begin until construction below finish grade has been approved, underground utilities systems have been inspected, tested and approved, forms removed, and the excavation cleaned of trash and debris. Backfill shall be brought to indicated finish grade . Where pipe is coated or wrapped for protection against corrosion, the backfill material up to an elevation 2 feet above sewer lines and 1 foot above other utility lines shall be free from stones larger than 1 inch in any dimension. Heavy equipment for spreading and compacting backfill shall not be operated closer to foundation or retaining walls than a distance equal to the height of backfill above the top of footing; the area remaining shall be compacted in layers not more than 4 inches in compacted thickness with power-driven hand tampers suitable for the material being compacted. Backfill shall be placed carefully around pipes or tanks to avoid damage to coatings, wrappings, or tanks. Backfill shall not be placed against foundation walls prior to 7 days after completion of the walls. As far as practicable, backfill shall be brought up evenly on each side of the wall and sloped to drain away from the wall.

3.6.5 Porous Fill Placement

Provide under floor and area-way slabs on a compacted subgrade. Place in 4 inch lifts with a minimum of two passes of a hand-operated plate-type vibratory compactor.

3.6.6 Trench Backfilling

Backfill as rapidly as construction, testing, and acceptance of work permits. Place and compact backfill under structures and paved areas in 6 inch lifts to top of trench and in 6 inch lifts to one foot over pipe outside structures and paved areas.

3.7 BORROW

Where satisfactory materials are not available in sufficient quantity from required excavations, approved borrow materials shall be obtained as specified herein.

3.8 BURIED WARNING AND IDENTIFICATION TAPE

Provide buried utility lines with utility identification tape. Bury tape 12 inches below finished grade; under pavements and slabs, bury tape 6 inches below top of subgrade.

3.9 BURIED DETECTION WIRE

Bury detection wire directly above non-metallic piping at a distance not to exceed 12 inches above the top of pipe. The wire shall extend continuously and unbroken, from manhole to manhole. The ends of the wire shall terminate inside the manholes at each end of the pipe, with a minimum of 3 feet of wire, coiled, remaining accessible in each manhole. The wire shall remain insulated over it's entire length. The wire shall enter manholes between the top of the corbel and the frame, and extend up through the chimney seal between the frame and the chimney seal. For force mains, the wire shall terminate in the valve pit at the pump station end of the pipe.

3.10 COMPACTION

Determine in-place density of existing subgrade; if required density exists, no compaction of existing subgrade will be required.

3.10.1 General Site

Compact underneath areas designated for vegetation and areas outside the 5 foot line of the paved area or structure to 85 percent of ASTM D 698.

3.10.2 Structures, Spread Footings, and Concrete Slabs

Compact top 12 inches of subgrades to 98 percent of ASTM D 1557. Compact to 98 percent of ASTM D 1557.

3.10.3 Adjacent Area

Compact areas within 5 feet of structures to 90percent of ASTM D 698.

3.10.4 Paved Areas

Compact top 12 inches of subgrades to 98 percent of ASTM D 1557. Compact fill and backfill materials to 95 percent of ASTM D 1557.

3.10.5 Airfield Pavements

Compact top 24 inches below finished pavement or top 12 inches of subgrades, whichever is greater, to 98 percent of ASTM D 1557; compact fill and backfill material to 98 percent of ASTM D 1557.

3.11 RIP-RAP CONSTRUCTION

Construct rip-rap with grout in accordance with FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Edition in the areas indicated.

3.12 FINISH OPERATIONS

3.12.1 Grading

Finish grades as indicated within one-tenth of one foot. Grade areas to drain water away from structures. Maintain areas free of trash and debris. For existing grades that will remain but which were disturbed by Contractor's operations, grade as directed.

3.12.2 Topsoil and Seed

Scarify existing subgrade. Provide 4 inches of topsoil for newly graded finish earth surfaces and areas disturbed by the Contractor. Topsoil shall not be placed when the subgrade is frozen, excessively wet, extremely dry, or in a condition otherwise detrimental to seeding, planting, or proper grading. If there is insufficient on-site topsoil meeting specified requirements for topsoil, provide topsoil required in excess of that available. Seed shall match existing vegetation. Provide seed at 5 pounds per 1000 square feet. Provide CID A-A-1909, Type I, Class 2, 10-10-10 analysis fertilizer at 25 pounds per 1000 square feet. Provide mulch and water to establish an acceptable stand of grass. 3.12.3 Protection of Surfaces

Protect newly backfilled, graded, and topsoiled areas from traffic, erosion, and settlements that may occur. Repair or reestablish damaged grades, elevations, or slopes.

3.13 DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL

Remove from Government property surplus or other soil material not required or suitable for filling or backfilling, and brush, refuse, stumps, roots, and timber.

- 3.14 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL
- 3.14.1 Sampling

Take the number and size of samples required to perform the following tests.

3.14.2 Testing

Perform one of each of the following tests for each material used. Provide additional tests for each source change.

3.14.2.1 Fill and Backfill Material Testing

Test fill and backfill material in accordance with ASTM C 136 for conformance to ASTM D 2487 gradation limits; ASTM D 1140 for material finer than the No. 200 sieve; ASTM D 4318 for liquid limit and for plastic limit; ASTM D 698 or ASTM D 1557 for moisture density relations, as applicable.

3.14.2.2 Select Material Testing

Test select material in accordance with ASTM C 136 for conformance to ASTM D 2487 gradation limits; ASTM D 1140 for material finer than the No. 200 sieve; ASTM D 698 or ASTM D 1557 for moisture density relations, as applicable.

3.14.2.3 Porous Fill Testing

Test porous fill in accordance with ASTM C 136 for conformance to gradation specified in ASTM C 33/C 33M.

3.14.2.4 Density Tests

Test density in accordance with ASTM D 1556, or ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017. When ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017 density tests are used, verify density test results by performing an ASTM D 1556 density test at a location already ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017 tested as specified herein. Perform an ASTM D 1556 density test at the start of the job, and for every 10 ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017 density tests thereafter. Test each lift at randomly selected locations every 2000 square feet of existing grade in fills for structures and concrete slabs, and every 2500 square feet for other fill areas and every 2000 square feet of subgrade in cut. Include density test results in daily report.

a. Bedding and backfill in trenches: One test per 50_ linear feet in each lift.

3.14.2.5 Moisture Content Tests

In the stockpile, excavation or borrow areas, a minimum of two tests per day per type of material or source of materials being placed is required during stable weather conditions. During unstable weather, tests shall be made as dictated by local conditions and approved moisture content shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D 2216. Include moisture content test results in daily report.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 31 31 16

SOIL TREATMENT FOR SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE CONTROL 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

7 USC Section 136 Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Termiticide Application Plan; G

Termiticide application plan with proposed sequence of treatment work with dates and times. Include the termiticide trade name, EPA registration number, chemical composition, formulation, concentration of original and diluted material, application rate of active ingredients, method of application, area/volume treated, amount applied; and the name and state license number of the state certified applicator.

Termiticides

Manufacturer's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for termiticides proposed for use.

Foundation Exterior

Written verification that other site work will not disturb the treatment.

Utilities and Vents

Written verification that utilities and vents have been located.

Crawl and Plenum Air Spaces

Written verification that crawl spaces and plenum air spaces have been located.

Verification of Measurement

Written verification that the volume of termiticide used meets the application rate.

Application Equipment

A listing of equipment to be used.

Warranty

Copy of Contractor's warrany.

SD-04 Samples

Termiticides

Samples of the pesticides used in this work. The Contracting Officer may draw, at any time and without prior notice, from stocks at the job site; should analysis, performed by the Government, indicate such samples to contain less than the amount of active ingredient specified on the label, work performed with such products shall be repeated, with pesticides conforming to this specification, at no additional cost to the Government.

SD-06 Test Reports

Equipment Calibration and Tank Measurement

Certification of calibration tests conducted on the equipment used in the termiticide application.

Soil Moisture

Soil moisture test result.

Quality Assurance

Pest Management Report and copies of daily records signed by an officer of the Contractor.

SD-07 Certificates

Qualifications

Qualifications and state license number of the termiticide applicator.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Comply with 7 USC Section 136 for requirements on Contractor's licensing, certification, and record keeping. Maintain daily records using Pest Management Maintenance Record, DD Form 1532-1 and submit copies of records when requested by the Contracting Officer. These forms may be obtained from the main web site:

http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/ddforms1500-1999.htm

Upon completion of this work, submit Pest Management Report DD Form 1532 identifying target pest, type of operation, brand name and manufacturer of

1.3.1 Qualifications

For the application of pesticides, use the services of a subcontractor whose principal business is pest control. The subcontractor shall be licensed and certified in the state where the work is to be performed. Termiticide applicators shall also be certified in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pesticide applicator category which includes structural pest control.

1.3.2 Safety Requirements

Formulate, treat, and dispose of termiticides and their containers in accordance with label directions. Draw water for formulating only from sites designated by the Contracting Officer, and fit the filling hose with a backflow preventer meeting local plumbing codes or standards. The filling operation shall be under the direct and continuous observation of a contractor's representative to prevent overflow. Secure pesticides and related materials under lock and key when unattended. Ensure that proper protective clothing and equipment are worn and used during all phases of termiticide application. Dispose of used pesticide containers off Government property.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.4.1 Delivery

Deliver termiticide material to the site in the original unopened containers bearing legible labels indicating the EPA registration number and manufacturer's registered uses. All other materials, to be used on site for the purpose of termite control, shall be delivered in new or otherwise good condition as supplied by the manufacturer or formulator.

1.4.2 Inspection

Inspect termiticides upon arrival at the job site for conformity to type and quality in accordance with paragraph TERMITICIDES. Each label shall bear evidence of registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended or under appropriate regulations of the host county. Other materials shall be inspected for conformance with specified requirements. Remove unacceptable materials from the job site.

1.4.3 Storage

Store materials in designated areas and in accordance with manufacturer's labels. Termiticides and related materials shall be kept under lock and key when unattended.

1.4.4 Handling

Observe manufacturer's warnings and precautions. Termiticides shall be handled in accordance with manufacturer's labels, preventing contamination by dirt, water, and organic material. Protect termiticides from sunlight as recommended by the manufacturer.

1.5 SITE CONDITIONS

The following conditions will determine the time of application.

1.5.1 Soil Moisture

Soils to be treated shall be tested immediately before application. Test soil moisture content to a minimum depth of 3 inches. The soil moisture shall be as recommended by the termiticide manufacturer. The termiticide will not be applied when soil moisture exceeds manufacturer's recommendations because termiticides do not adhere to the soil particles in saturated soils.

1.5.2 Runoff and Wind Drift

Do not apply termiticide during or immediately following heavy rains. Applications shall not be performed when conditions may cause runoff or create an environmental hazard. Applications shall not be performed when average wind speed exceeds 10 miles per hour. The termiticide shall not be allowed to enter water systems, aquifers, or endanger humans or animals.

1.5.2.1 Vapor Barriers and Waterproof Membranes

Termiticide shall be applied prior to placement of a vapor barrier or waterproof membrane.

1.5.2.2 Utilities and Vents

Prior to application, HVAC ducts and vents located in treatment area shall be turned off and blocked to protect people and animals from termiticide.

1.5.3 Placement of Concrete

Place concrete covering treated soils as soon as the termiticide has reached maximum penetration into the soil. Time for maximum penetration shall be as recommended by the manufacturer.

1.6 WARRANTY

The Contractor shall provide a 5 -year written warranty against infestations or reinfestations by subterranean termites of the buildings or building additions constructed under this contract. Warranty shall include annual inspections of the buildings or building additions. If live subterranean termite infestation or subterranean termite damage is discovered during the warranty period, and the soil and building conditions have not been altered in the interim, the Contractor shall:

a. Retreat the soil and perform other treatment as may be necessary for elimination of subterranean termite infestation;

- b. Repair damage caused by termite infestation; and
- c. Reinspect the building approximately 180 days after the retreatment.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 TERMITICIDES

Provide termiticides currently registered by the EPA or approved for such use by the appropriate agency of the host county. Select non-repellant termiticide for maximum effectiveness and duration after application. The selected termiticide shall be suitable for the soil and climatic conditions at the project site.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 VERIFICATION OF MEASUREMENT

Once termiticide application has been completed, measure tank contents to determine the remaining volume. The total volume measurement of used contents for the application shall equal the established application rate for the project site conditions. Provide written verification of the measurements.

3.2 TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE

The certified installation pest management coordinator shall be the technical representative, shall be present at all meetings concerning treatment measures for subterranean termites, and may be present during treatment application. The command Pest Control Coordinator shall be contacted prior to starting work.

3.3 SITE PREPARATION

Site preparation shall be in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 20 Excavation and FillS. Work related to final grades, landscape plantings, foundations, or any other alterations to finished construction which might alter the condition of treated soils, shall be coordinated with this specification.

3.3.1 Ground Preparation

Food sources shall be eliminated by removing debris from clearing and grubbing and post construction wood scraps such as ground stakes, form boards, and scrap lumber from the site, before termiticide application begins.

3.3.2 Verification

Before work starts, verify that final grades are as indicated and smooth grading has been completed. Soil particles shall be finely graded with particles no larger than 1 inch and compacted to eliminate soil movement to the greatest degree.

3.3.3 Foundation Exterior

Provide written verification that final grading and landscape planting operations will not disturb treatment of the soil on the exterior sides of foundation walls, grade beams, and similar structures.

3.3.4 Utilities and Vents

Provide written verification that the location and identity of HVAC ducts

and vents, water and sewer lines, and plumbing have been accomplished prior to the termiticide application.

3.3.5 Crawl and Plenum Air Spaces

Provide written verification that the location and identity of crawl and plenum air spaces have been accomplished prior to the termiticide application.

3.3.6 Application Plan

Submit a Termiticide Application Plan for approval before starting the specified treatment.

3.4 TERMITICIDE TREATMENT

3.4.1 Equipment Calibration and Tank Measurement

Immediately prior to commencement of termiticide application, calibration tests shall be conducted on the application equipment to be used and the application tank shall be measured to determine the volume and contents. These tests shall confirm that the application equipment is operating within the manufacturer's specifications and will meet the specified requirements. Provide written certification of the equipment calibration test results within 1 week of testing.

3.4.2 Mixing and Application

Formulating, mixing, and application shall be performed in the presence of the Contracting Officer or the technical representative. A closed system is recommended as it prevents the termiticide from coming into contact with the applicator or other persons. Water for formulating shall only come from designated locations. Filling hoses shall be fitted with a backflow preventer meeting local plumbing codes or standards. Overflow shall be prevented during the filling operation. Prior to each day of use, the equipment used for applying termiticides shall be inspected for leaks, clogging, wear, or damage. Any repairs are to be performed immediately.

3.4.3 Treatment Method

For areas to be treated, establish complete and unbroken vertical and/or horizontal soil poison barriers between the soil and all portions of the intended structure which may allow termite access to wood and wood related products. Application shall not be made to areas which serve as crawl spaces or for use as a plenum air space.

3.4.3.1 Surface Application

Use surface application for establishing horizontal barriers. Surface applicants shall be applied as a coarse spray and provide uniform distribution over the soil surface. Termiticide shall penetrate a minimum of 1 inch into the soil, or as recommended by the manufacturer.

3.4.3.2 Rodding and Trenching

Use rodding and trenching for establishing vertical soil barriers. Trenching shall be to the depth of the foundation footing. Width of trench shall be as recommended by the manufacturer, or as indicated. Rodding or other approved method may be implemented for saturating the base of the trench with termiticide. Immediately after termiticide has reached maximum penetration as recommended by the manufacturer, backfilling of the trench shall commence. Backfilling shall be in 6 inch rises or layers. Each rise shall be treated with termiticide.

3.4.4 Sampling

The Contracting Officer may draw from stocks at the job site, at any time and without prior notice, take samples of the termiticides used to determine if the amount of active ingredient specified on the label is being applied.

3.5 CLEAN UP, DISPOSAL, AND PROTECTION

Once application has been completed, proceed with clean up and protection of the site without delay.

3.5.1 Clean Up

The site shall be cleaned of all material associated with the treatment measures, according to label instructions, and as indicated. Excess and waste material shall be removed and disposed off site.

3.5.2 Disposal of Termiticide

Dispose of residual termiticides and containers off Government property, and in accordance with label instructions and EPA criteria.

3.5.3 Protection of Treated Area

Immediately after the application, the area shall be protected from other use by erecting barricades and providing signage as required or directed. Signage shall be in accordance with Section 10 14 01 EXTERIOR SIGNAGE. Signage shall be placed inside the entrances to crawl spaces and shall identify the space as treated with termiticide and not safe for children and animals.

- 3.6 CONDITIONS FOR SATISFACTORY TREATMENT
- 3.6.1 Equipment Calibrations and Measurements

Where results from the equipment calibration and tank measurements tests are unsatisfactory, re-treatment will be required.

3.6.2 Testing

Should an analysis, performed by a third party, indicate that the samples of the applied termiticide contain less than the amount of active ingredient specified on the label, and/or if soils are treated to a depth less than specified or approved, re-treatment will be required.

3.6.3 Disturbance of Treated Soils

Soil and fill material disturbed after treatment shall be re-treated before placement of slabs or other covering structures.

3.6.4 Termites Found Within the Warranty Period

If live subterranean termite infestation or termite damage is discovered

during the warranty period, re-treat the site.

3.7 RE-TREATMENT

Where re-treatment is required, comply with the requirements specified in paragraph WARRANTY.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 01 19

FIELD MOLDED SEALANTS FOR SEALING JOINTS IN RIGID PAVEMENTS 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 UNIT PRICES

1.1.1 Measurement

Determine the quantity of each sealing item to be paid for by actual measurement of the number of linear feet of in-place material that has been approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.1.2 Payment

Payment will be made at the contract unit bid prices per linear foot for the sealing items scheduled. The unit bid prices will include the cost of all labor, materials, and the use of all equipment and tools required to complete the work.

1.2 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C	509	(2006) Elastomeric Cellular Preformed Gasket and Sealing Material
ASTM D	5893	(2004) Cold Applied, Single Component, Chemically Curing Silicone Joint Sealant for Portland Cement Concrete Pavements
ASTM D	6690	(2007) Joint and Crack Sealants, Hot Applied, for Concrete and Asphalt Pavements
ASTM D	789	(2007) Determination of Relative Viscosity and Moisture Content of Polyamide (PA)

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

COE CRD-C 525 (1989) Test Method for Evaluation of Hot-Applied Joint Sealants for Bubbling Due to Heating

1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work required by this section shall be approved before the work is started maintained in satisfactory condition at all times.

1.3.1 Joint Cleaning Equipment

1.3.1.1 Tractor-Mounted Routing Tool

Provide a routing tool, used for removing old sealant from the joints, of such shape and dimensions and so mounted on the tractor that it will not damage the sides of the joints. The tool shall be designed so that it can be adjusted to remove the old material to varying depths as required. The use of V-shaped tools or rotary impact routing devices will not be permitted. Hand-operated spindle routing devices may be used to clean and enlarge random cracks.

1.3.1.2 Concrete Saw

Provide a self-propelled power saw, with water-cooled diamond or abrasive saw blades, for cutting joints to the depths and widths specified or for refacing joints or cleaning sawed joints where sandblasting does not provide a clean joint.

1.3.1.3 Waterblasting Equipment

Include with the waterblasting equipment a trailer-mounted water tank, pumps, high-pressure hose, wand with safety release cutoff control, nozzle, and auxiliary water resupply equipment. Provide water tank and auxiliary resupply equipment of sufficient capacity to permit continuous operations. The nozzle shall have an adjustable guide that will hold the nozzle aligned with the joint approximately 1 inch above the pavement surface. Adjust the height, angle of inclination and the size of the nozzle as necessary to obtain satisfactory results. A pressure gauge mounted at the pump shall show at all times the pressure in psi at which the equipment is operating.

1.3.1.4 Hand Tools

Hand tools may be used, when approved, for removing defective sealant from a crack and repairing or cleaning the crack faces.

- 1.3.2 Sealing Equipment
- 1.3.2.1 Cold-Applied, Single-Component Sealing Equipment

The equipment for installing ASTM D 5893 single component joint sealants shall consist of an extrusion pump, air compressor, following plate, hoses, and nozzle for transferring the sealant from the storage container into the joint opening. The dimension of the nozzle shall be such that the tip of the nozzle will extend into the joint to allow sealing from the bottom of the joint to the top. Maintain the initially approved equipment in good working condition, serviced in accordance with the supplier's instructions, and unaltered in any way without obtaining prior approval. Small hand-held air-powered equipment (i.e., caulking guns) may be used for small applications.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Printed copies of manufacturer's recommendations, 10 days prior to use on the project, where installation procedures, or any part thereof, are required to be in accordance with those recommendations. Installation of the material will not be allowed until the recommendations are received. Failure to furnish these recommendations can be cause for rejection of the material.

Equipment.

List of proposed equipment to be used in performance of construction work including descriptive data, 10 days prior to use on the project.

SD-04 Samples

Materials; G.

Samples of the materials (sealant, primer if required, and backup material), in sufficient quantity for testing and approval 10 days prior to the beginning of work. No material will be allowed to be used until it has been approved.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Test Requirements

Test the joint sealant and backup or separating material for conformance with the referenced applicable material specification. Perform testing of the materials in an approved independent laboratory and submit certified copies of the test reports for approval 10 days prior to the use of the materials at the job site. Samples will be retained by the Government for possible future testing should the materials appear defective during or after application. Conformance with the requirements of the laboratory tests specified will not constitute final acceptance of the materials. Final acceptance will be based on the performance of the in-place materials.

1.5.2 Trial Joint Sealant Installation

Prior to the cleaning and sealing of the joints for the entire project, prepare a test section at least 50 feet long using the specified materials and approved equipment, so as to demonstrate the proposed joint preparation and sealing of all types of joints in the project. Following the completion of the test section and before any other joint is sealed, inspect the test section to determine that the materials and installation meet the requirements specified. If it is determined that the materials or installation do not meet the requirements, remove the materials, and reclean and reseal the joints at no cost to the Government. When the test section meets the requirements, it may be incorporated into the permanent work and paid for at the contract unit price per linear foot for sealing items scheduled. Prepare and seal all other joints in the manner approved for sealing the test section.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Inspect materials delivered to the job site for defects, unload, and store them with a minimum of handling to avoid damage. Provide storage

facilities at the job site for maintaining materials at the temperatures and conditions recommended by the manufacturer.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The ambient air temperature and the pavement temperature within the joint wall shall be a minimum of 50 degrees F and rising at the time of application of the materials. Do not apply sealant if moisture is observed in the joint.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SEALANTS

Materials for sealing cracks in the various paved areas indicated on the drawings shall be as follows:

Area

Sealing Material

Pavement	ASTM	D	6690,	Туре	II	and	COE	CRD-C	525
Pavement	ASTM	D	6690,	Туре	III	and	COE	CRD-C	525

2.2 PRIMERS

When primers are recommended by the manufacturer of the sealant, use them in accordance with the recommendation of the manufacturer.

2.3 BACKUP MATERIALS

Provide backup material that is a compressible, nonshrinking, nonstaining, nonabsorbing material, nonreactive with the joint sealant. The material shall have a melting point at least 5 degrees F greater than the pouring temperature of the sealant being used when tested in accordance with ASTM D 789. The material shall have a water absorption of not more than 5 percent of the sample weight when tested in accordance with ASTM C 509. The backup material shall be 25 plus or minus 5 percent larger in diameter than the nominal width of the crack.

2.4 BOND BREAKING TAPES

Provide a bond breaking tape or separating material that is a flexible, nonshrinkable, nonabsorbing, nonstaining, and nonreacting adhesive-backed tape. The material shall have a melting point at least 5 degrees F greater than the pouring temperature of the sealant being used when tested in accordance with ASTM D 789. The bond breaker tape shall be approximately 1/8 inch wider than the nominal width of the joint and shall not bond to the joint sealant.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION OF JOINTS

Immediately before the installation of the sealant, thoroughly clean the joints to remove all laitance, curing compound, filler, protrusions of hardened concrete, and old sealant from the sides and upper edges of the joint space to be sealed.

3.1.1 Existing Sealant Removal

Cut loose the in-place sealant from both joint faces and to the depth shown on the drawings, using the tractor-mounted routing equipment, concrete saw or waterblaster as specified in paragraph EQUIPMENT. Depth shall be sufficient to accommodate any separating or backup material that is required to maintain the depth of new sealant to be installed. Prior to further cleaning operations, remove all loose old sealant remaining in the joint opening by blowing with compressed air. Hand tools may be required to remove sealant from random cracks. Chipping, spalling, or otherwise damaging the concrete will not be allowed.

3.1.2 Sawing

3.1.2.1 Refacing of Joints

Accomplish refacing or facing of joints using a concrete saw as specified in paragraph EQUIPMENT to remove all residual old sealant and a minimum of concrete from the joint face to provide exposure of newly cleaned concrete, and, if required, to enlarge the joint opening to the width and depth shown on the drawings. Stiffen the blade with a sufficient number of suitable dummy (used) blades or washers. Thoroughly clean, immediately following the sawing operation, the joint opening using a water jet to remove all saw cuttings and debris.

3.1.3 Back-Up Material

When the joint opening is of a greater depth than indicated for the sealant depth, plug or seal off the lower portion of the joint opening using a back-up material to prevent the entrance of the sealant below the specified depth. Take care to ensure that the backup material is placed at the specified depth and is not stretched or twisted during installation.

3.1.4 Bond Breaking Tape

Where inserts or filler materials contain bitumen, or the depth of the joint opening does not allow for the use of a backup material, insert a bond breaker separating tape to prevent incompatibility with the filler materials and three-sided adhesion of the sealant. Securely bond the tape to the bottom of the joint opening so it will not float up into the new sealant.

3.1.5 Rate of Progress of Joint Preparation

Limit the stages of joint preparation, which include sandblasting, air pressure cleaning and placing of the back-up material to only that lineal footage that can be sealed during the same day.

3.2 PREPARATION OF SEALANT

3.2.1 Single-Component, Cold-Applied Sealants

Inspect the ASTM D 5893 sealant and containers prior to use. Reject any materials that contain water, hard caking of any separated constituents, nonreversible jell, or materials that are otherwise unsatisfactory. Settlement of constituents in a soft mass that can be readily and uniformly remixed in the field with simple tools will not be cause for rejection.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF SEALANT

3.3.1 Time of Application

Seal joints immediately following final cleaning of the joint walls and following the placement of the separating or backup material. Open joints, that cannot be sealed under the conditions specified, or when rain interrupts sealing operations shall be recleaned and allowed to dry prior to installing the sealant.

3.3.2 Sealing Joints

Immediately preceding, but not more than 50 feet ahead of the joint sealing operations, perform a final cleaning with compressed air. Fill the joints from the bottom up to 1/8 inch plus or minus 1/16 inch below the pavement surface. Remove and discard excess or spilled sealant from the pavement by approved methods. Install the sealant in such a manner as to prevent the formation of voids and entrapped air. In no case shall gravity methods or pouring pots be used to install the sealant material. Traffic shall not be permitted over newly sealed pavement until authorized by the Contracting Officer. When a primer is recommended by the manufacturer, apply it evenly to the joint faces in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Check the joints frequently to ensure that the newly installed sealant is cured to a tack-free condition within the time specified.

3.4 INSPECTION

3.4.1 Joint Cleaning

Inspect joints during the cleaning process to correct improper equipment and cleaning techniques that damage the concrete pavement in any manner. Cleaned joints will be approved prior to installation of the separating or back-up material and joint sealant.

3.4.2 Joint Sealant Application Equipment

Inspect the application equipment to ensure conformance to temperature requirements and proper installation. Evidences of bubbling, improper installation, failure to cure or set will be cause to suspend operations until causes of the deficiencies are determined and corrected.

3.4.3 Joint Sealant

Inspect the joint sealant for proper rate of cure and set, bonding to the joint walls, cohesive separation within the sealant, reversion to liquid, entrapped air and voids. Sealants exhibiting any of these deficiencies at any time prior to the final acceptance of the project shall be removed from the joint, wasted, and replaced as specified herein at no additional cost to the Government.

3.5 CLEAN-UP

Upon completion of the project, remove all unused materials from the site and leave the pavement in a clean condition.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 05 33

LANDSCAPE ESTABLISHMENT 02/10

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 5851

851 (1995; R 2006) Planning and Implementing a Water Monitoring Program

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC)

LEED

(2002; R 2005) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design(tm) Green Building Rating System for New Construction (LEED-NC)

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Pesticide

Any substance or mixture of substances, including biological control agents, that may prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate pests and are specifically labeled for use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Also, any substance used as a plant regulator, defoliant, disinfectant, or biocide. Examples of pesticides include fumigants, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, nematicides, molluscicides and rodenticides.

1.2.2 Stand of Turf

100 percent ground cover of the established species.

1.3 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 32 92 23 SODDING.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Integrated Pest Management Plan; G,

SD-03 Product Data

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Fertilizer; G, Hose; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

Organic Mulch Materials

Submit documentation indicating type of biobased material in product and biobased content. Indicate relative dollar value of biobased content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Maintenance

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

1.5.1 Delivery

Deliver fertilizer, gypsum, iron to the site in original containers bearing manufacturer's chemical analysis, name, trade name, or trademark, and indication of conformance to state and federal laws. Instead of containers, fertilizer, gypsum may be furnished in bulk with a certificate indicating the above information.

- 1.5.2 Storage
- 1.5.2.1 Fertilizer, Lime, Iron, Mulch Storage

Material shall be stored in designated areas. Lime and fertilizer shall be stored in cool, dry locations away from contaminants.

1.5.2.2 Antidessicants Storage

Do not store with fertilizers or other landscape maintenance materials.

1.5.3 Handling

Do not drop or dump materials from vehicles.

- 1.6 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS
- 1.6.1 Local/Regional Materials

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total local

material requirements. Landscaping materials may be locally available.

1.7 MAINTENANCE

Submit Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manuals for planting materials. Include instructions indicating procedures during one typical year including variations of maintenance for climatic conditions throughout the year. Provide instructions and procedures for watering; promotion of growth, including fertilizing, pruning, and mowing; and integrated pest management. O&M Manuals shall include pictures of planting materials cross referenced to botanical and common names, with a description of the normal appearance in each season.

Develop a water monitoring program for surface and ground water on the project site in accordance with ASTM D 5851 and consistent with the water management program utilized during construction operations.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 WATER

Source of water shall be approved by the Contracting Officer, and be of suitable quality for irrigation. Use collected storm water or graywater when available.

2.1.1 Hose

Hoses used for watering shall be a minimum of 60 percent post-consumer rubber or plastic.

2.2 PESTICIDES

Pesticides and herbicides are not permitted. Submit an Integrated Pest Management Plan, including weed and pest management strategies. Use biological pest controls as approved in the Plan.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXTENT OF WORK

Provide landscape construction maintenance to include mowing, edging, overseeding, aeration, fertilizing, watering, unless indicated otherwise, and at all areas inside or outside the limits of the construction that are disturbed by the Contractor's operations.

3.1.1 Drainage System Maintenance

The Contractor shall remove all obstructions from surface and subsurface drain lines to allow water to flow unrestricted in swales, gutters, catch basins, trenchdrains and yard drains. Remove grates and clear debris in catch basins. Open drainage channels are to be maintained free of all debris and vegetation at all times. Edges of these channels shall be clear of any encroachment by vegetation.

3.2 GROUNDCOVER ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD

Groundcover establishment period will commence on the date that inspection by the Contracting Officer shows that the newrenovated turf furnished under this contract has been satisfactorily installed to a 100 percent stand of coverage. The establishment period shall continue for a period of 365 days.

3.2.1 Frequency of Maintenance

Begin maintenance immediately after turf has been installed. Inspect areas once a week during the installation and establishment period and perform needed maintenance promptly.

3.2.2 Promotion of Growth

Groundcover shall be maintained in a manner that promotes proper health, growth, natural color.Turf shall have a neat uniform manicured appearance, free of bare areas, ruts, holes, weeds, pests, dead vegetation, debris, and unwanted vegetation that present an unsightly appearance. Mow, remove excess clippings, eradicate weeds, water, fertilize, overseed, aerate, and perform other operations necessary to promote growth, as approved by Contracting Officer and consistent with approved Integrated Pest Management Plan. Remove noxious weeds common to the area from planting areas by mechanical means.

- 3.2.3 Mowing
- 3.2.3.1 Turf

Turf shall be mowed at a uniform finished height. Mow turfed areas to a minimum average height of 2 inches when average height of grass becomes 3 inches for spring/summer maintenance and to a minimum average height of 2 inches when the average height of grass reaches 3 inches for winter maintenance. The height of turf is measured from the soil. Mowing of turf shall be performed in a manner that prevents scalping, rutting, bruising, uneven and rough cutting. Prior to mowing, all rubbish, debris, trash, leaves, rocks, paper, and limbs or branches on a turf area shall be picked up and disposed. Adjacent paved areas shall be swept/vacuumed clean.

3.2.4 Turf Edging and Trimming

Perimeter of planter bed edges, sidewalks, driveways, curbs, and other paved surfaces shall be edged. Uniformly edge these areas to prevent encroachment of vegetation onto paved surfaces and to provide a clear cut division line between planter beds, turf, and ground cover. Edging is to be accomplished in a manner that prevents scalping, rutting, bruising, uneven and rough cutting. Edging shall be performed on the same day that turf is mowed. Use of string line trimmers is permitted in "soft" areas such as an edge between turfgrass and a planter bed. Care shall be exercised to avoid damage to any plant materials, structures, and other landscape features.

Trimming around fences, poles, walls, and other similar objects is to be accomplished to match the height and appearance of surrounding mowed turf growth. Trimming shall be performed on the same day the turf's mowed. Care shall be exercised to avoid "Girdling" trees located in turf areas. The use of protective tree collars on trees in turf areas may be utilized as a temporary means to avoid injury to tree trunks. At the end of the plant establishment period Contractor will be responsible for removing all protective tree collars.

3.2.5 Post-Fertilizer Application

Apply turf fertilizer in a manner that promotes health, growth, vigor,

color and appearance of cultivated turf areas. The method of application, fertilizer type and frequencies shall be determined by the laboratory soil analysis results the requirements of the particular turf species. Organic fertilizer shall be used. In the event that organic fertilizer is not producing the desired effect, the Contractor shall contract the Contracting Officer for approval prior to the use of a synthetic type of fertilizer. Fertilizer shall be applied by approved methods in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

3.2.6 Turf Watering

The Contractor shall perform irrigation in a manner that promotes the health, growth, color and appearance of cultivated vegetation and that complies with all Federal, State, and local water agencies and authorities directives. The Contractor shall be responsible to prevent over watering, water run-off, erosion, and ponding due to excessive quantities or rate of application. The Contractor shall abide by state, local or other water conservation regulations or restrictions in force during the establishment period. Irrigation controllers shall be adjusted to comply with the water conservation regulations schedule.

3.2.7 Replanting

Replant in accordance with Section 32 92 23 SODDING and within specified planting dates areas which do not have a satisfactory stand of turf. Replant areas which do not have a satisfactory stand of other groundcover and grasses.

3.2.8 Final Inspection and Acceptance

Final inspection will be make upon written request from the Contractor at least 10 days prior to the last day of the turf establishment period. Final turf acceptance will be based upon a satisfactory stand of turf. Final acceptance of wildflower and grass areas will be based upon a stand of 95 percent groundcover of established species.

3.2.9 Unsatisfactory Work

When work is found to not meet design intent and specifications, maintenance period will be extended at no additional cost to the Government until work has been completed, inspected and accepted by Contracting Officer.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.3.1 Maintenance Inspection Report

Provide maintenance inspection report to assure that landscape maintenance is being performed in accordance with the specifications and in the best interest of plant growth and survivability. Site observations shall be documented at the start of the establishment period, then quarterly following the start, and at the end of establishment period. Results of site observation visits shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer within 7 calendar days of each site observation visit.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 11 16

BASE COURSE FOR RIGID PAVING 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO T 180	(2009) Moisture-Density Relations of Soils
	Using a 4.54-kg (10-lb) Rammer and an
	457-mm (18-in) Drop

AASHTO T 224 (2001; R 2004) Correction for Coarse Particles in the Soil Compaction Test

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

- ASTM C 117 (2004) Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-um (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing ASTM C 131 (2006)Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
- ASTM C 136 (2006) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
- ASTM C 29/C 29M (2007) Standard Test Method for Bulk Density ("Unit Weight") and Voids in Aggregate
- ASTM D 1556 (2007) Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method
- ASTM D 1557 (2009) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
- ASTM D 2167 (2008) Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
- ASTM D 2487 (2006e1) Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
- ASTM D 422 (1963; R 2007) Particle-Size Analysis of Soils
| ASTM D 4318 | (2005) Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and
Plasticity Index of Soils |
|-----------------|--|
| ASTM D 6938 | (2007a) Standard Test Method for In-Place
Density and Water Content of Soil and
Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow
Depth) |
| ASTM D 75/D 75M | (2009) Standard Practice for Sampling
Aggregates |
| ASTM E 11 | (2009) Wire Cloth and Sieves for Testing
Purposes |

1.2 DEFINITION

Degree of compaction required is expressed as a percentage of the maximum laboratory dry density obtained by the test procedure presented in ASTM D 1557 abbreviated as a percent of laboratory maximum dry density. One exception is as follows: Since ASTM D 1557 applies only to soils that have 30 percent or less by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4 inch sieve, the degree of compaction for material having more than 30 percent by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4 inch sieve will be expressed as a percentage of the laboratory maximum dry density in accordance with AASHTO T 180 Method D and corrected with AASHTO T 224.

1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

All plant, equipment, and tools used in the performance of the work will be subject to approval before the work is started and shall be maintained in satisfactory working condition at all times. Submit a ist of proposed equipment, including descriptive data. Provide equipment which is adequate and has the capability of producing the required compaction, meeting grade controls, thickness control, and smoothness requirements as set forth herein.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Equipment Waybills and Delivery Tickets

SD-06 Test Reports

Sampling and Testing Field Density Tests

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Sampling and testing are the responsibility of the Contractor, to be performed by an approved testing laboratory in accordance with Section 01 45 02 QUALITY CONTROL. Perform tests at the specified frequency. No work requiring testing will be permitted until the testing laboratory has been inspected and approved. Test the materials to establish compliance with the specified requirements.

1.5.1 Sampling

Take samples for laboratory testing in conformance with ASTM D 75/D 75M. When deemed necessary, the sampling will be observed by the Contracting Officer.

- 1.5.2 Tests
- 1.5.2.1 Sieve Analysis

Make sieve analysis in conformance with ASTM C 117 and ASTM C 136. Sieves shall conform to ASTM E 11.

1.5.2.2 Liquid Limit and Plasticity Index

Determine liquid limit and plasticity index in accordance with ASTM D 4318.

1.5.2.3 Moisture-Density Determinations

Determine the laboratory maximum dry density and optimum moisture in accordance with ASTM D 1557.

1.5.2.4 Field Density Tests

Measure field density in accordance with ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 6938. For the method presented in ASTM D 1556, use the base plate, as shown in the drawing. For the method presented in ASTM D 6938, check and adjust the calibration curves, if necessary, using only the sand cone method as described in paragraph Calibration, of the ASTM publication. Tests performed in accordance with ASTM D 6938 result in a wet unit weight of soil and ASTM D 6938 will be used to determine the moisture content of the soil. The calibration curves furnished with the moisture gauges shall also be checked along with density calibration checks as described in ASTM D 6938. The calibration checks of both the density and moisture gauges shall be made by the prepared containers of material method, as described in paragraph Calibration, in ASTM D 6938, on each different type of material to be tested at the beginning of a job and at intervals as directed.

- a. Submit certified copies of test results for approval not less than 15 days before material is required for the work.
- b. Submit calibration curves and related test results prior to using the device or equipment being calibrated.
- c. Submit copies of field test results within 24 hours after the tests are performed.

1.5.2.5 Wear Test

Perform wear tests in conformance with ASTM C 131.

1.5.2.6 Weight of Slag

Determine weight per cubic foot of slag in accordance with ASTM C 29/C 29M.

1.5.3.1 Initial Tests

Perform one of each of the following tests on the proposed material prior to commencing construction to demonstrate that the proposed material meets all specified requirements prior to installation.

- a. Sieve Analysis
- b. Liquid limit and plasticity index
- c. Moisture-density relationship
- d. Wear

1.5.3.2 In-Place Tests

Perform one of each of the following tests on samples taken from the placed and compacted or rigid pavement base course. Samples shall be taken and tested at the rates indicated.

- a. Perform density tests on every lift of material placed and at a frequency of one set of tests for every 250 square yards, or portion thereof, of completed area.
- b. Perform sieve analysis on every lift of material placed and at a frequency of one sieve analysis for every 1000 square yards, or portion thereof, of material placed.
- c. Perform liquid limit and plasticity index tests at the same frequency as the sieve analysis.
- d. Measure the thickness of each course at intervals providing at least one measurement for each 250 square yards or part thereof. The thickness measurement shall be made by test holes, at least 3 inches in diameter through the course.

1.5.4 Approval of Material

Select the source of materials 15 days prior to the time the material will be required in the work. Tentative approval will be based on initial test results. Final approval of the materials will be based on tests for gradation, liquid limit, and plasticity index performed on samples taken from the completed and compacted course.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Perform construction when the atmospheric temperature is above 35 degrees F. When the temperature falls below 35 degrees F, protect all completed areas by approved methods against detrimental effects of freezing. Correct completed areas damaged by freezing, rainfall, or other weather conditions to meet specified requirements. P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Rigid Pavement Base Course

Provide aggregates consisting of crushed stone or slag, gravel, shell, sand, or other sound, durable, approved materials processed and blended or naturally combined. Provide aggregates which are durable and sound, free from lumps and balls of clay, organic matter, objectionable coatings, and other foreign material. Material retained on the No. 4 sieve shall have a percentage of wear not to exceed 50 percent after 500 revolutions when tested as specified in ASTM C 131. At least 50 percent by weight retained on each sieve shall have one freshly fractured face with the area at least equal to 75 percent of the smallest midsectional area of the piece. Aggregate shall be reasonably uniform in density and quality. Slag shall be an air-cooled, blast-furnace product having a dry weight of not less than 65 pcf. Aggregates shall have a maximum size of 2 inches and shall be within the limits specified as follows:

Maximum Allowable Percentage by Weight Passing Square-Mesh Sieve

Sieve Designation	Rigid Pavement Base Course
No. 10	85
No. 200	8

Particles having diameters less than 0.02 mm shall not be in excess of 3 percent by weight of the total sample tested as determined in accordance with ASTM D 422. The portion of any blended component and of the completed course passing the No. 40 sieve shall be either nonplastic or shall have a liquid limit not greater than 25 and a plasticity index not greater than 5.

The Contractor is responsible for any additional stability required to provide a working platform for construction equipment. If the Contractor can demonstrate with a test section that a material has adequate stability to support construction equipment, the fractured face requirement can be deleted, subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 OPERATION OF AGGREGATE SOURCES

Clearing, stripping and excavating are the responsibility of the Contractor. Operate the aggregate sources to produce the quantity and quality of materials meeting the specified requirements in the specified time limit. Aggregate sources on private lands shall be conditioned in agreement with local laws and authorities.

3.2 STOCKPILING MATERIAL

Prior to stockpiling of material, clear and level storage sites. Stockpile all materials, including approved material available from excavation and grading, in the manner and at the locations designated. Aggregates shall be stockpiled on the cleared and leveled areas designated by the Contracting Officer to prevent segregation. Materials obtained from different sources shall be stockpiled separately. Prior to constructing the rigid pavement base course, clean the underlying course or subgrade of all foreign substances. The surface of the underlying course or subgrade shall meet specified compaction and surface tolerances. Correct ruts, or soft yielding spots, in the underlying courses, subgrade areas having inadequate compaction, and deviations of the surface from the specified requirements, by loosening and removing soft or unsatisfactory material and by adding approved material, reshaping to line and grade, and recompacting to specified density requirements. For cohesionless underlying courses or subgrades containing sands or gravels, as defined in ASTM D 2487, the surface shall be stabilized prior to placement of the overlying course. Accomplish stabilization by mixing the overlying course material into the underlying course shall not be disturbed by traffic or other operations and shall be maintained in a satisfactory condition until the overlying course is placed.

3.4 GRADE CONTROL

The finished and completed course shall conform to the lines, grades, and cross sections shown. The lines, grades, and cross sections shown shall be maintained by means of line and grade stakes placed by the Contractor at the work site.

3.5 MIXING AND PLACING MATERIALS

Mix and place the materials to obtain uniformity of the material at the water content specified. Make such adjustments in mixing or placing procedures or in equipment as may be directed to obtain the true grades, to minimize segregation and degradation, to reduce or accelerate loss or increase of water, and to insure a satisfactory subbase course.

3.6 LAYER THICKNESS

The compacted thickness of the completed course shall be as indicated. When a compacted layer of 6 inches is specified, the material may be placed in a single layer; when a compacted thickness of more than 6 inches is required, no layer shall be thicker than 6 inches nor be thinner than 3 inches when compacted.

3.7 COMPACTION

Compact each layer of the material, as specified, with approved compaction equipment. Maintain water content during the compaction procedure to within plus or minus 2 percent of optimum water content, as determined from laboratory tests, as specified in paragraph SAMPLING AND TESTING. In all places not accessible to the rollers, compact the mixture with hand-operated power tampers. Compaction of the rigid base course shall continue until each layer is compacted through the full depth to at least 95 percent of laboratory maximum density. Make such adjustments in compacting or finishing procedures as may be directed to obtain true grades, to minimize segregation and degradation, to reduce or increase water content, and to ensure a satisfactory subbase course. Any materials that are found to be unsatisfactory shall be removed and replaced with satisfactory material or reworked, as directed, to meet the requirements of this specification.

3.8 SMOOTHNESS TEST

The surface of the top layer shall show no deviations in excess of 3/8 inch when tested with a 12 foot straightedge. Take measurements in successive positions parallel to the centerline of the area to be paved. Measurements shall also be taken perpendicular to the centerline at 50 foot intervals. Correct deviations exceeding this amount by removing material and replacing with new material, or by reworking existing material and compacting it to meet these specifications.

3.9 THICKNESS CONTROL

The completed thickness of the course(s) shall be in accordance with the thickness and grade indicated on the drawings. The completed course shall not be more than 1/2 inch deficient in thickness nor more than 1/2 inch above or below the established grade. Where any of these tolerances are exceeded, correct such areas by scarifying, adding new material of proper gradation or removing material, and compacting, as directed. Where the measured thickness is 1/2 inch or more thicker than shown, the course will be considered as conforming with the specified thickness requirements plus 1/2 inch. The average job thickness shall be the average of the job measurements as specified above but within 1/4 inch of the thickness shown.

3.10 MAINTENANCE

Maintain the completed course in a satisfactory condition until accepted.

-- End of Section --

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT FOR ROADS AND SITE FACILITIES 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ACI INTERNATIONAL (ACI)

ACI	211.1	(1991; R 2009) Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight, and Mass Concrete
ACI	301	(2005; Errata 2008) Specifications for Structural Concrete
ACI	305R	(1999; Errata 2006) Hot Weather Concreting
ACI	306.1	(1990; R 2002) Standard Specification for Cold Weather Concreting

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 1	84/A 184M	(2006)	Stand	lard	Spec	cificat	tion	for	
		Fabrica	ated D	efor	med	Steel	Bar	Mats	for
		Concret	e Rei	nfor	ceme	ent			

- ASTM A 615/A 615M (2009b) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- ASTM C 1077 (2009b) Standard Practice for Laboratories Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Laboratory Evaluation
- ASTM C 1260 (2007) Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)

ASTM C 143/C 143M (2009) Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete

ASTM C 150/C 150M (2009) Standard Specification for Portland Cement

- ASTM C 171 (2007) Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
- ASTM C 172 (2008) Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	PARALOFT FACILITY 812	2562
ASTM C 231	(2009a) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method	
ASTM C 260	(2006) Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete	
ASTM C 309	(2007) Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete	
ASTM C 31/C 31M	(2009) Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Fie	eld
ASTM C 33/C 33M	(2008) Standard Specification for Concret Aggregates	ce
ASTM C 494/C 494M	(2008a) Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete	
ASTM C 618	(2008a) Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete	
ASTM C 78	(2009) Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)	
ASTM C 94/C 94M	(2009a) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete	
ASTM C 989	(2009a) Standard Specification for Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag for Use in Concrete and Mortars	đ
U.S. GENERAL SERVICE	S ADMINISTRATION (GSA)	

FS L-C-530 (Rev C) Coating, Pipe, Thermoplastic Resin

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

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SD-03 Product Data
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Curing materials
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Admixtures

Dowel

Reinforcement

Submit a complete list of materials including type, brand and applicable reference specifications.

Cementitious Materials; (LEED)

Aggregate; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating percentage of post-industrial and post-consumer recycled content per unit of product. Indicate relative dollar value of recycled content products to total dollar value of products included in project.

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

Submit documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.

Albedo; (LEED)

Provide information identifying the reflectance of the pavement.

- SD-04 Samples
- SD-05 Design Data

Concrete mix design

Thirty days minimum prior to concrete placement, submit a mix design, with applicable tests, for each strength and type of concrete for approval. Submit a complete list of materials including type; brand; source and amount of cement, fly ash, slag, and admixtures; and applicable reference specifications. Provide mix proportion data using at least three different water-cement ratios for each type of mixture, which will produce a range of strength encompassing those required for each class and type of concrete required. Submittal shall clearly indicate where each mix design will be used when more than one mix design is submitted. Obtain acknowledgement of approvals prior to concrete placement. Submit a new mix design for each material source change.

SD-06 Test Reports

Aggregate tests Concrete slump tests Air content tests Flexural strength tests Cementitious materials

SD-07 Certificates

Ready-mixed concrete plant

Batch tickets

Cementitious materials

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Local/Regional Materials; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to local/regional materials credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Cementitious Materials; (LEED)

Aggregate; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to recycled content credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

Albedo; (LEED)

LEED documentation relative to heat island effect - non-roof credit in accordance with LEED Reference Guide. Include in LEED Documentation Notebook.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

ASTM C 94/C 94M.

- 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- 1.4.1 Ready-mixed Concrete Plant Certification

Provide documentation that the ready-mix plant is certified by the National Ready-Mix Concrete Association (NRMCA).

1.4.2 Required Information

Submit copies of laboratory test reports showing that the mix has been successfully tested to produce concrete with the properties specified and that mix will be suitable for the job conditions. The laboratory test reports shall include mill test and all other test for cementitious materials, aggregates, and admixtures. Provide maximum nominal aggregate size, gradation analysis, percentage retained and passing sieve, and a graph of percentage retained verses sieve size. Test reports shall be submitted along with the concrete mix design. Sampling and testing of materials, concrete mix design, sampling and testing in the field shall be performed by a commercial testing laboratory which conforms to ASTM C 1077. The laboratory shall be approved in writing by the Government.

1.4.3 Batch Tickets

ASTM C 94/C 94M. Submit mandatory batch ticket information for each load of ready-mixed concrete.

1.5 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.5.1 Local/Regional Materials

Use materials or products extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Cementitious Materials

Cementitious materials in concrete mix shall be 50 percent non-portland cement pozzolanic materials by weight. Provide test data demonstrating compatibility and performance of concrete satisfactory to Contracting Officer.

2.1.1.1 Cement

ASTM C 150/C 150M, Type I or II with maximum alkali content of 0.60%. Cement certificate shall include test results in accordance with ASTM C 150/C 150M, including equivalent alkalies indicated in the Supplementary Optional Chemical Requirements.

2.1.1.2 Fly Ash and Pozzolan

ASTM C 618, Type F, except that the maximum allowable loss on ignition shall be 6%, maximum available alkalies content shall be 1.5%, and maximum calcium oxide (CaO) content 8%. Fly ash certificates shall include test results in accordance with ASTM C 618, including available alkalies indicated in the Supplementary Optional Chemical Requirements.

2.1.1.3 Slag

ASTM C 989, Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBFS), Grade 100 or 120. Certificates shall include test results in accordance with ASTM C 989.

2.1.2 Water

ASTM C 94/C 94M, fresh, clean, and potable.

2.1.3 Aggregate

See Section 01 33 29 LEED(tm) DOCUMENTATION for cumulative total recycled content requirements. Aggregate may contain post-consumer or post-industrial recycled content.

2.1.3.1 Alkali Reactivity Test

Aggregates to be used in all concrete shall be evaluated and tested by the Contractor for alkali-aggregate reactivity in accordance with ASTM C 1260. The types of aggregates shall be evaluated in a combination which matches the contractors' proposed mix design (including Class F fly ash or GGBF slag), utilizing the modified version of ASTM C 1260. Test results of the combination shall have a measured expansion of less than 0.08 percent at 16 days. Should the test data indicate an expansion of greater than 0.08%, the aggregate(s) shall be rejected and the contractor shall submit new aggregate sources for retesting or may submit additional test results incorporating Lithium Nitrate for consideration.

ASTM C 1260 shall be modified as follows to include one of the following

options:

- a. Utilize the contractor's proposed low alkali Portland cement and Class F fly ash in combination for the test proportioning. The laboratory shall use the contractor's proposed percentage of cement and fly ash.
- b. Utilize the contractor's proposed low alkali Portland cement and ground granulated blast furnace (GGBF) slag in combination for the test proportioning. The laboratory shall use the contractor's proposed percentage of cement and GGBF.
- c. Utilize the contractor's proposed low alkali Portland cement and Class F fly ash and ground granulated blast furnace (GGBF) slag in combination for the test proportioning. The laboratory shall use the contractor's proposed percentage of cement, fly ash and GGBF.
- 2.1.3.2 Fine Aggregates

ASTM C 33/C 33M.

2.1.3.3 Coarse Aggregates

ASTM C 33/C 33M.

2.1.4 Admixtures

ASTM C 494/C 494M: Type A, water reducing; Type B, retarding; Type C, accelerating; Type D, water-reducing and retarding; and Type E, water-reducing and accelerating admixture. Do not use calcium chloride admixtures. Where not shown or specified, the use of admixtures is subject to written approval of the Contracting Officer.

ASTM C 260: Air-entraining.

- 2.1.5 Reinforcement
- 2.1.5.1 Dowel Bars

Bars shall conform to ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 for plain billet-steel bars of the size and length indicated. Remove all burrs and projections from the bars.

2.1.5.2 Coated Dowel Bars

Bars shall conform to ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 for plain billet-steel bars of the size and length indicated. Remove all burrs or projections from the dowel bars. Coating system shall conform to FS L-C-530, Type 2. Coat the bars with a double coat system or an epoxy coating system for resistance to penetration of oil and salt solutions. The systems shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation for coatings which are not bondable to concrete. Bond the coating to the dowel bar to resist laps or folds during movement of the joint. Coating thickness shall be 7 mils minimum and 20 mils maximum.

2.1.5.3 Reinforcement

Deformed steel bar mats shall conform to ASTM A 184/A 184M. Bar reinforcement shall conform to ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60.

2.1.6 Curing Materials

2.1.6.1 White-Burlap-Polyethylene Sheet

ASTM C 171, 0.004 inch thick white opaque polyethylene bonded to 10 oz/linear yard (40 inch) wide burlap.

2.1.6.2 Liquid Membrane-Forming Compound

ASTM C 309, white pigmented, Type 2, Class B, free of paraffin or petroleum.

2.1.7 Joint Fillers and Sealants

Provide as specified in Section 32 01 19 FIELD MOLDED SEALANTS FOR SEALING JOINTS IN RIGID PAVEMENTS. New joints shall match existing alignment.

- 2.2 CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- 2.2.1 Albedo

Installed system must meet the requirements of LEED heat island effect non-roof credit.

2.3 CONTRACTOR-FURNISHED MIX DESIGN

Contractor-furnished mix design concrete shall be designed in accordance with ACI 211.1 except as modified herein, and the mix design shall be as specified herein under paragraph entitled "Submittals." The concrete shall have a minimum flexural strength of 500 pounds per square inch at 90 days. The concrete may be air entrained. If air entrainment is used the air content shall be 6.0 plus or minus 1.5 percent The minimum cementitious factor is 564 lbs per cubic yard and slump shall be 1 to 3 inches.

If the cementitious material is not sufficient to produce concrete of the flexural strength required it shall be increased as necessary, without additional compensation under the contract. The cementitious factor shall be calculated using cement, Class F fly ash, and or GGBF slag. The mix shall use a cement replacement (by weight) of 25%-35% Class F fly ash, or 40%-50% GGBF slag, or a combination of the two. In the combination, each 5% of Class F fly ash shall be replaced by 8% GGBF slag.

- PART 3 EXECUTION
- 3.1 FORMS
- 3.1.1 Construction

Construct forms to be removeable without damaging the concrete.

3.1.2 Coating

Before placing the concrete, coat the contact surfaces of forms except existing pavement sections where bonding is required, with a non-staining mineral oil, non-staining form coating compound, or two coats of nitro-cellulose lacquer. When using existing pavement as a form, clean existing concrete and then coat with asphalt emulsion bondbreaker before concrete is placed.

3.1.3 Grade and Alignment

Check and correct grade elevations and alignment of the forms immediately before placing the concrete.

- 3.2 REINFORCEMENT
- 3.2.1 Dowel Bars

Install bars accurately aligned, vertically and horizontally, at indicated locations and to the dimensions and tolerances indicated. Before installation thoroughly grease the sliding portion of each dowel. Dowels must remain in position during concrete placement and curing.

3.2.2 Coated Dowel Bars

Install bars, accurately aligned vertically and horizontally, at indicated locations and to the dimensions and tolerances indicated. Reject coatings which are perforated, cracked or otherwise damaged. While handling avoid scuffing or gouging of the coatings.

3.2.3 Setting Slab Reinforcement

Reinforcement shall be positioned on suitable chairs prior to concrete placement. At expansion, contraction and construction joints, place the reinforcement as indicated. Reinforcement, when placed in concrete, shall be free of mud, oil, scale or other foreign materials. Place reinforcement accurately and wire securely. The laps at splices shall be 12 inches minimum and the distances from ends and sides of slabs and joints shall be as indicated.

- 3.3 MEASURING, MIXING, CONVEYING, AND PLACING CONCRETE
- 3.3.1 Measuring

ASTM C 94/C 94M.

3.3.2 Mixing

ASTM C 94/C 94M, except as modified herein. Begin mixing within 30 minutes after cement has been added to aggregates. When the air temperature is greater than 85 degrees F, reduce mixing time and place concrete within 60 minutes. Additional water may be added to bring slump within required limits as specified in Section 11.7 of ASTM C 94/C 94M, provided that the specified water-cement ratio is not exceeded.

3.3.3 Conveying

ASTM C 94/C 94M.

3.3.4 Placing

Follow guidance of ACI 301, except as modified herein. Do not exceed a free vertical drop of 3 feet from the point of discharge. Place concrete continuosly at a uniform rate, with minimum amount of segregation, without damage to the grade and without unscheduled stops except for equipment failure or other emegencies. If this occurs within 10 feet of a previously placed expansion joint, remove concrete back to joint, repair any damage to grade, install a construction joint and continue placing concrete only after cause of the stop has been corrected.

3.3.5 Vibration

Immediately after spreading concrete, consolidate concrete with internal type vibrating equipment along the boundaries of all slabs regardless of slab thickness, and interior of all concrete slabs 6 inches or more in thickness. Limit duration of vibration to that necessary to produce consolidation of concrete. Excessive vibration will not be permitted. Vibrators shall not be operated in concrete at one location for more than 15 seconds. At the option of the Contractor, vibrating equipment of a type approved by the Contracting Officer may be used to consolidate concrete in unreinforced pavement slabs less than 6 inches thick.

3.3.5.1 Vibrating Equipment

Operate equipment, except hand-manipulated equipment, ahead of the finishing machine. Select the number of vibrating units and power of each unit to properly consolidate the concrete. Mount units on a frame that is capable of vertical movement and, when necessary, radial movement, so vibrators may be operated at any desired depth within the slab or be completely withdrawn from the concrete. Clear distance between frame-mounted vibrating units that have spuds that extend into the slab at intervals across the paving lane shall not exceed 30 inches. Distance between end of vibrating tube and side form shall not exceed 2 inches. For pavements less than 10 inches thick, operate vibrators at mid-depth parallel with or at a slight angle to the subbase. For thicker pavements, angle vibrators toward the vertical, with vibrator tip preferably about 2 inches from subbase, and top of vibrator a few inches below pavement surface. Vibrators may be pneumatic, gas driven, or electric, and shall be operated at frequencies within the concrete of not less than 8,000 vibrations per minute. Amplitude of vibration shall be such that noticeable vibrations occur at 1.5 foot radius when the vibrator is inserted in the concrete to the depth specified.

3.3.6 Cold Weather

Except with authorization, do not place concrete when ambient temperature is below 40 degrees F or when concrete is likely to be subjected to freezing temperatures within 24 hours. When authorized, when concrete is likely to be subjected to freezing within 24 hours after placing, heat concrete materials so that temperature of concrete when deposited is between 65 and 80 degrees F. Methods of heating materials are subject to approval of the Contracting Officer. Do not heat mixing water above 165 degrees F. Remove lumps of frozen material and ice from aggregates before placing aggregates in mixer. Follow practices found in ACI 306.1.

3.3.7 Hot Weather

Maintain required concrete temperature in accordance with Figure 2.1.5 in ACI 305R to prevent evaporation rate from exceeding 0.2 pound of water per square foot of exposed concrete per hour. Cool ingredients before mixing or use other suitable means to control concrete temperature and prevent rapid drying of newly placed concrete. After placement, use fog spray, apply monomolecular film, or use other suitable means to reduce the evaporation rate. Start curing when surface of fresh concrete is sufficiently hard to permit curing without damage. Cool underlying material by sprinkling lightly with water before placing concrete. Follow practices found in ACI 305R.

3.4 PAVING

Pavement shall be constructed with paving and finishing equipment utilizing fixed forms.

3.4.1 Consolidation

The paver vibrators shall be inserted into the concrete not closer to the underlying material than 2 inches. The vibrators or any tamping units in front of the paver shall be automatically controlled so that they shall be stopped immediately as forward motion ceases. Excessive vibration shall not be permitted. Concrete in small, odd-shaped slabs or in locations inaccessible to the paver mounted vibration equipment shall be vibrated with a hand-operated immersion vibrator. Vibrators shall not be used to transport or spread the concrete.

3.4.2 Operation

When the paver is operated between or adjacent to previously constructed pavement (fill-in lanes), provisions shall be made to prevent damage to the previously constructed pavement, including keeping the existing pavement surface free of any debris, and placing rubber mats beneath the paver tracks. Transversely oscillating screeds and extrusion plates shall overlap the existing pavement the minimum possible, but in no case more than 8 inches.

3.4.3 Required Results

The paver-finisher shall be operated to produce a thoroughly consolidated slab throughout, true to line and grade within specified tolerances. The paver-finishing operation shall produce a surface finish free of irregularities, tears, voids of any kind, and any other discontinuities. It shall produce only a very minimum of paste at the surface. Multiple passes of the paver-finisher shall not be permitted. The equipment and its operation shall produce a finished surface requiring no hand finishing, other than the use of cutting straightedges, except in very infrequent instances. No water, other than true fog sprays (mist), shall be applied to the concrete surface during paving and finishing.

3.4.4 Fixed Form Paving

Forms shall be steel, except that wood forms may be used for curves having a radius of 150 feet or less, and for fillets. Forms may be built up with metal or wood, added only to the base, to provide an increase in depth of not more than 25 percent. The base width of the form shall be not less than eight-tenths of the vertical height of the form, except that forms 8 inches or less in vertical height shall have a base width not less than the vertical height of the form. Wood forms for curves and fillets shall be adequate in strength and rigidly braced. Forms shall be set on firm material cut true to grade so that each form section when placed will be firmly in contact with the underlying layer for its entire base. Forms shall not be set on blocks or on built-up spots of underlying material. Forms for overlay pavements and for other locations where forms must be set on existing pavements shall be held securely in place with stakes or by other approved methods. Holes in existing pavements for form stakes shall be carefully drilled without cracking or spalling the existing pavement. Prior to setting forms for paving operations, the Contractor shall demonstrate the proposed form setting procedures at an approved location

and shall not proceed further until the proposed method is approved. Forms shall remain in place at least 12 hours after the concrete has been placed. Forms shall be removed without injuring the concrete.

3.4.5 Placing Reinforcing Steel

Reinforcement shall be positioned on suitable chairs securely fastened to the subgrade prior to concrete placement.

3.4.6 Placing Dowels and Tie Bars

Dowels shall be installed with alignment not greater than 1/8 inch per ft. Except as otherwise specified below, location of dowels shall be within a horizontal tolerance of plus or minus 5/8 inch and a vertical tolerance of plus or minus 3/16 inch. The portion of each dowel intended to move within the concrete or expansion cap shall be painted with one coat of rust inhibiting primer paint, and then oiled just prior to placement. Dowels in joints shall be omitted when the center of the dowel is located within a horizontal distance from an intersecting joint equal to or less than one-fourth of the slab thickness.

3.4.6.1 Contraction Joints

Dowels in longitudinal and transverse contraction joints within the paving lane shall be held securely in place by means of rigid metal basket assemblies. The dowels shall be welded to the assembly or held firmly by mechanical locking arrangements that will prevent them from becoming distorted during paving operations. The basket assemblies shall be held securely in the proper location by means of suitable anchors.

3.4.6.2 Construction Joints-Fixed Form Paving

Installation of dowels shall be by the bonded-in-place method, supported by means of devices fastened to the forms. Installation by removing and replacing in preformed holes will not be permitted.

3.4.6.3 Dowels Installed in Hardened Concrete

Installation shall be by bonding the dowels into holes drilled into the hardened concrete. Holes approximately 1/8 inch greater in diameter than the dowels shall be drilled into the hardened concrete. Dowels shall be bonded in the drilled holes using epoxy resin injected at the back of the hole before installing the dowel and extruded to the collar during insertion of the dowel so as to completely fill the void around the dowel. Application by buttering the dowel shall not be permitted. The dowels shall be held in alignment at the collar of the hole, after insertion and before the grout hardens, by means of a suitable metal or plastic collar fitted around the dowel. The vertical alignment of the pavement over the top of the dowel and measuring the vertical distance between the straightedge and the beginning and ending point of the exposed part of the dowel.

3.4.6.4 Expansion Joints

Dowels in expansion joints shall be installed by the bonded-in-place method or by bonding into holes drilled in hardened concrete, using procedures specified above.

3.5 FINISHING CONCRETE

Start finishing operations immediately after placement of concrete. Use finishing machine, except hand finishing may be used in emergencies and for concrete slabs in inaccessible locations or of such shapes or sizes that machine finishing is impracticable. Finish pavement surface on both sides of a joint to the same grade. Finish formed joints from a securely supported transverse bridge. Provide hand finishing equipment for use at all times. Transverse and longitudinal surface tolerances shall be 1/4 inch in 10 feet.

3.5.1 Side Form Finishing

Strike off and screed concrete to the required slope and cross-section by a power-driven transverse finishing machine. Transverse rotating tube or pipe shall not be permitted unless approved by the Contracting Officer. Elevation of concrete shall be such that, when consolidated and finished, pavement surface will be adequately consolidated and at the required grade. Equip finishing machine with two screeds which are readily and accurately adjustable for changes in pavement slope and compensation for wear and other causes. Make as many passes over each area of pavement and at such intervals as necessary to give proper compaction, retention of coarse aggregate near the finished surface, and a surface of uniform texture, true to grade and slope. Do not permit excessive operation over an area, which will result in an excess of mortar and water being brought to the surface.

3.5.1.1 Equipment Operation

Maintain the travel of machine on the forms without lifting, wobbling, or other variation of the machine which tend to affect the precision of concrete finish. Keep the tops of the forms clean by a device attached to the machine. During the first pass of the finishing machine, maintain a uniform ridge of concrete ahead of the front screed for its entire length.

3.5.1.2 Joint Finish

Before concrete is hardened, correct edge slump of pavement, exclusive of edge rounding, in excess of 0.02 foot. Finish concrete surface on each side of construction joints to the same plane, and correct deviations before newly placed concrete has hardened.

3.5.1.3 Hand Finishing

Strike-off and screed surface of concrete to elevations slightly above finish grade so that when concrete is consolidated and finished pavement surface is at the indicated elevation. Vibrate entire surface until required compaction and reduction of surface voids is secured with a strike-off template.

3.5.1.4 Longitudinal Floating

After initial finishing, further smooth and consolidate concrete by means of hand-operated longitudinal floats. Use floats that are not less than 12 feet long and 6 inches wide and stiffened to prevent flexing and warping.

3.5.2 Texturing

Before the surface sheen has disappeared and before the concrete hardens, the surface of the pavement shall be given a texture as described herein. Following initial texturing on the first day of placement, the Placing Foreman, Contracting Officer representative, and a representative of the Using Agency shall inspect the texturing for compliance with design requirements. After curing is complete, all textured surfaces shall be thoroughly power broomed to remove all debris. The concrete in areas of recesses for tie-down anchors, lighting fixtures, and other outlets in the pavement shall be finished to provide a surface of the same texture as the surrounding area.

3.5.2.1 Burlap Drag Finish

Before concrete becomes non-plastic, finish the surface of the slab by dragging on the surface a strip of clean, wet burlap measuring from 3 to 10 feet long and 2 feet wider than the width of the pavement. Select dimension of burlap drag so that at least 3 feet of the material is in contact with the pavement. Drag the surface so as to produce a finished surface with a fine granular or sandy texture without leaving disfiguring marks.

3.5.2.2 Brooming

Finish the surface of the slab by brooming the surface with a new wire broom at least 18 inches wide. Gently pull the broom over the surface of the pavement from edge to edge just before the concrete becomes non-plastic. Slightly overlap adjacent strokes of the broom. Broom perpendicular to centerline of pavement so that corrugations produced will be uniform in character and width, and not more than 1/16 inch in depth. Broomed surface shall be free from porous spots, irregularities, depressions, and small pockets or rough spots such as may be caused by accidentally disturbing particles of coarse aggregate embedded near the surface.

3.5.3 Edging

At the time the concrete has attained a degree of hardness suitable for edging, carefully finish slab edges, including edges at formed joints, with an edge having a maximum radius of one-eighth inch. When brooming is specified for the final surface finish, edge transverse joints before starting brooming, then operate broom to obliterate as much as possible the mark left by the edging tool without disturbing the rounded corner left by the edger. Clean by removing loose fragments and soupy mortar from corners or edges of slabs which have crumbled and areas which lack sufficient mortar for proper finishing. Refill voids solidly with a mixture of suitable proportions and consistency and refinish. Remove unnecessary tool marks and edges. Remaining edges shall be smooth and true to line.

3.5.4 Repair of Surface Defects

Follow guidance of ACI 301.

3.6 CURING AND PROTECTION

Protect concrete adequately from injurious action by sun, rain, flowing water, frost, mechanical injury, tire marks and oil stains, and do not allow it to dry out from the time it is placed until the expiration of the minimum curing periods specified herein. Use White-Burlap-Polyethylene Sheet or liquid membrane-forming compound, except as specified otherwise herein. Do not use membrane-forming compound on surfaces where its appearance would be objectionable, on surfaces to be painted, where coverings are to be bonded to concrete, or on concrete to which other concrete is to be bonded. Maintain temperature of air next to concrete above 40 degrees F for the full curing periods.

3.6.1 White-Burlap-Polyethylene Sheet

Wet entire exposed surface thoroughly with a fine spray of water, saturate burlap but do not have excessive water dripping off the burlap and then cover concrete with White-Burlap-Polyethylene Sheet, burlap side down. Lay sheets directly on concrete surface and overlap 12 inches. Make sheeting not less than 18 inches wider than concrete surface to be cured, and weight down on the edges and over the transverse laps to form closed joints. Repair or replace sheets when damaged during curing. Check daily to assure burlap has not lost all moisture. If moisture evaporates, resaturate burlap and re-place on pavement (re-saturation and re-placing shall take no longer than 10 minutes per sheet). Leave sheeting on concrete surface to be cured for at least 7 days.

3.6.2 Liquid Membrane-Forming Compound Curing

Apply compound immediately after surface loses its water sheen and has a dull appearance and before joints are sawed. Agitate curing compound thoroughly by mechanical means during use and apply uniformly in a two-coat continuous operation by suitable power-spraying equipment. Total coverage for the two coats shall be at least one gallon of undiluted compound per 200 square feet. Compound shall form a uniform, continuous, coherent film that will not check, crack, or peel and shall be free from pinholes or other imperfections. Apply an additional coat of compound immediately to areas where film is defective. Respray concrete surfaces that are subject to heavy rainfall within 3 hours after curing compound has been applied in the same manner.

3.6.2.1 Protection of Treated Surfaces

Keep concrete surfaces to which liquid membrane-forming compounds have been applied free from vehicular traffic and other sources of abrasion for not less than 72 hours. Foot traffic is allowed after 24 hours for inspection purposes. Maintain continuity of coating for entire curing period and repair damage to coating immediately.

3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.7.1 Sampling

The Contractor's approved laboratory shall collect samples of fresh concrete in accordance with ASTM C 172 during each working day as required to perform tests specified herein. Make test specimens in accordance with ASTM C 31/C 31M.

3.7.2 Consistency Tests

The Contractor's approved laboratory shall perform concrete slump tests in accordance with ASTM C 143/C 143M. Take samples for slump determination from concrete during placement. Perform tests at the beginning of a concrete placement operation and and for each batch (minimum) or every 20 cubic yards (maximum) of concrete to ensure that specification requirements are met. In addition, perform tests each time test beams and cylinders are made.

3.7.3 Flexural Strength Tests

The Contractor's approved laboratory shall test for flexural strength in accordance with ASTM C 78. Make four test specimens for each set of tests. Test two specimens at 728 days, and the other two at 2890 days. Concrete strength will be considered satisfactory when the minimum of the 28-day test results equals or exceeds the specified 2890-day flexural strength, and no individual strength test is less than 450 pounds per square inch. If the ratio of the 7-day strength test to the specified 28-day strength is less than 65 percent, make necessary adjustments for conformance. Frequency of flexural tests on concrete beams shall be not less than four test beams for each 50 cubic yards of concrete, or fraction thereof, placed. Concrete which is determined to be defective, based on the strength acceptance criteria therein, shall be removed and replaced with acceptable concrete.

3.7.4 Air Content Tests

Test air-entrained concrete for air content at the same frequency as specified for slump tests. Determine percentage of air in accordance with ASTM C 231 on samples taken during placement of concrete in forms.

3.7.5 Surface Testing

Surface testing for surface smoothness and plan grade shall be performed as indicated below by the Testing Laboratory. The measurements shall be properly referenced in accordance with paving lane identification and stationing, and a report given to the Government within 24 hours after measurement is made. A final report of surface testing, signed by a Registered Engineer, containing all surface measurements and a description of all actions taken to correct deficiencies, shall be provided to the Government upon conclusion of surface testing.

3.7.5.1 Surface Smoothness Requirements

The finished surfaces of the pavements shall have no abrupt change of 1/8 inch or more, and all pavements shall be within the tolerances specified when checked with a 12 foot straightedge: 1/5 inch longitudinal and 1/4 inch transverse directions for roads and streets and 1/4 inch for both directions for other concrete surfaces, such as parking areas.

3.7.5.2 Surface Smoothness Testing Method

The surface of the pavement shall be tested with the straightedge to identify all surface irregularities exceeding the tolerances specified above. The entire area of the pavement shall be tested in both a longitudinal and a transverse direction on parallel lines approximately 15 feet apart. The straightedge shall be held in contact with the surface and moved ahead one-half the length of the straightedge for each successive measurement. The amount of surface irregularity shall be determined by placing the straightedge on the pavement surface and allowing it to rest upon the two highest spots covered by its length and measuring the maximum gap between the straightedge and the pavement surface, in the area between these two high points.

3.7.6 Plan Grade Testing and Conformance

The surfaces shall vary not more than 0.06 foot above or below the plan grade line or elevation indicated. Each pavement category shall be checked

by the Contractor for conformance with plan grade requirements by running lines of levels at intervals to determine the elevation at each joint intersection.

3.7.7 Test for Pavement Thickness

Measure during concrete placement to determine in-place thickness of concrete pavement.

3.7.8 Reinforcement

Inspect reinforcement prior to installation to assure it is free of loose flaky rust, loose scale, oil, mud, or other objectionable material.

3.7.9 Dowels

Inspect dowel placement prior to placing concrete to assure that dowels are of the size indicated, and are spaced, aligned and painted and oiled as specified. Dowels shall not deviate from vertical or horizontal alignment after concrete has been placed by more than 1/8 inch per foot.

3.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the Waste Management Plan.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 17 23.00 20

PAVEMENT MARKINGS 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D	4505	(2005) Preformed Retroflective Pavement Marking Tape for Extended Service Life
ASTM D	792	(2008) Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
ASTM E	28	(1999; R 2009) Softening Point of Resins Derived from Naval Stores by Ring and Ball Apparatus
	INTERNATIONAL CONCRETE	REPAIR INSTITUTE (ICRI)

ICRI 03732 (1997) Selecting and Specifying Concrete Surface Preparation for Sealers, Coatings, and Polymer Overlays

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS A-A-2886	(Rev A)Paint, Traffic, Solvent Based
FS TT-B-1325	(Rev C) Beads (Glass Spheres) Retro-Reflective (Metric)
FS TT-P-1952	(Rev D) Paint, Traffic and Airfield Markings, Waterborne

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only or as otherwise designated. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Reflective media for roads and streets

Paints for roads and streets

Thermoplastic compound

Equipment; G,

Lists of proposed equipment, including descriptive data, and notifications of proposed Contractor actions as specified in this section. List of removal equipment shall include descriptive data indicating area of coverage per pass, pressure adjustment range, tank and flow capacities, and safety precautions required for the equipment operation.

Qualifications

Documentation on personnel qualifications, as specified.

SD-06 Test Reports

Reflective media for roads and streets

Paints for roads and streets

Thermoplastic compound

Certified reports from sampling and testing made in accordance with paragraph entitled "Sampling and Testing" prior to the use of the materials at the jobsite. Testing shall be performed in an approved independent laboratory.

SD-07 Certificates

Reflective media for roads and streets

Paints for roads and streets

Volatile Organic Compound, (VOC)

Certificate stating that the proposed pavement marking paint meets the VOC regulations of the local Air Pollution Control District having jurisdiction over the geographical area in which the project is located.

Thermoplastic compound

Construction equipment list

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Paints for roads and streets

Thermoplastic compound

Submit manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets.

1.3 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver paints, paint materials and thermoplastic compound materials in original sealed containers that plainly show the designated name, specification number, batch number, color, date of manufacture, manufacturer's directions, and name of manufacturer. Provide storage facilities at the job site, only in areas approved by the Contracting Officer or authorized representative, for maintaining materials at temperatures recommended by the manufacturer.

1.4 WEATHER LIMITATIONS

Apply paint to clean, dry surfaces, and unless otherwise approved, only when the air and pavement surface temperature is at least 5 degrees above the dew point and the air and pavement temperatures are above 40 degrees F and less than 95 degrees F for oil-based materials; above 50 degrees F and less than 110 degrees F for water-based materials. Maintain paint temperature within these same limits.

1.5 EQUIPMENT

Machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work shall be approved by the Contracting Officer and maintained in satisfactory operating condition. Submit construction equipment list for approval by the Contracting Officer.

1.5.1 Mobile and Maneuverable

Application equipment shall be mobile and maneuverable to the extent that straight lines can be followed and normal curves can be made in a true arc.

1.5.2 Paint Application Equipment

1.5.2.1 Hand-Operated, Push-Type Machines

Provide hand-operated push-type applicator machine of a type commonly used for application of paint to pavement surfaces. Paint applicator machine shall be acceptable for marking small street and parking areas. Applicator machine shall be equipped with the necessary paint tanks and spraying nozzles, and shall be capable of applying paint uniformly at coverage specified. Applicator for water-based markings shall be equipped with non-stick coated hoses; metal parts in contact with the paint material shall be constructed of grade 302, 304, 316, or equal stainless steel.

1.5.2.2 Self-Propelled or Mobile-Drawn Pneumatic Spraying Machines

Provide self-propelled or mobile-drawn pneumatic spraying machine with suitable arrangements of atomizing nozzles and controls to obtain the specified results. Provide machine having a speed during application capable of applying the stripe widths indicated at the paint coverage rate specified herein and of even uniform thickness with clear-cut edges. Provide equipment used for marking streets and highways capable of placing the prescribed number of lines at a single pass as solid lines, intermittent lines, or a combination of solid and intermittent lines using a maximum of three different colors of paint as specified. Provide paint applicator with paint reservoirs or tanks of sufficient capacity and suitable gages to apply paint in accordance with requirements specified. Equip tanks with suitable air-driven mechanical agitators. Equip spray mechanism with quick-action valves conveniently located, and include necessary pressure regulators and gages in full view and reach of the operator. Install paint strainers in paint supply lines to ensure freedom from residue and foreign matter that may cause malfunction of the spray guns. The paint applicator shall be readily adaptable for attachment of an air-actuated dispenser for the reflective media approved for use. Provide pneumatic spray guns for hand application of paint in areas where the

mobile paint applicator cannot be used. Applicator for water-based markings shall be equipped with non-stick coated hoses; metal parts in contact with the paint material shall be constructed of grade 302, 304, 316, or equal stainless steel.

1.5.3 Thermoplastic Application Equipment

1.5.3.1 Thermoplastic Material

Thermoplastic material shall be applied to the primed pavement surface by spray techniques or by the extrusion method, wherein one side of the shaping die is the pavement and the other three sides are contained by, or are part of, suitable equipment for heating and controlling the flow of material. By either method, the markings shall be applied with equipment that is capable of providing continuous uniformity in the dimensions of the stripe.

1.5.3.2 Application Equipment

a. Application equipment shall provide continuous mixing and agitation of the material. Conveying parts of the equipment between the main material reservoir and the extrusion shoe or spray gun shall prevent accumulation and clogging. All parts of the equipment which come into contact with the material shall be easily accessible and exposable for cleaning and maintenance. All mixing and conveying parts up to and including the extrusion shoes and spray guns shall maintain the material at the required temperature with heat-transfer oil or electrical-element-controlled heat.

b. The application equipment shall be constructed to ensure continuous uniformity in the dimensions of the stripe. The applicator shall provide a means for cleanly cutting off stripe ends squarely and shall provide a method of applying "skiplines". The equipment shall be capable of applying varying widths of traffic markings.

c. The applicator shall be equipped with a drop-on type bead dispenser capable of uniformly dispensing reflective glass spheres at controlled rates of flow. The bead dispenser shall be automatically operated and shall begin flow prior to the flow of composition to assure that the strip is fully reflectorized.

1.5.3.3 Mobile and Maneuverable

Application equipment shall be mobile and maneuverable to the extent that straight lines can be followed and normal curves can be made in a true arc. The equipment used for the placement of thermoplastic pavement markings shall be of two general types: mobile applicator and portable applicator.

1.5.3.4 Mobile Application Equipment

The mobile applicator shall be defined as a truck-mounted, self-contained pavement marking machine that is capable of hot applying thermoplastic by either the extrusion or spray method. The unit shall be equipped to apply the thermoplastic marking material at temperatures exceeding 375 degrees F, at widths varying from 3 to 12 inches and in thicknesses varying from 0.040 to 0.200 inch and shall have an automatic drop-on bead system. The mobile unit shall be capable of operating continuously and of installing a minimum of 20,000 lineal feet of longitudinal markings in an 8-hour day.

The mobile unit shall be equipped with a melting kettle which holds a minimum of 6000 pounds of molten thermoplastic material. The kettle shall be capable of heating the thermoplastic composition to temperatures of 375 to 425 degrees F. A thermostatically controlled heat transfer liquid shall be used. Heating of the composition by direct flame shall not be allowed. Oil and material temperature gauges shall be visible at both ends of the kettle.

The mobile unit shall be equipped with an electronic programmable line pattern control system. The control system shall be capable of applying skip or solid lines in any sequence, through any and all of the extrusion shoes, or the spray guns, and in programmable cycle lengths. In addition, the mobile unit shall be equipped with an automatic counting mechanism capable of recording the number of lineal feet of thermoplastic markings applied to the pavement surface with an accuracy of 0.5 percent.

1.5.3.5 Portable Application Equipment

The portable applicator shall be defined as hand-operated equipment, specifically designed for placing special markings such as crosswalks, stopbars, legends, arrows, and short lengths of lane, edge and centerlines.

The portable applicator shall be capable of applying thermoplastic pavement markings by the extrusion method. The portable applicator shall be loaded with hot thermoplastic composition from the melting kettles on the mobile applicator. The portable applicator shall be equipped with all the necessary components, including a materials storage reservoir, bead dispenser, extrusion shoe, and heating accessories, so as to be capable of holding the molten thermoplastic at a temperature of 375 to 425 degrees F, of extruding a line of 3 to 12 inches in width, and in thickness of not less than 0.120 inch nor more than 0.190 inch and of generally uniform cross section.

1.5.4 Reflective Media Dispenser

The dispenser for applying the reflective media shall be attached to the paint dispenser and shall operate automatically and simultaneously with the applicator through the same control mechanism. The dispenser shall be capable of adjustment and designed to provide uniform flow of reflective media over the full length and width of the stripe at the rate of coverage specified in paragraph APPLICATION, at all operating speeds of the applicator to which it is attached.

1.5.5 Surface Preparation Equipment

1.5.5.1 Waterblast Equipment

The water pressure shall be specified at 2600 psi at 140 degrees F in order to adequately clean the surfaces to be marked. Water will be furnished at no cost to the Contractor from a fire hydrant designated by the Contracting Officer or authorized representative and located within a reasonable proximity to the work area. The Contractor shall install a gate valve and a back-flow prevention device on the fire hydrant tap. The Contractor shall furnish all equipment, material, and labor required to obtain and deliver water from the designated fire hydrant to the work area(s).

1.5.6 Marking Removal Equipment

Equipment shall be mounted on rubber tires and shall be capable of removing markings from the pavement without damaging the pavement surface or joint

sealant. Waterblasting equipment shall be capable of producing an adjustable, pressurized stream of water. Sandblasting equipment shall include an air compressor, hoses, and nozzles. The compressor shall be equipped with traps to maintain the air free of oil and water.

1.5.6.1 Chemical Equipment

Chemical equipment shall be capable of application and removal of chemicals from the pavement surface, and shall leave only non-toxic biodegradeable residue.

1.5.7 Traffic Controls

Suitable warning signs shall be placed near the beginning of the worksite and well ahead of the worksite for alerting approaching traffic from both directions. Small markers shall be placed along newly painted lines or freshly placed raised markers to control traffic and prevent damage to newly painted surfaces or displacement of raised pavement markers. Painting equipment shall be marked with large warning signs indicating slow-moving painting equipment in operation.

1.6 MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

1.6.1 Airfield

The performance of work in the controlled zones of airfields shall be coordinated with the Contracting Officer and with the Flight Operations Officer. Verbal communications shall be maintained with the control tower before and during work in the controlled zones of the airfield. The control tower shall be advised when the work is completed. A radio for this purpose will be provided by the Government. The Contractor shall assume responsibility for the radio and shall reimburse the Government for repair or replacement of the radio if it is lost, damaged, or destroyed .

1.6.2 Lighting

When night operations are necessary, all necessary lighting and equipment shall be provided. Lighting shall be directed or shaded to prevent interference with aircraft, the air traffic control tower, and other base operations. All lighting and related equipment shall be capable of being removed from the runway within 15 minutes of notification of an emergency. Night work must be coordinated with the Airfield Manager and approved in advance by the Contracting Officer or authorized representative. The Government reserves the right to accept or reject night work on the day following night activities by the Contractor.

1.6.3 Roads, Streets, and Parking Areas

When traffic must be rerouted or controlled to accomplish the work, the necessary warning signs, flagpersons, and related equipment for the safe passage of vehicles shall be provided.

1.7 WEATHER LIMITATIONS FOR REMOVAL

Pavement surface shall be free of snow, ice, or slush. Surface temperature shall be at least 40 degrees F and rising at the beginning of operations, except those involving shot or sand blasting. Operation shall cease during thunderstorms. Operation shall cease during rainfall, except for waterblasting and removal of previously applied chemicals. Waterblasting

shall cease where surface water accumulation alters the effectiveness of material removal.

1.8 QUALIFICATIONS

The Contractor shall submit documentation certifying that pertinent personnel are qualified for equipment operation and handling of chemicals.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Provide materials conforming to the requirements specified herein.

2.1.1 Paints for Roads and Streets

FS A-A-2886 or FS TT-P-1952 , color as indicated.

2.1.2 Reflective Media for Roads and Streets

FS TT-B-1325, Type I, Gradation A.

2.1.3 Thermoplastic Compound

The thermoplastic reflectorized pavement marking compound shall be extruded or sprayed in a molten state onto a primed pavement surface. Following a surface application of glass beads and upon cooling to normal pavement temperatures, the marking shall be an adherent reflectorized strip of the specified thickness and width that is capable of resisting deformation by traffic.

2.1.3.1 Composition Requirements

The binder component shall be formulated as a hydrocarbon resin. The pigment, beads and filler shall be uniformly dispersed in the binder resin. The thermoplastic composition shall be free from all skins, dirt, and foreign objects and shall comply with the following requirements:

	Percent by Weig	ht
Component	White	Yellow
Binder	17 min	17 min
Titanium dioxide	10 min	-
Glass beads	20 min	20 min
Calcium carbonate and inert fillers	49 min	*
Yellow pigments	-	*

*Amount and type of yellow pigment, calcium carbonate and inert fillers shall be at the option of the manufacturer, providing the other composition requirements of this specification are met.

2.1.3.2 Physical Properties

- a. Drying time: When installed at 70 degrees F and in thicknesses between 0.120 and 0.190 inch, the composition shall be completely solid and shall show no damaging effect from traffic after curing 15 minutes.
- b. Softening point: The composition shall have a softening point of

not less than 194 degrees F when tested in accordance with ASTM E 28.

c. Specific gravity: The specific gravity of the composition shall be between 1.9 and 2.2 as determined in accordance with ASTM D 792.

2.1.3.3 Primer

- a. Asphalt concrete primer: The primer for asphalt concrete pavements shall be a thermosetting adhesive with a solids content of pigment reinforced synthetic rubber and synthetic plastic resin dissolved or dispersed in a volatile organic solvent. The solids content shall not be less than 10 percent by weight at 70 degrees F and 60 percent relative humidity. A wet film thickness of 0.005 inch, plus or minus 0.001 inch, shall dry to a tack-free condition in less than 5 minutes.
- b. Portland cement concrete primer: The primer for portland cement concrete pavements shall be an epoxy resin primer. The primer shall be of the type recommended by the manufacturer of the thermoplastic composition.

2.1.4 PREFORMED TAPE

The preformed tape shall be an adherent reflectorized strip in accordance with ASTM D 4505 Type I or IV, Class optional.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION

Allow new pavement surfaces to cure for a period of not less than 30 days before application of marking materials. Thoroughly clean surfaces to be marked before application of the paint. Remove dust, dirt, and other granular surface deposits by sweeping, blowing with compressed air, rinsing with water, or a combination of these methods as required. Remove existing paint markings, residual curing compounds, and other coatings adhering to the pavement by water blasting or approved chemical removal method. For Portland Cement Concrete pavement, grinding, light shot blasting, and light scarification, to a resulting profile equal to ICRI 03732 CSP 2, CSP 3, and CSP 4, respectively, can be used in addition to water blasting, to either remove existing coatings or for surface preparation on most pavements: shot blasting shall not be used on airfield pavements due to the potential of Foreign Object Damage (FOD) to aircraft. Scrub affected areas, where oil or grease is present on old pavements to be marked, with several applications of trisodium phosphate solution or other approved detergent or degreaser and rinse thoroughly after each application. After cleaning oil-soaked areas, seal with shellac or primer recommended by the manufacturer to prevent bleeding through the new paint. Do not commence painting in any area until pavement surfaces are dry and clean.

3.2 APPLICATION

3.2.1 Testing for Moisture

Apply pavement markings to dry pavement only. The Contractor shall test the pavement surface for moisture before beginning work after each period of rainfall, fog, high humidity, or cleaning, or when the ambient temperature has fallen below the dew point. Do not commence marking until the pavement is sufficiently dry and the pavement condition has been approved by the CO or authorized representative. Employ the "plastic wrap method" to test the pavement for moisture as follows: Cover the pavement with a 300 mm by 300 mm (12 inch by 12 inch) section of clear plastic wrap and seal the edges with tape. After 15 minutes, examine the plastic wrap for any visible moisture accumulation inside the plastic. Do not begin marking operations until the test can be performed with no visible moisture accumulation inside the plastic wrap.

3.2.2 Rate of Application

3.2.2.1 Reflective Markings

Apply paint evenly to the pavement area to be coated at a rate of 105 plus or minus 5 square feet per gallon. Apply glass spheres uniformly to the wet paint on road and street pavement at a rate of (6) plus or minus (0.5) pounds of glass spheres per gallon. Collect and record readings for white and yellow retroreflective markings at the rate of one reading per 1000 linear feet. The minimum acceptable average for white markings is 200 millicandelas per square meter per lux (mcd/m2/lx) (measured with Mirolux 12 Retroreflectometer or similar instrument as agreed). The minimum acceptable average for yellow markings is 175 millicandelas per square meter per lux (mcd/m2/lx). Readings shall be computed by averaging a minimum of 10 readings taken within the area at random locations. Areas not meeting the retroreflective requirements stated above shall be re-marked.

3.2.2.2 Thermoplastic Compound

After surface preparation has been completed, prime the asphalt or concrete pavement surface with spray equipment. Allow primer materials to "set-up" prior to applying the thermoplastic composition. Allow the Portland Cement concrete primer to dry in accordance with the thermoplastic manufacturer recommendations. To shorten the curing time of the epoxy resins, an infrared heating device may be used on the concrete primer. Apply portland cement concrete primer to all concrete pavements (including concrete bridge decks) at a wet film thickness of between 0.04 to 0.05 inch 320 to 400 square feet per gallon. After the primer has "set-up", apply the thermoplastic at temperatures no lower than 375 degrees F nor higher than 425 degrees F at the point of deposition. Immediately after installation of the marking, apply drop-on reflective glass spheres mechanically at the rate of one pound per 20 square feet such that the spheres are held by and imbedded in the surface of the molten material. Apply all extruded thermoplastic markings at the specified width and at a thickness of not less than 0.125 inch nor more than 0.190 inch. Apply all sprayed thermoplastic markings at the specified width and the thickness designated in the contract plans. If the plans do not specify a thickness, apply centerline markings at a wet thickness of 0.090 inch, plus or minus 0.005 inch, and edgeline markings at a wet thickness of 0.060 inch, plus or minus 0.005 inch.

3.2.3 Painting

Apply paint pneumatically with approved equipment at rate of coverage specified herein. Provide guidelines and templates as necessary to control paint application. Take special precautions in marking numbers, letters, and symbols. Manually paint numbers, letters, and symbols. Sharply outline all edges of markings. The maximum drying time requirements of the paint specifications will be strictly enforced, to prevent undue softening of bitumen, and pickup, displacement, or discoloration by tires of traffic. Discontinue painting operations if there is a deficiency in drying of the markings until cause of the slow drying is determined and corrected.

3.2.4 Reflective Media

Application of reflective media shall immediately follow the application of paint. Accomplish drop-on application of the glass spheres to ensure even distribution at the specified rate of coverage. Should there be malfunction of either paint applicator or reflective media dispenser, discontinue operations until deficiency is corrected.

3.2.5 Thermoplastic Compound

Place thermoplastic pavement markings upon dry pavement. At the time of installation the pavement surface temperature shall be a minimum of 40 degrees F and rising. Thermoplastics, as placed, shall be free from dirt or tint. Apply all centerline, skipline, edgeline, and other longitudinal type markings with a mobile applicator. Place all special markings, crosswalks, stop bars, legends, arrows, and similar patterns with a portable applicator, using the extrusion method.

3.2.6 Raised Pavement Markers

Prefabricated markers shall be aligned carefully at the required spacing or as directed and permanently fixed in place by means of epoxy adhesives. To ensure good bond, areas where markers will be set shall be thoroughly cleaned by water blasting and use of compressed air prior to applying adhesive.

3.3 FIELD TESTING, INSPECTION, AND DEMONSTRATIONS

3.3.1 Sampling and Testing

As soon as the paint and reflective materials are available for sampling, obtain by random selection from the sealed containers, two quart samples of each batch in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Accomplish adequate mixing prior to sampling to ensure a uniform, representative sample. A batch is defined as that quantity of material processed by the manufacturer at one time and identified by number on the label. Clearly identify samples by designated name, specification number, batch number, project contract number, intended use, and quantity involved.

3.3.2 Inspection

Examine material at the job site to determine that it is the material referenced in the report of test results or certificate of compliance. A certificate of compliance shall be accompanied by test results substantiating conformance to the specified requirements.

3.3.3 Surface Preparations and Application Procedures

Surface preparations and application procedures will be examined by the Contracting Officer to determine conformance with the requirements specified. Approve each separate operation prior to initiation of subsequent operations.

3.3.3.1 Retroreflective Value Demonstration

After the test stripes have cured to a "no-track" condition, demonstrate compliance with the average retroreflective values specified herein. Take a minimum of ten readings on each test stripe with a Mirolux 12 Retroreflectometer, or similar instrument with the same measuring geometry and direct readout in millicandelas per square meter per lux (mcd/m2/lx).

3.4 TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION

Place warning signs near the beginning of the work site and well ahead of the work site for alerting approaching traffic from both directions. Place small markers along newly painted lines to control traffic and prevent damage to newly painted surfaces. Mark painting equipment with large warning signs indicating slow-moving painting equipment in operation. Do not use foil-backed material for temporary pavement marking because of its potential to conduct electricity during accidents involving downed power lines.

3.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Demonstrate success of bond of reflective media, new paint marking and the pavement surface, vacuum cured surface of new marking after a seven (7) day dry time. Inspect newly applied markings for signs of bond failure based on visual inspection and comparison to results from Test Stripe Demonstration paragraph.

3.5.1 Reflective Media and Coating Bond Verification

Within seven (7) days after pavement marking application, use industrial vacuum to sweep new markings. Visually inspect the pavement markings and the material captured by the vacuum. Verify that no significant loss of reflective media has occured to the pavement marking due to the vacuum cleaning.

3.5.2 Reflective Media and Coating Application Verification

Use a wet film thickness guage to masure the application of wet paint.

Use a microscope or magnifying glass to evaluate the embedment of glass beads in the paint. Verify the glass bead embedment with approximately 50% of the beads embedded and 50% of the beads exposed.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 31 13.53

HIGH-SECURITY CHAIN LINK FENCES AND GATES \$04/08\$

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 116	(2005) Standard Specification for Metallic-Coated, Steel Woven Wire Fence Fabric
ASTM A 121	(2007) Standard Specification for Metallic-Coated Carbon Steel Barbed Wire
ASTM A 153/A 153M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A 176	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A 392	(2007) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM A 478	(1997; R 2008) Standard Specification for Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Weaving and Knitting Wire
ASTM A 702	(1989; R 2006) Standard Specification for Steel Fence Posts and Assemblies, Hot Wrought
ASTM A 780/A 780M	(2001; R 2006) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings
ASTM A 824	(2001; R 2007) Standard Specification for Metallic-Coated Steel Marcelled Tension Wire for Use With Chain Link Fence
ASTM C 94/C 94M	(2009a) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM F 1043	(2008) Strength and Protective Coatings on Metal Industrial Chain-Link Fence Framework
ASTM F 1083	(2008) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Hot-Dipped Zinc Coated (Galvanized)

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PAF NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	RALOFT FACILITY	812562
	Welded, for Fence Structures	
ASTM F 1184	(2005) Industrial and Commercial Horizontal Slide Gates	
ASTM F 567	(2007) Standard Practice for Installa of Chain Link Fence	ation
ASTM F 626	(2008) Standard Specification for Fer Fittings	ıce
ASTM F 900	(2005) Industrial and Commercial Swir Gates	ıg
U.S. GENERAL SERVICES A	ADMINISTRATION (GSA)	
FS RR-F-191	(Rev K) Fencing, Wire and Post Metal	(and

	Gates, Chain-Link Fence Fabric, and Accessories)
FS RR-F-191/1	(Rev D) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Fabric)
FS RR-F-191/2	(Rev D) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Gates)
FS RR-F-191/3	(Rev D) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Posts, Top Rails and Braces)
FS RR-F-191/4	(Rev D) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Accessories)

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fence Installation Installation Drawings Location of gate, corner, end, and pull posts Gate Assembly Gate Hardware and Accessories

Installation drawings in accordance with paragraph titled, "ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION DRAWINGS" of this section.

SD-03 Product Data

Fence Installation Gate Assembly Gate Hardware and Accessories

Manufacturer's catalog data.

SD-04 Samples

```
Fabric
Posts
Post Caps
Braces
Line Posts
Sleeves
Tension Wire
Barbed Wire
Barbed Wire Supporting Arms
Barbed Tape
Stretcher Bars
Gate Posts
Gate Hardware and Accessories
Wire Ties
```

Samples as described within this section.

SD-06 Test Reports

Weight in ounces for zinc coating

SD-07 Certificates

Chain Link Fence

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

Zinc Coating Fabric Barbed Wire Stretcher Bars Gate Hardware and Accessories Concrete GATE OPERATOR

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Submit Manufacturer's instructions for the following items:

Fence Installation Gate Assembly Hardware Assembly Accessories

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Required Report Data

Submit reports of chain-link fencing listing and accessories regarding weight in ounces for zinc coating. Submit reports demonstrating full compliance with the following standards: FS RR-F-191, FS RR-F-191/1, FS RR-F-191/2, FS RR-F-191/3, and FS RR-F-191/4
1.3.2 Assembly and Installation Drawings

Submit complete Fence Installation Drawings for review and approval by the Contracting Officer prior to shipment. Drawing details shall include, but are not limited to: Fence Installation, Location of gate, corner, end, and pull posts, Gate Assembly, Turnstiles, and Gate Hardware and Accessories.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to site in an undamaged condition. Store materials off the ground to provide protection against oxidation caused by ground contact.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 FENCE FABRIC
- 2.1.1 General

Provide ASTM A 392, Class 1, zinc-coated steel wire with minimum coating weight of 1.2 ounces of zinc per square foot of coated surface. Fabricate fence fabric of 9 gauge wire woven in 2 inch mesh conforming to ASTM A 116. Set fabric height 7 feet. Fabric shall be twisted and barbed on the top selvage and knuckled on the bottom selvage. Secure fabric to posts using stretcher bars or ties spaced 15 inches on center, or by integrally weaving to integral fastening loops of end, corner, pull, and gate posts for full length of each post. Install fabric on opposite side of posts from area being secured.

2.2 POSTS

2.2.1 Metal Posts for Chain Link Fence

a. Provide posts conforming to ASTM F 1083, zinc-coated. Group IA, with external coating Type A steel pipe. Group IC steel pipe, zinc-coated with external coating Type A or Type B and Group II, roll-formed steel sections, meeting the strength and coating requirements of ASTM F 1043 and ASTM A 702. Provide sizes as shown on the drawings. Line posts and terminal (corner, gate, and pull) posts selected shall be of the same designation throughout the fence. Provide gate post for the gate type specified subject to the limitation specified in ASTM F 900 and/or ASTM F 1184. Post spacing shall conform to the recommended guidelines as set forth in the CLFMI "Wind Load Guide for the Selection of Line Post Spacing and Size" unless specified to exceed those guidelines.

b. FS RR-F-191/3 line posts; Class 1, steel pipe, Grade A or B . End, corner, and pull posts; Class 1, steel pipe, Grade A or B.

2.2.2 Accessories

a. Provide accessories conforming to ASTM F 626. Ferrous accessories shall be zinc or aluminum coated.

b. Furnish truss rods for each terminal post. Provide truss rods with turnbuckles or other equivalent provisions for adjustment.

c. Provide Barbed wire supporting arms of the 45 degree outward angle 3-strand arm type and of the design required for the post furnished. Secure arms by top tension wire.

d. Furnish post caps in accordance with manufacturer's standard accessories.

e. Provide 9 gauge steel tie wire for attaching fabric to rails, braces, and posts and match the coating of the fence fabric. Tie wires for attaching fabric to tension wire on high security fences shall be 16 gage stainless steel. Provide double loop tie wires 6.5 inches in length. Miscellaneous hardware coatings shall conform to ASTM A 153/A 153M unless modified.

2.3 BRACES AND RAILS

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

b. Braces ; Class 1, steel pipe, Grade A or B

2.4 WIRE

2.4.1 Wire Ties

FS RR-F-191/4. Provide wire ties constructed of the same material as the fencing fabric.

2.4.2 Barbed Wire

Provide barbed wire conforming to ASTM A 121 zinc-coated, Type Z, Class 3, or aluminum-coated, Type A, with 12.5 gauge wire with 14 gauge, round, 4-point barbs spaced no more than 5 inches apart.

2.4.3 Tension Wire

Provide Type I or Type II tension wire, Class 4 coating, in accordance with ASTM A 824.

2.5 BARBED TAPE

Provide reinforced barbed tape, double coil, for fence toppings fabricated from 430 series stainless steel with a hardness range of Rockwell (30N) 37-45 conforming to the requirements of ASTM A 176. Provide stainless steel strip 0.025 inch thick by 1 inch wide before fabrication. Each barb shall be a minimum of 1.2 inch in length, in groups of 4, spaced on 4 inch centers. The stainless steel core wire shall have a 0.098 inch diameter with a minimum tensile strength of 140 psi and be in accordance with ASTM A 478. Use sixteen gauge stainless steel twistable wire ties for attaching the barbed tape to the barbed wire .

2.6 CONCRETE

ASTM C 94/C 94M, using 3/4 inch maximum size aggregate, and having minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi at 28 days. Grout shall consist of one part portland cement to three parts clean, well-graded sand and the minimum amount of water to produce a workable mix.

2.7 GATES

2.7.1 Gate Assembly

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

2.7.2 Gate Leaves

For gate leaves, more than 8 feet wide, provide either intermediate members and diagonal truss rods or tubular members as necessary to provide rigid construction, free from sag or twist. Gate leaves less than 8 feet wide shall have truss rods or intermediate braces. Provide intermediate braces on all gate frames with an electro-mechanical lock. Attach fabric to the gate frame by method standard with the manufacturer except that welding will not be permitted.

2.7.3 Gate Hardware and Accessories

Furnish and install latches, hinges, stops, keepers, rollers, and other hardware items as required for the operation of the gate. Arrange latches for padlocking so that the padlock will be accessible from both sides of the gate. Provide stops for holding the gates in the open position. For high security applications, each end member of gate frames shall be extended sufficiently above the top member to carry three strands of barbed wire in horizontal alignment with barbed wire strands on the fence.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 FENCE INSTALLATION

Perform complete installation conforming to ASTM F 567.

3.1.1 Line and Grade

Install fence to the lines and grades indicated. Clear the area on either side of the fence line to the extent indicated. Space line posts equidistant at intervals not exceeding 10 feet. Terminal (corner, gate, and pull) posts shall be set at abrupt changes in vertical and horizontal alignment. Provide fabric continuous between terminal posts; however, runs between terminal posts shall not exceed 500 feet. Repair any damage to galvanized surfaces, including welding, with paint containing zinc dust in accordance with ASTM A 780/A 780M.

3.1.2 Excavation

Clear all post holes of loose material. Spread waste material where directed. Eliminate ground surface irregularities along the fence line to the extent necessary to maintain a 2 inch clearance between the bottom of the fabric and finish grade.

3.2 POST INSTALLATION

3.2.1 Earth and Bedrock

a. Set posts plumb and in alignment. Except where solid rock is encountered, set posts in concrete to the depth indicated on the drawings. Where solid rock is encountered with no overburden, set posts to a minimum depth of 18 inches in rock. Where solid rock is covered with an overburden of soil or loose rock, set posts to the minimum depth indicated on the drawing unless a penetration of 18 inches

in solid rock is achieved before reaching the indicated depth, in which case terminate depth of penetration. Grout all portions of posts set in rock.

b. Portions of posts not set in rock shall be set in concrete from the rock to ground level. Posts set in concrete shall be set in holes not less than the diameter shown on the drawings. Make diameters of holes in solid rock at least 1 inch greater than the largest cross section of the post. Thoroughly consolidate concrete and grout around each post, free of voids and finished to form a dome. Allow concrete and grout to cure for 72 hours prior to attachment of any item to the posts. Group II line posts may be mechanically driven, for temporary fence construction only, if rock is not encountered. Set driven posts to a minimum depth of 3 feet and protect with drive caps when setting.

Test fence post rigidity by applying a 50 pound force on the post, perpendicular to the fabric, at 5 feet above ground. Post movement measured at the point where the force is applied shall be less than or equal to 3/4 inch from the relaxed position. Test every tenth post for rigidity. When a post fails this test, make further tests on the next four posts on either side of the failed post. All failed posts shall be removed, replaced, and retested at the Contractor's expense.

3.2.2 Concrete Slabs and Walls

Set posts into zinc-coated sleeves, set in concrete slab or wall, to a minimum depth of 12 inches. Fill sleeve joint with lead, nonshrink grout, or other approved material. Set posts for support of removable fence sections into sleeves that provide a tight sliding joint and hold posts aligned and plumb without use of lead or setting material.

3.3 FABRIC INSTALLATION

a. Install chain link fabric on the side of the post indicated. Attach fabric to terminal posts with stretcher bars and tension bands. Space bands at approximately 15 inch intervals. Install fabric and pull taut to provide a smooth and uniform appearance free from sag, without permanently distorting the fabric diamond or reducing the fabric height. Fasten fabric to line posts at approximately 15 inch intervals and fastened to all rails and tension wires at approximately 12 inch intervals.

b. Cut fabric by untwisting and removing pickets. Accomplish splicing by weaving a single picket into the ends of the rolls to be joined. The bottom of the installed fabric shall be 2 plus or minus 1/2 inch above the ground.

c. After the fabric installation is complete, exercise the fabric by applying a 50 pound push-pull force at the center of the fabric between

posts; the use of a 30 pound pull at the center of the panel shall cause fabric deflection of not more than 2.5 inches when pulling fabric from the post side of the fence; every second fence panel shall meet this requirement; resecure and retest all failed panels at the Contractor's expense.

3.4 SUPPORTING ARMS

Install barbed wire supporting arms and barbed wire as indicated on the drawings and as recommended by the manufacturer. Anchor supporting arms with 3/8 inch diameter plain pin rivets or, at the Contractor's option, with studs driven by low-velocity explosive-actuated tools for steel, wrought iron, ductile iron, or malleable iron. Studs driven by an explosive-actuated tool shall not be used with gray iron or other material that can be fractured. Use a minimum of two studs per support arm. Pull barbed wire taut and attach to the arms with clips or other means that will prevent easy removal.

3.5 BARBED TAPE INSTALLATION

Install stainless steel reinforced barbed tape as detailed on the drawings. Stretch out barbed tape to its manufacturer's recommended length, set on top of the barbed wire and "V" shaped support arms, then secure it to the barbed wire. Secure the barbed tape to the barbed wire at the two points and at every spiral turn of both coils as shown on the drawings.

3.6 GATE INSTALLATION

a. Install gates at the locations shown. Mount gates to swing as indicated. Install latches, stops, and keepers as required. Install Slide gates as recommended by the manufacturer.

b. Attach padlocks to gates or gate posts with chains. Weld or otherwise secure hinge pins, and hardware assembly to prevent removal.

c. Submit Six copies of operating and maintenance instructions, a minimum of 2 weeks prior to field training. Operating instructions shall outline the step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, and shutdown. Include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, parts list, and brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features. Include in the maintenance instructions routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guide. Also include the general gate layout, equipment layout and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed.

3.7 SECURITY

Install new security fencing, remove existing security fencing, and perform related work to provide continuous security for facility. Schedule and fully coordinate work with Contracting Officer and cognizant Security Officer.

3.8 CLEANUP

Remove waste fencing materials and other debris from the work site each workday.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 92 23

SODDING 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM (C 602	(2007)	Agricultural	Liming Materials
ASTM I	0 4427	(2007)	Peat Samples	by Laboratory Testing

ASTM D 4972 (2001; R 2007) pH of Soils

TURFGRASS PRODUCERS INTERNATIONAL (TPI)

TPI GSS (1995) Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

DOA SSIR 42	(19	96)	Soil	Survey	Investigatio	on Report
	No.	42,	Soil	. Survey	/ Laboratory	Methods
	Man	ual,	Vers	sion 3.0)	

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Stand of Turf

100 percent ground cover of the established species.

1.3 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL and Section 32 05 33 LANDSCAPE ESTABLISHMENT applies to this section for pesticide use and plant establishment requirements, with additions and modifications herein.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Fertilizer

Include physical characteristics, and recommendations.

SD-06 Test Reports

Topsoil composition tests (reports and recommendations).

SD-07 Certificates

Sod farm certification for sods. Indicate type of sod in accordance with TPI GSS.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- 1.5.1 Delivery
- 1.5.1.1 Sod Protection

Protect from drying out and from contamination during delivery, on-site storage, and handling.

1.5.1.2 Fertilizer, Gypsum, Sulfur, Iron and Lime Delivery

Deliver to the site in original, unopened containers bearing manufacturer's chemical analysis, name, trade name, trademark, and indication of conformance to state and federal laws.

- 1.5.2 Storage
- 1.5.2.1 Sod Storage

Lightly sprinkle with water, cover with moist burlap, straw, or other approved covering; and protect from exposure to wind and direct sunlight until planted. Provide covering that will allow air to circulate so that internal heat will not develop. Do not store sod longer than 24 hours. Do not store directly on concrete or bituminous surfaces.

1.5.2.2 Topsoil

Prior to stockpiling topsoil, treat growing vegetation with application of appropriate specified non-selective herbicide. Clear and grub existing vegetation three to four weeks prior to stockpiling topsoil.

1.5.2.3 Handling

Do not drop or dump materials from vehicles.

- 1.6 TIME RESTRICTIONS AND PLANTING CONDITIONS
- 1.6.1 Restrictions

Do not plant when the ground is frozen, snow covered, muddy, or when air temperature exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

- 1.7 TIME LIMITATIONS
- 1.7.1 Sod

Place sod a maximum of thirty six hours after initial harvesting, in accordance with TPI GSS as modified herein.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SODS

2.1.1 Classification

Nursery grown, certified as classified in the TPI GSS. Machine cut sod at a uniform thickness of 3/4 inch within a tolerance of 1/4 inch, excluding top growth and thatch. Each individual sod piece shall be strong enough to support its own weight when lifted by the ends. Broken pads, irregularly shaped pieces, and torn or uneven ends will be rejected.Wood pegs and wire staples for anchorage shall be as recommended by sod supplier.

2.1.2 Purity

Sod species shall be genetically pure, free of weeds, pests, and disease.

2.1.3 Planting Dates

Lay sod from April to early August.

- 2.1.4 Composition
- 2.1.4.1 Proportion

Proportion grass species as follows.

Botanical Name		Common Name	Percent:
Cynodon Dactylon	(TIFWAY 419)	Bermuda Grass	98

2.1.4.2 Sod Farm Overseeding

At the sod farm provide sod with overseeding of type recommended by seed producer.2.2 TOPSOIL

2.2.1 On-Site Topsoil

Surface soil stripped and stockpiled on site and modified as necessary to meet the requirements specified for topsoil in paragraph entitled "Composition." When available topsoil shall be existing surface soil stripped and stockpiled on-site in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

2.2.2 Off-Site Topsoil

Conform to requirements specified in paragraph entitled "Composition." Additional topsoil shall be furnished by the Contractor.

2.2.3 Composition

Containing from 5 to 10 percent organic matter as determined by the topsoil composition tests of the Organic Carbon, 6A, Chemical Analysis Method described in DOA SSIR 42. Maximum particle size, 3/4 inch, with maximum 3 percent retained on 1/4 inch screen. The pH shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D 4972. Topsoil shall be free of sticks, stones, roots, and other debris and objectionable materials. Other components shall conform to the following limits:

Silt	25-50 percent
Clay	10-30 percent
Sand	20-35 percent
рН	5.5 to 7.0
Soluble Salts	600 ppm maximum

2.3 SOIL CONDITIONERS

Add conditioners to topsoil as required to bring into compliance with "composition" standard for topsoil as specified herein.

2.3.1 Lime

Commercial grade limestone containing a calcium carbonate equivalent (C.C.E.) as specified in ASTM C 602 of not less than 80 percent.

2.3.2 Aluminum Sulfate

Commercial grade.

2.3.3 Sulfur

100 percent elemental

2.3.4 Iron

100 percent elemental

2.3.5 Peat

Natural product of peat moss derived from a freshwater site and conforming to ASTM D 4427. Shred and granulate peat to pass a 1/2 inch mesh screen and condition in storage pile for minimum 6 months after excavation.

2.3.6 Sand

Clean and free of materials harmful to plants.

2.3.7 Perlite

Horticultural grade.

2.3.8 Composted Derivatives

Ground bark, nitrolized sawdust, humus or other green wood waste material free of stones, sticks, and soil stabilized with nitrogen and having the following properties:

2.3.8.1 Particle Size

Minimum percent by weight passing:

No.	4	mesh	screen	95
No.	8	mesh	screen	80

2.3.8.2 Nitrogen Content

Minimum percent based on dry weight:

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2.3.9 Gypsum

Coarsely ground gypsum comprised of calcium sulfate dihydrate 91 percent, calcium 22 percent, sulfur 17 percent; minimum 96 percent passing through 20 mesh screen, 100 percent passing thru 16 mesh screen.

2.3.10 Calcined Clay

Calcined clay shall be granular particles produced from montmorillonite clay calcined to a minimum temperature of 1200 degrees F. Gradation: A minimum 90 percent shall pass a No. 8 sieve; a minimum 99 percent shall be retained on a No. 60 sieve; and a maximum 2 percent shall pass a No. 100 sieve. Bulk density: A maximum 40 pounds per cubic foot.

2.4 FERTILIZER

2.4.1 Granular Fertilizer

contact the local Agriculture County Extension for the recommended fertilizer mixture for local conditions or provideorganic, granular controlled release fertilizer containing the following minimum percentages, by weight, of plant food nutrients:

- 10 percent available nitrogen
 10 percent available phosphorus
 10 percent available potassium
- 2.5 WATER

Source of water shall be approved by Contracting Officer and of suitable quality for irrigation containing no element toxic to plant life.

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 PREPARATION
- 3.1.1 Extent Of Work

Provide soil preparation (including soil conditioners), fertilizing, and sodding of all newly graded finished earth surfaces, unless indicated otherwise, and at all areas inside or outside the limits of construction that are disturbed by the Contractor's operations.

3.1.2 Soil Preparation

Provide 4 inches of off-site topsoil or on-site topsoil to meet indicated finish grade. After areas have been brought to indicated finish grade, incorporate fertilizer and soil conditioners into soil a minimum depth of 4 inches by disking, harrowing, tilling or other method approved by the Contracting Officer. Remove debris and stones larger than 3/4 inch in any dimension remaining on the surface after finish grading. Correct irregularities in finish surfaces to eliminate depressions. Protect finished topsoil areas from damage by vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

3.1.2.1 Soil Conditioner Application Rates

Apply soil conditioners at rates as determined by laboratory soil analysis of the soils at the job site.

3.1.2.2 Fertilizer Application Rates

Apply fertilizer at rates as determined by laboratory soil analysis of the soils at the job site. 3.2 SODDING

3.2.1 Finished Grade and Topsoil

Prior to the commencement of the sodding operation, the Contractor shall verify that finished grades are as indicated on drawings; the placing of topsoil, smooth grading, and compaction requirements have been completed in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

The prepared surface shall be a maximum 1 inch below the adjoining grade of any surfaced area. New surfaces shall be blended to existing areas. The prepared surface shall be completed with a light raking to remove from the surface debris and stones over a minimum 5/8 inch in any dimension.

3.2.2 Placing

Place sod a maximum of 36 hours after initial harvesting, in accordance with TPI GSS as modified herein.

3.2.3 Sodding Slopes and Ditches

For slopes 2:1 and greater, lay sod with long edge perpendicular to the contour. For V-ditches and flat bottomed ditches, lay sod with long edge perpendicular to flow of water. Anchor each piece of sod with wood pegs or wire staples maximum 2 feet on center. On slope areas, start sodding at bottom of the slope.

3.2.4 Finishing

After completing sodding, blend edges of sodded area smoothly into surrounding area. Air pockets shall be eliminated and a true and even surface shall be provided. Frayed edges shall be trimmed and holes and missing corners shall be patched with sod.

3.2.5 Rolling

Immediately after sodding, firm entire area except for slopes in excess of 3 to 1 with a roller not exceeding 90 pounds for each foot of roller width.

3.2.6 Watering

Start watering areas sodded as required by daily temperature and wind conditions. Apply water at a rate sufficient to ensure thorough wetting of soil to minimum depth of 6 inches. Run-off, puddling, and wilting shall be prevented. Unless otherwise directed, watering trucks shall not be driven over turf areas. Watering of other adjacent areas or plant material shall be prevented.

3.3 PROTECTION OF TURF AREAS

Immediately after turfing, protect area against traffic and other use.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 11 00

WATER DISTRIBUTION 11/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA	B300	(2004) Hypochlorites
AWWA	B301	(2004) Liquid Chlorine
AWWA	C104/A21.4	(2008) Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water
AWWA	C110/A21.10	(2008) Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water
AWWA	C111/A21.11	(2000) Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings
AWWA	C115/A21.15	(2005) Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe With Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges
AWWA	C151/A21.51	(2002; Errata 2002) Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water
AWWA	C153/A21.53	(2006) Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service
AWWA	C500	(2002; R 2003) Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service
AWWA	C502	(2005) Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants
AWWA	C503	(2005) Wet-Barrel Fire Hydrants
AWWA	C504	(2006) Standard for Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves
AWWA	C508	(2001) Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, 2 In. (50 mm) Through 24 In. (600 mm) NPS
AWWA	C509	(2001) Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service
AWWA	C600	(2005) Installation of Ductile-Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances
AWWA	C605	(2005) Underground Installation of

P-273 NAS WH	I-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS ITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	PARALOFT FACILITY	812562
		Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Fittings for Water	e Pipe and
AWWA	C651	(2005; Errata 2005) Standard for Disinfecting Water Mains	
AWWA	C900	(2007; Errata 2008) Polyvinyl Ch (PVC) Pressure Pipe, and Fabrica Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (Through 300 mm), for Water Distr	loride ted 100 mm ibution
AWWA	C901	(2008) Polyethylene (PE) Pressur Tubing, 1/2 In. (13mm) Through 3 mm), for Water Service	e Pipe and In. (76
AWWA	C906	(2007) Polyethylene (PE) Pressur Fittings, 4 In. (100 mm) through (1,575 mm) for Water Distribution Transmission	e Pipe and 63 In., n and
AWWA	M23	(2002) Manual: PVC Pipe - Design Installation	and
	ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)	
ASME	B16.1	(2005) Standard for Gray Iron Th Fittings; Classes 125 and 250	readed
ASME	B16.15	(2006) Cast Bronze Threaded Fitt. Classes 125 and 250	ings
ASME	B16.18	(2001; R 2005) Cast Copper Alloy Joint Pressure Fittings	Solder
ASME	B16.22	(2001; R 2005) Standard for Wroug and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pro Fittings	ght Copper essure
ASME	B16.26	(2006) Standard for Cast Copper 2 Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes	Alloy
ASME	B18.2.2	(1987; R 2005) Standard for Squa Nuts	re and Hex

- ASME B18.5.2.1M (2006) Metric Round Head Short Square Neck Bolts
- ASME B18.5.2.2M (1982; R 2005) Metric Round Head Square Neck Bolts

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 307	(2007b) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A 47/A 47M	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated, by the Hot-Dip Process

ASTM A 536	(1984; R 2009) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM A 563	(2007a) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts
ASTM B 42	(2002e1) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes
ASTM B 88	(2003) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM C 94/C 94M	(2009) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM D 1527	(1999; R 2005) Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80
ASTM D 1785	(2006) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC), Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120
ASTM D 2235	(2004) Standard Specification for Solvent Cement for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D 2241	(2005) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series)
ASTM D 2282	(1999; R 2005) Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR)
ASTM D 2464	(2006) Standard Specification for Threaded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80
ASTM D 2466	(2006) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40
ASTM D 2467	(2006) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80
ASTM D 2468	(1996a) Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40
ASTM D 2564	(2004e1) Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems
ASTM D 2657	(2007) Heat Fusion Joining Polyolefin Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D 2774	(2008) Underground Installation of

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PAR NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY	81256
	Thermoplastic Pressure Piping	
ASTM D 2855	(1996; R 2002) Standard Practice for Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings	
ASTM D 3139	(1998; R 2005) Joints for Plastic Pre Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Sea	essure ls
ASTM F 402	(2005) Safe Handling of Solvent Cemer Primers, and Cleaners Used for Joinin Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings	nts, ng
ASTM F 477	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Join: Plastic Pipe	ing
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTIO	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)	
NFPA 24	(2010) Standard for the Installation Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances	of
NFPA 325	(1994) Fire Hazard Properties of Flam Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids	nmable
NFPA 49	(2003) Hazardous Chemicals Data	
NFPA 704	(2006) Identification of the Hazards Materials for Emergency Response	of
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORI	ES (UL)	
UL 246	(1993; Rev thru Dec 1998) Hydrants fo Fire-Protection Service	or
UL 262	(2004) Standard for Gate Valves for Fire-Protection Service	
UL 312	(2004; Rev thru Jun 2009) Check Valve Fire-Protection Service	es for
UL 789	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2008) Indicator H for Fire-Protection Service	Posts
UNI-BELL PVC PIPE ASSOC	IATION (UBPPA)	
UBPPA UNI-B-3	(1992) Recommended Practice for the Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (1 Pressure Pipe (Nominal Diameters 4-36	PVC) 5 Inch)
UBPPA UNI-B-8	(2000) Recommended Practice for the I Tapping of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Water Pipe (Nominal Diameter 6-12 Inch)	Direct rs

1.2 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.2.1 Water Distribution Mains

Provide water distribution mains indicated as 4 through 12 inch diameter pipe sizes of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe. Also provide water main accessories, gate valves and check valves as specified and where indicated.

1.2.2 Water Service Lines

Provide water service lines indicated as less than 4 inch lines from water distribution main to building service at a point approximately 5 feet from building. Water service lines shall be polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe . Provide water service line appurtenances as specified and where indicated.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Piping Materials

Water distribution main piping, fittings, joints, valves, and coupling

Water service line piping, fittings, joints, valves, and coupling

Hydrants

Indicator posts

Valve boxes

Submit manufacturer's standard drawings or catalog cuts, except submit both drawings and cuts for push-on and rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot joints. Include information concerning gaskets with submittal for joints and couplings.

SD-05 Design Data

Design calculations of water piping

SD-06 Test Reports

Bacteriological Disinfection

Test results from commercial laboratory verifying disinfection

SD-07 Certificates

Water distribution main piping, fittings, joints, valves, and coupling

Water service line piping, fittings, joints, valves, and coupling

Shop-applied lining and coating

Lining

Fire hydrants

Certificates shall attest that tests set forth in each applicable referenced publication have been performed, whether specified in that publication to be mandatory or otherwise and that production control tests have been performed at the intervals or frequency specified in the publication. Other tests shall have been performed within 3 years of the date of submittal of certificates on the same type, class, grade, and size of material as is being provided for the project.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Delivery, storage, and handling

Installation procedures for water piping

- 1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
- 1.4.1 Delivery and Storage

Inspect materials delivered to site for damage. Unload and store with minimum handling. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective covering. Store plastic piping, jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes, fittings, valves and hydrants free of dirt and debris.

1.4.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, valves, hydrants, and other accessories in a manner to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Take special care to avoid injury to coatings and linings on pipe and fittings; make repairs if coatings or linings are damaged. Do not place any other material or pipe inside a pipe or fitting after the coating has been applied. Carry, do not drag pipe to the trench. Use of pinch bars and tongs for aligning or turning pipe will be permitted only on the bare ends of the pipe. The interior of pipe and accessories shall be thoroughly cleaned of foreign matter before being lowered into the trench and shall be kept clean during laying operations by plugging or other approved method. Before installation, the pipe shall be inspected for defects. Material found to be defective before or after laying shall be replaced with sound material without additional expense to the Government. Store rubber gaskets that are not to be installed immediately, under cover out of direct sunlight.

1.4.2.1 Polyethylene (PE) Pipe, Fittings, and Accessories

Handle PE pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA C901.

1.4.2.2 Miscellaneous Plastic Pipe and Fittings

Handle Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipe and fittings in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Store plastic piping and jointing materials that are not to be installed immediately under cover out of direct sunlight.

Storage facilities shall be classified and marked in accordance with NFPA 704, with classification as indicated in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 WATER DISTRIBUTION MAIN MATERIALS
- 2.1.1 Piping Materials
- 2.1.1.1 Ductile-Iron Piping
 - a. Pipe and Fittings: Pipe, AWWA C151/A21.51, . Fittings, AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53 . Fittings shall have pressure rating at least equivalent to that of the pipe. Ends of pipe and fittings shall be suitable for the specified joints. Pipe and fittings shall have cement-mortar lining, AWWA C104/A21.4, standard thickness.
 - b. Joints and Jointing Material:

(1) Joints: Joints for pipe and fittings shall be push-on joints or mechanical joints.

(2) Push-On Joints: Shape of pipe ends and fitting ends, gaskets, and lubricant for joint assembly, AWWA C111/A21.11.

(3) Mechanical Joints: Dimensional and material requirements for pipe ends, glands, bolts and nuts, and gaskets, AWWA C111/A21.11.

(4) Flanged Joints: Bolts, nuts, and gaskets for flanged connections as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Flange for setscrewed flanges shall be of ductile iron, ASTM A 536, Grade 65-45-12, and conform to the applicable requirements of ASME B16.1, Class 250. Setscrews for setscrewed flanges shall be 190,000 psi tensile strength, heat treated and zinc-coated steel. Gasket and lubricants for setscrewed flanges, in accordance with applicable requirements for mechanical-joint gaskets specified in AWWA C111/A21.11. Design of setscrewed gasket shall provide for confinement and compression of gasket when joint to adjoining flange is made.

(5) Insulating Joints: Designed to effectively prevent metal-to-metal contact at the joint between adjacent sections of piping. Joint shall be of the flanged type with insulating gasket, insulating bolt sleeves, and insulating washers. Gasket shall be of the dielectric type, full face, and in other respects as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Bolts and nuts, as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15.

(6) Sleeve-Type Mechanical Coupled Joints: As specified in paragraph entitled "Sleeve-Type Mechanical Couplings."

- 2.1.1.2 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Piping
 - a. Pipe and Fittings: Pipe, AWWA C900, shall be plain end or gasket bell end, Pressure Class 150 (DR 18) with cast-iron-pipe-equivalent OD.
 - c. Fittings for PVC pipe: Fittings shall be gray iron or ductile iron, AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53, and have cement-mortar lining, AWWA C104/A21.4, standard thickness. Fittings with push-on joint ends shall conform to the same requirements as fittings with mechanical-joint ends, except that bell design shall be modified, as approved, for push-on joint suitable for use with PVC plastic pipe specified in this paragraph. Iron fittings and specials shall be cement-mortar lined in accordance with AWWA C104/A21.4. Fittings and specials may be of the same material as the pipe with elastomeric gaskets, all in conformance with AWWA C605 and AWWA C900.
 - d. Joints and Jointing Material: Joints for pipe shall be push-on joints, ASTM D 3139. Joints between pipe and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories shall be push-on joints ASTM D 3139, or compression-type joints/mechanical joints, ASTM D 3139 and AWWA C111/A21.11. Provide each joint connection with an elastomeric gasket suitable for the bell or coupling with which it is to be used. Gaskets for push-on joints for pipe, ASTM F 477. Gaskets for push-on joints and compression-type joints/mechanical joints for joint connections between pipe and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, AWWA C111/A21.11, respectively, for push-on joints and mechanical joints. Mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling, as specified in paragraph entitled "Sleeve-Type Mechanical Couplings," may be used as an optional jointing method in lieu of push-on joints on plain-end PVC plastic pipe, subject to the limitations specified for mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling and to the use of internal stiffeners as specified for compression-type joints in ASTM D 3139.
- 2.1.1.3 Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Piping

Pipe, tubing, and heat-fusion fittings shall conform to AWWA C906.

- 2.1.2 Valves, Hydrants, and Other Water Main Accessories
- 2.1.2.1 Gate Valves on Buried Piping

AWWA C500, AWWA C509, or UL 262. Unless otherwise specified, valves conforming to: (1) AWWA C500 shall be nonrising stem type with double-disc gates and mechanical-joint ends or push-on joint ends as appropriate for the adjoining pipe, (2) AWWA C509 shall be nonrising stem type with mechanical-joint ends or resilient-seated gate valves 3 to 12 inches in size, and (3) UL 262 shall be inside-screw type with operating nut, double-disc or split-wedge type gate, designed for a hydraulic working pressure of 175 psi, and shall have mechanical-joint ends or push-on joint ends as appropriate for the pipe to which it is joined. Materials for UL 262 valves shall conform to the reference standards specified in AWWA C500. Valves shall open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Stuffing boxes shall have 0-ring stem seals. Stuffing boxes shall be bolted and constructed so as to permit easy removal of parts for repair. In lieu of mechanical-joint ends and push-on joint ends, valves may have special ends for connection to sleeve-type mechanical coupling. Valve ends and gaskets for connection to sleeve-type mechanical coupling shall conform to the applicable requirements specified respectively for the joint or coupling. Where a post indicator is shown, the valve shall have an indicator post flange; indicator post flange for AWWA C500 valve shall conform to the applicable requirements of UL 262.Valves shall be of one manufacturer.

2.1.2.2 Check Valves

Swing-check type, AWWA C508 or UL 312. Valves conforming to: (1) AWWA C508 shall have iron or steel body and cover and flanged ends, and (2) UL 312 shall have cast iron or steel body and cover, flanged ends, and designed for a working pressure of 175 psi. Materials for UL 312 valves shall conform to the reference standards specified in AWWA C508. Valves shall have clear port opening. Valves shall be of one manufacturer.

2.1.2.3 Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves

Rubber-seated butterfly valves shall conform to the performance requirements of AWWA C504. Wafer type valves conforming to the performance requirements of AWWA C504 in all respects, but not meeting laying length requirements will be acceptable if supplied and installed with a spacer providing the specified laying length. All tests required by AWWA C504 shall be met. Flanged-end valves shall be installed in an approved pit and provided with a union or sleeve-type coupling in the pit to permit removal. Mechanical-end valves 3 through 10 inches in diameter may be direct burial if provided with a suitable valve box, means for manual operation, and an adjacent pipe joint to facilitate valve removal. Valve operators shall restrict closing to a rate requiring approximately 60 seconds, from fully open to fully closed.

2.1.2.4 Fire Hydrants

Dry-barrel type. Paint hydrants with at least one coat of primer and two coats of yellow enamel paint, except use red enamel paint for tops of hydrants in non-potable water systems. Stencil hydrant number and main size on the hydrant barrel using black stencil paint.

Dry-Barrel Type Fire Hydrants: Dry-barrel type hydrants, AWWA C502 a. or UL 246, "Base Valve" design, shall have 6 inch inlet, 5 1/4 inch valve opening, one 4 1/2 inch pumper connection, and two 2 1/2 $\,$ inch hose connections. Inlet shall have mechanical-joint or push-on joint end ; end shall conform to the applicable requirements as specified for the joint. Size and shape of operating nut, cap nuts, and threads on hose and pumper connections shall be as specified in AWWA C502 Hydrants indicated as "traffic type," shall havebreakable features as mentioned in AWWA C503. The traffic type hydrant shall have special couplings joining upper and lower sections of hydrant barrel and shall be designed to have the special couplings break from a force not less than that which would be imposed by a moving vehicle; hydrant shall operate properly under normal conditions.

2.1.2.5 Indicator Posts

UL 789. Provide for gate valves where indicated.

2.1.2.6 Valve Boxes

Provide a valve box for each gate valve on buried piping, except where indicator post is shown. Valve boxes shall be of cast iron of a size suitable for the valve on which it is to be used and shall be adjustable. Cast-iron boxes shall have a minimum cover and wall thickness of 3/16 inch. Provide a round head. Cast the word "WATER" on the lid. The least diameter of the shaft of the box shall be 5 1/4 inches. Cast-iron box shall have a heavy coat of bituminous paint.

2.1.2.7 Valve Pits

Valve pits shall be constructed at locations indicated or as required above and in accordance with the details shown.

2.1.2.8 Sleeve-Type Mechanical Couplings

Couplings shall be designed to couple plain-end piping by compression of a ring gasket at each end of the adjoining pipe sections. The coupling shall consist of one middle ring flared or beveled at each end to provide a gasket seat; two follower rings; two resilient tapered rubber gaskets; and bolts and nuts to draw the follower rings toward each other to compress the gaskets. The middle ring and the follower rings shall be true circular sections free from irregularities, flat spots, and surface defects; the design shall provide for confinement and compression of the gaskets. For ductile iron and PVC plastic pipe, the middle ring shall be of cast-iron . Malleable and ductile iron shall, conform to ASTM A 47/A 47M and ASTM A 536, Gaskets shall be designed for resistance to set after respectively. installation and shall meet the applicable requirements specified for gaskets for mechanical joint in AWWA C111/A21.11. Bolts shall be track-head type, ASTM A 307, Grade A, with nuts, ASTM A 563, Grade A; or round-head square-neck type bolts, ASME B18.5.2.1M and ASME B18.5.2.2M with hex nuts, ASME B18.2.2. Bolts shall be 5/8 inch in diameter; minimum number of bolts for each coupling shall be 5 for 6 inch pipe7 for 10 inch pipe, and 8 for 12 inch pipe . Bolt holes in follower rings shall be of a shape to hold fast the necks of the bolts used. Mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling shall not be used as an optional method of jointing except where pipeline is adequately anchored to resist tension pull across the joint. Mechanical couplings shall provide a tight flexible joint under all reasonable conditions, such as pipe movements caused by expansion, contraction, slight setting or shifting in the ground, minor variations in trench gradients, and traffic vibrations. Couplings shall be of strength not less than the adjoining pipeline.

2.1.2.9 Tracer Wire for Nonmetallic Piping

Provide bare copper or aluminum wire not less than 0.10 inch in diameter in sufficient length to be continuous over each separate run of nonmetallic pipe.

2.2 WATER SERVICE LINE MATERIALS

2.2.1 Piping Materials

2.2.1.1 Copper Pipe and Associated Fittings

Pipe, ASTM B 42, regular, threaded ends. Fittings shall be brass or bronze, ASME B16.15, 125 pound.

2.2.1.2 Copper Tubing and Associated Fittings

Tubing, ASTM B 88, Type K. Fittings for solder-type joint, ASME B16.18 or ASME B16.22; fittings for compression-type joint, ASME B16.26, flared tube type.

2.2.1.3 Plastic Piping

Plastic pipe and fittings shall bear the seal of the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) for potable water service. Plastic pipe and fittings shall be supplied from the same manufacturer.

- a. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Piping with Screw Joints: ASTM D 1785, Schedule 40; or ASTM D 2241, with SDR as necessary to provide 150 psi minimum pressure rating. Fittings, ASTM D 2466 or ASTM D 2467. Pipe and fittings shall be of the same PVC plastic material and shall be one of the following pipe/fitting combinations, as marked on the pipe and fitting, respectively: PVC 2120/PVC II; PVC 2116/PVC II. Solvent cement for jointing, ASTM D 2564. Pipe couplings, when used shall be tested as required by ASTM D 2464.
- b. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Piping with Elastomeric-Gasket Joints:

Pipe shall conform to dimensional requirements of ASTM D 1785 Schedule 40, with joints meeting the requirements of 150 psi working pressure, 200 psi hydrostatic test pressure, unless otherwise shown or specified.

c. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Piping with Solvent Cement Joints:

Pipe shall conform to dimensional requirements of ASTM D 1785 or ASTM D 2241 with joints meeting the requirements of 150 psi working pressure and 200 psi hydrostatic test pressure.

- d. Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe: Pipe tubing, and heat fusion fitting shall conform to AWWA C901.
- e. Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) Plastic Piping: ASTM D 1527 or ASTM D 2282, with pipe schedule or SDR as necessary to provide 150 psi minimum pressure rating. Fittings, ASTM D 2468, as required to provide barrel wall thickness not less than that of the pipe. Solvent cement for jointing, ASTM D 2235.
- f. Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe: AWWA C909, plain end or gasket bell end, Pressure Class 150 with cast iron pipe equivalent outside diameter.

2.2.1.4 Ductile-Iron Piping

Comply with "Ductile-Iron Piping" subparagraph under paragraph "Water Distribution Main Materials."

2.2.1.5 Insulating Joints

Joints between pipe of dissimilar metals shall have a rubber-gasketed or other suitable approved type of insulating joint or dielectric coupling

which will effectively prevent metal-to-metal contact between adjacent sections of piping.

2.2.2 Water Service Line Appurtenances

2.2.2.1 Service Clamps

Service clamps used for repairing damaged cast-iron, steel, PVC or asbestos-cement pipe shall have a pressure rating not less than that of the pipe to be connected and shall be either the single or double flattened strap type. Clamps shall have a galvanized malleable-iron body with cadmium plated straps and nuts. Clamps shall have a rubber gasket cemented to the body.

2.2.2.2 Goosenecks

Type K copper tubing. Joint ends for goosenecks shall be appropriate for connecting to corporation stop and service line. Length of goosenecks shall be in accordance with standard practice.

2.2.2.3 Dielectric Fittings

Dielectric fittings shall be installed between threaded ferrous and nonferrous metallic pipe, fittings and valves, except where corporation stops join mains. Dielectric fittings shall prevent metal-to-metal contact of dissimilar metallic piping elements and shall be suitable for the required working pressure.

2.2.2.4 Check Valves

Check valves shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 150 psi or as indicated. Valves shall have a clear waterway equal to the full nominal diameter of the valve. Valves shall open to permit flow when inlet pressure is greater than the discharge pressure, and shall close tightly to prevent return flow when discharge pressure exceeds inlet pressure. The size of the valve, working pressure, manufacturer's name, initials, or trademark shall be cast on the body of each valve. Valves 2 inches and larger shall be outside lever and spring.

2.2.2.5 Gate Valves 3 Inch Size and Larger on Buried Piping

Gate valves 3 inch size and larger on buried piping AWWA C500 or UL 262 and of one manufacturer. Valves, AWWA C500, nonrising stem type with double-disc gates. Valves, UL 262, inside-screw type with operating nut, split wedge or double disc type gate, and designed for a hydraulic working pressure of 175 psi. Materials for UL 262 valves conforming to the reference standards specified in AWWA C500. Valves shall open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Stuffing boxes shall have 0-ring stem seals and shall be bolted and constructed so as to permit easy removal of parts for repair. Valvesshall have ends suitable for joining to the pipe used;push-on joint ends or mechanical-joint ends for joining to PVC plastic water main pipe; gaskets and pipe ends, AWWA C111/A21.11.

2.2.2.6 Curb Boxes

Provide a curb box for each curb or service stop. Curb boxes shall be of cast iron of a size suitable for the stop on which it is to be used. Provide a round head. Cast the word "WATER" on the lid. Each box shall have a heavy coat of bituminous paint.

2.2.2.7 Valve Boxes

Provide a valve box for each gate valve . Valve boxes shall be of cast iron Provide a round head. Cast the word "WATER" on the lid. The least diameter of the shaft of the box shall be 5 1/4 inches . Cast-iron box shall have a heavy coat of bituminous paint.

2.2.2.8 Tapping Sleeves

Tapping sleeves of the sizes indicated for connection to existing main shall be the cast gray, ductile, or malleable iron, split-sleeve type with flanged or grooved outlet, and with bolts, follower rings and gaskets on each end of the sleeve. Construction shall be suitable for a maximum working pressure of 175 psi. Bolts shall have square heads and hexagonal nuts. Longitudinal gaskets and mechanical joints with gaskets shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the sleeve. When using grooved mechanical tee, it shall consist of an upper housing with full locating collar for rigid positioning which engages a machine-cut hole in pipe, encasing an elastomeric gasket which conforms to the pipe outside diameter around the hole and a lower housing with positioning lugs, secured together during assembly by nuts and bolts as specified, pretorqued to 50 foot-pound.

2.2.2.9 Disinfection

Chlorinating materials shall conform to the following:

Chlorine, Liquid: AWWA B301.

Hypochlorite, Calcium and Sodium: AWWA B300.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES

3.1.1 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines

These requirements shall apply to all pipeline installation except where specific exception is made in the "Special Requirements..." paragraphs.

3.1.1.1 Location of Water Lines

Terminate the work covered by this section at a point approximately 5 feet from the building . Do not lay water lines in the same trench with gas lines or electric wiring.

a. Water Piping Installation Parallel With Sewer Piping

(1) Normal Conditions: Lay water piping at least 10 feet horizontally from a sewer or sewer manhole whenever possible. Measure the distance edge-to-edge.

(2) Unusual Conditions: When local conditions prevent a horizontal separation of 10 feet, the water piping may be laid closer to a sewer or sewer manhole provided that:

(a) The bottom (invert) of the water piping shall be at least 18 inches above the top (crown) of the sewer piping.

(b) Where this vertical separation cannot be obtained, the sewer piping shall be constructed of AWWA-approved water pipe and pressure tested in place without leakage prior to backfilling. Approved waste water disposal method shall be utilized.

(c) The sewer manhole shall be of watertight construction and tested in place.

b. Installation of Water Piping Crossing Sewer Piping

(1) Normal Conditions: Water piping crossing above sewer piping shall be laid to provide a separation of at least 18 inches between the bottom of the water piping and the top of the sewer piping.

(2) Unusual Conditions: When local conditions prevent a vertical separation described above, use the following construction:

(a) Sewer piping passing over or under water piping shall be constructed of AWWA-approved ductile iron water piping, pressure tested in place without leakage prior to backfilling.

(b) Water piping passing under sewer piping shall, in addition, be protected by providing a vertical separation of at least 18 inches between the bottom of the sewer piping and the top of the water piping; adequate structural support for the sewer piping to prevent excessive deflection of the joints and the settling on and breaking of the water piping; and that the length, minimum 20 feet, of the water piping be centered at the point of the crossing so that joints shall be equidistant and as far as possible from the sewer piping.

- c. Sewer Piping or Sewer Manholes: No water piping shall pass through or come in contact with any part of a sewer manhole.
- 3.1.1.2 Earthwork

Perform earthwork operations in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 20 Excavation and Fill.

3.1.1.3 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Remove fins and burrs from pipe and fittings. Before placing in position, clean pipe, fittings, valves, and accessories, and maintain in a clean condition. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Do not under any circumstances drop or dump pipe, fittings, valves, or any other water line material into trenches. Cut pipe in a neat workmanlike manner accurately to length established at the site and work into place without springing or forcing. Replace by one of the proper length any pipe or fitting that does not allow sufficient space for proper installation of jointing material. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots will not be permitted. Lay bell-and-spigot pipe with the bell end pointing in the direction of laying. Grade the pipeline in straight lines; avoid the formation of dips and low points. Support pipe at proper elevation and grade. Secure firm, uniform support. Wood support blocking will not be permitted. Lay pipe so that the full length of each section of pipe and each fitting will rest solidly on the pipe bedding; excavate recesses to accommodate bells, joints, and couplings. Provide anchors and

supports where necessary for fastening work into place. Make proper provision for expansion and contraction of pipelines. Keep trenches free of water until joints have been properly made. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads. Do not lay pipe when conditions of trench or weather prevent installation. Depth of cover over top of pipe shall not be less than 2 1/2 feet.

3.1.1.4 Installation of Tracer Wire

Install a continuous length of tracer wire for the full length of each run of nonmetallic pipe. Attach wire to top of pipe in such manner that it will not be displaced during construction operations.

3.1.1.5 Connections to Existing Water Lines

Make connections to existing water lines after approval is obtained and with a minimum interruption of service on the existing line. Make connections to existing lines under pressure in accordance with the recommended procedures of the manufacturer of the pipe being tapped.

3.1.1.6 Penetrations

Pipe passing through walls of valve pits and structures shall be provided with ductile-iron or Schedule 40 steel wall sleeves. Annular space between walls and sleeves shall be filled with rich cement mortar. Annular space between pipe and sleeves shall be filled with mastic.

3.1.1.7 Flanged Pipe

Flanged pipe shall only be installed above ground or with the flanges in valve pits.

- 3.1.2 Special Requirements for Installation of Water Mains
- 3.1.2.1 Installation of Ductile-Iron Piping

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" and with the requirements of AWWA C600 for pipe installation, joint assembly, valve-and-fitting installation, and thrust restraint.

a. Jointing: Make push-on joints with the gaskets and lubricant specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly. Make mechanical joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly and the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11. Make flanged joints with the gaskets, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Make flanged joints up tight; avoid undue strain on flanges, fittings, valves, and other accessories. Align bolt holes for each flanged joint. Use full size bolts for the bolt holes; use of undersized bolts to make up for misalignment of bolt holes or for any other purpose will not be permitted. Do not allow adjoining flange faces to be out of parallel to such degree that the flanged joint cannot be made watertight without overstraining the flange. When flanged pipe or fitting has dimensions that do not allow the making of a proper flanged joint as specified, replace it by one of proper dimensions. Use

setscrewed flanges to make flanged joints where conditions prevent the use of full-length flanged pipe and assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the setscrewed flange manufacturer. Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer. Make insulating joints with the gaskets, sleeves, washers, bolts, and nuts previously specified for this type joint. Assemble insulating joints as specified for flanged joints, except that bolts with insulating sleeves shall be full size for the bolt holes. Ensure that there is no metal-to-metal contact between dissimilar metals after the joint has been assembled.

- b. Allowable Deflection: The maximum allowable deflection shall be as given in AWWA C600. If the alignment requires deflection in excess of the above limitations, special bends or a sufficient number of shorter lengths of pipe shall be furnished to provide angular deflections within the limit set forth.
- c. Pipe Anchorage: Provide concrete thrust blocks (reaction backing) for pipe anchorage. Thrust blocks shall be in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for thrust restraint, except that size and positioning of thrust blocks shall be as indicated. Use concrete, ASTM C 94/C 94M, having a minimum compressive strength of 2,500 psi at 28 days; or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement, 2 1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel, having the same minimum compressive strength.

3.1.2.2 Installation of PVC Plastic Water Main Pipe

Installation of PVC Plastic Water Main Pipe and Associated Fittings: Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines"; with the requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-3 for laying of pipe, joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories, and setting of hydrants, valves, and fittings; and with the recommendations for pipe joint assembly and appurtenance installation in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation."

Jointing: Make push-on joints with the elastomeric gaskets a. specified for this type joint, using either elastomeric-gasket bell-end pipe or elastomeric-gasket couplings. For pipe-to-pipe push-on joint connections, use only pipe with push-on joint ends having factory-made bevel; for push-on joint connections to metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, cut spigot end of pipe off square and re-bevel pipe end to a bevel approximately the same as that on ductile-iron pipe used for the same type of joint. Use an approved lubricant recommended by the pipe manufacturer for push-on joints. Assemble push-on joints for pipe-to-pipe joint connections in accordance with the requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-3 for laying the pipe and the recommendations in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation," for pipe joint assembly. Assemble push-on joints for connection to fittings, valves, and other accessories in accordance with the requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-3 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories and with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly. Make compression-type joints/mechanical joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, nuts, and internal stiffeners previously specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-3 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories,

with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly, and with the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11. Cut off spigot end of pipe for compression-type joint/mechanical-joint connections and do not re-bevel. Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer using internal stiffeners as previously specified for compression-type joints.

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- b. Offset: Maximum offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints shall be as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the Contracting Officer, but shall not exceed 5 degrees.
- c. Pipe Anchorage: Provide concrete thrust blocks (reaction backing) for pipe anchorage. Thrust blocks shall be in accordance with the requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-3 for reaction or thrust blocking and plugging of dead ends, except that size and positioning of thrust blocks shall be as indicated. Use concrete, ASTM C 94/C 94M, having a minimum compressive strength of 2,500 psi at 28 days; or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement, 2 1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel, having the same minimum compressive strength.
- d. Fittings: Install in accordance with AWWA C605.
- 3.1.2.3 Installation of Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Piping
 - a. General Installation:

PE pipes shall be installed in accordance with ASTM D 2774.

b. Jointing:

Jointing shall comply with ASTM D 2657, Technique I-Socket Fusion or Technique II-Butt Fusion.

c. Offsets:

Maximum offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints shall be as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the Contracting Officer, but shall not exceed 5 degrees.

- 3.1.2.4 Installation of Valves and Hydrants
 - a. Installation of Valves: Install gate valves, AWWA C500 and UL 262, in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix ("Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves") to AWWA C500. Install gate valves, AWWA C509, in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix ("Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves") to AWWA C509. Install gate valves on PVC water mains in accordance with the recommendations for appurtenance installation in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation." Make and assemble joints to gate valves as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings.
 - b. Installation of Hydrants: Install hydrants in accordance with

AWWA C600 for hydrant installation and as indicated. Make and assemble joints as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings. Install hydrants with the 4 1/2 inch connections facing the adjacent paved surface. If there are two paved adjacent surfaces, contact the Contracting Officer for further instructions.

3.1.3 Installation of Water Service Piping

3.1.3.1 Location

Connect water service piping to the building service where the building service has been installed. Where building service has not been installed, terminate water service lines approximately 5 feet from the building line ; such water service lines shall be closed with plugs or caps.

3.1.3.2 Service Line Connections to Water Mains

Connect service lines 3 inch size to the main with a rigid connection and install a gate valve on service line below the frostline. Connect service lines to PVC plastic water mains in accordance with UBPPA UNI-B-8 and the recommendations of AWWA M23, Chapter 9, "Service Connections."

- 3.1.4 Special Requirements for Installation of Water Service Piping
- 3.1.4.1 Installation of Plastic Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" and with the applicable requirements of ASTM D 2774, unless otherwise specified. Handle solvent cements used to join plastic piping in accordance with ASTM F 402.

- a. Jointing: Make solvent-cemented joints for PVC plastic piping using the solvent cement previously specified for this material; assemble joints in accordance with ASTM D 2855. Make plastic pipe joints to other pipe materials in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.
- b. Plastic Pipe Connections to Appurtenances: Connect plastic pipe service lines to corporation stops and gate valves in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

3.1.4.2 Service Lines for Sprinkler Supplies

Water service lines used to supply building sprinkler systems for fire protection shall be connected to the water distribution main in accordance with NFPA 24.

3.1.4.3 Location of Meters

Meter shall be located inside the building.

3.1.5 Disinfection

Prior to disinfection, obtain Contracting Officer approval of the proposed method for disposal of waste water from disinfection procedures. Disinfect new water piping and existing water piping affected by Contractor's operations in accordance with AWWA C651. Fill piping systems with solution containing minimum of 50 parts per million of available chlorine and allow solution to stand for minimum of 24 hours. Flush solution from the systems with domestic water until maximum residual chlorine content is within the range of 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million, or the residual chlorine content of domestic water supply. Obtain at least two consecutive satisfactory bacteriological samples from new water piping, analyze by a certified laboratory, and submit the results prior to the new water piping being placed into service. Disinfection of systems supplying nonpotable water is not required.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.2.1 Field Tests and Inspections

Prior to hydrostatic testing, obtain Contracting Officer approval of the proposed method for disposal of waste water from hydrostatic testing. The Contracting Officer will conduct field inspections and witness field tests specified in this section. The Contractor shall perform field tests, and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing. The Contractor shall produce evidence, when required, that any item of work has been constructed in accordance with the drawings and specifications. Do not begin testing on any section of a pipeline where concrete thrust blocks have been provided until at least 5 days after placing of the concrete.

3.2.2 Testing Procedure

Test water mains and water service lines in accordance with the applicable specified standard, except for the special testing requirements given in paragraph entitled "Special Testing Requirements." Test ductile-iron water mains and water service lines in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. The amount of leakage on ductile-iron pipelines with mechanical-joints or push-on joints shall not exceed the amounts given in AWWA C600; no leakage will be allowed at joints made by any other method. Test PVC plastic water mains and water service lines made with PVC plastic water main pipe in accordance with the requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-3 for pressure and leakage tests. The amount of leakage on pipelines made of PVC plastic water main pipe shall not exceed the amounts given in UBPPA UNI-B-3, except that at joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings, no leakage will be allowed. Test water service lines in accordance with applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. No leakage will be allowed at plastic pipe joints flanged joints and screwed joints.

3.2.3 Special Testing Requirements

For pressure test, use a hydrostatic pressure 50 psi greater than the maximum working pressure of the system, except that for those portions of the system having pipe size larger than 2 inches in diameter, hydrostatic test pressure shall be not less than 200 psi. Hold this pressure for not less than 2 hours. Prior to the pressure test, fill that portion of the pipeline being tested with water for a soaking period of not less than 24 hours. For leakage test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than the maximum working pressure of the system. Leakage test may be performed at the same time and at the same test pressure as the pressure test.

3.3 CLEANUP

Upon completion of the installation of water lines, and appurtenances, all debris and surplus materials resulting from the work shall be removed.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 30 00

SANITARY SEWERS 04/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C605	(2005) Underground Installation of	
	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe an	d
	Fittings for Water	

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 123/A 123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A 74	(2009) Standard Specification for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings
ASTM C 443	(2005a) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets
ASTM C 478	(2009) Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
ASTM C 564	(2008) Standard Specification for Rubber Gaskets for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings
ASTM C 828	(2006) Low-Pressure Air Test of Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines
ASTM C 923	(2008) Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes and Laterals
ASTM C 924	(2002; R 2009) Testing Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines by Low-Pressure Air Test Method
ASTM C 969	(2002; R 2009) Standard Practice for Infiltration and Exfiltration Acceptance Testing of Installed Precast Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines
ASTM C 972	(2000; R 2006) Compression-Recovery of Tape Sealant

ASTM C 990	(2009) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants
ASTM D 2321	(2005) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
ASTM D 2680	(2001; R 2009) Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) and Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Composite Sewer Piping
ASTM D 2751	(2005) Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D 3034	(2008) Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D 3212	(2007) Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM D 3753	(2005e1) Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes and Wetwells
ASTM D 412	(2006ae1e2) Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers - Tension
ASTM D 624	(2000; R 2007) Tear Strength of Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers
ASTM F 477	(2008) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
ASTM F 949	(2009) Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with a Smooth Interior and Fittings
CAST IRON SOIL PIPE INSTITUTE (CISPI)	
CISPI 301	(2004) Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications
CISPI 310	(2004) Coupling for Use in Connection with Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS A-A-60005 (Basic) Frames.Covers, Gratings, Steps, Sump and Catch Basin, Manhole

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

29 CFR 1910.27 Fixed Ladders

UNI-BELL PVC PIPE ASSOCIATION (UBPPA)

UBPPA UNI-B-6 (1998) Recommended Practice for Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Sanitary Sewer Gravity Pipeline

Provide mains and laterals polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe. Provide building connections polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe Provide new and modify existing exterior sanitary gravity sewer piping and appurtenances. Provide each system complete and ready for operation. The exterior sanitary gravity sewer system includes equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship as specified herein more than 5 feet outside of building walls.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Existing Conditions

Drawings of existing conditions, as specified.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Drawings

Installation and As-Built drawings, as specified.

Precast concrete manhole; G Metal items Frames, covers, and gratings; G

Details, as specified.

SD-03 Product Data

Pipeline materials

Submit manufacturer's standard drawings or catalog cuts.

SD-06 Test Reports
Reports

Test and inspection reports, as specified.

SD-07 Certificates

Portland Cement

Certificates of compliance stating the type of cement used in manufacture of concrete pipe, fittings and precast manholes.

Gaskets

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Installer Qualifications

Install specified materials by a licensed underground utility Contractor licensed for such work in the state where the work is to be performed. Installing Contractor's License shall be current and be state certified or state registered.

1.4.2 Drawings

a. Submit Installation Drawings showing complete detail, both plan and side view details with proper layout and elevations.

b. Submit As-Built Drawings for the complete sanitary sewer system showing complete detail with all dimensions, both above and below grade, including invert elevation.

c. Sign and seal As-Built Drawings by a Professional Surveyor and Mapper. Include the following statement: "All potable water lines crossed by sanitary hazard mains are in accordance with the permitted utility separation requirements."

- 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
- 1.5.1 Delivery and Storage

1.5.1.1 Piping

Inspect materials delivered to site for damage; store with minimum of handling. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective coverings. Store plastic piping and jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes and fittings free of dirt and debris.

1.5.1.2 Metal Items

Check upon arrival; identify and segregate as to types, functions, and sizes. Store off the ground in a manner affording easy accessibility and not causing excessive rusting or coating with grease or other objectionable materials.

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

1.5.1.3 Cement, Aggregate, and Reinforcement

As specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

1.5.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, and other accessories in such manner as to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Take special care not to damage linings of pipe and fittings; if lining is damaged, make satisfactory repairs. Carry, do not drag, pipe to trench.

1.6 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

Submit drawings of existing conditions, after a thorough inspection of the area in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Details shall include the environmental conditions of the site and adjacent areas. Submit copies of the records for verification before starting work.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PIPELINE MATERIALS

Pipe shall conform to the respective specifications and other requirements specified below.

- 2.1.1 Cast-Iron Soil Piping
- 2.1.1.1 Cast-Iron Hub and Spigot Soil Pipe and Fittings

ASTM A 74, service, with ASTM C 564 compression-type rubber gaskets.

2.1.1.2 Cast-Iron Hubless Soil Pipe and Fittings

CISPI 301 with CISPI 310 coupling joints.

- 2.1.2 PVC Plastic Gravity Sewer Piping
- 2.1.2.1 PVC Plastic Gravity Pipe and Fittings

ASTM D 3034, SDR 35, or ASTM F 949 with ends suitable for elastomeric gasket joints.

2.1.2.2 PVC Plastic Gravity Joints and Jointing Material

Joints shall conform to ASTM D 3212. Gaskets shall conform to ASTM F 477.

- 2.2 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS
- 2.2.1 Precast Concrete Manholes & Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes

Precast concrete manhole risers, base sections, and tops shall conform to ASTM C 478 and be with FDOT Standard Specificications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Addition; base and first riser shall be monolithic. Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes shall conform to ASTM D 3753.

2.2.2 Gaskets and Connectors

Gaskets for joints between manhole sections shall conform to ASTM C 443. Resilient connectors for making joints between manhole and pipes entering

manhole shall conform to ASTM C 923 or ASTM C 990.

2.2.3 External Preformed Rubber Joint Seals

An external preformed rubber joint seal shall be an accepted method of sealing cast iron covers to precast concrete sections to prevent ground water infiltration into sewer systems. All finished and sealed manholes constructed in accordance with paragraph entitled "Manhole Construction" shall be tested for leakage in the same manner as pipelines as described in paragraph entitled "Leakage Tests." The seal shall be multi-section with a neoprene rubber top section and all lower sections made of Ethylene Proplene Di Monomer (EPDM) rubber with a minimum thickness of 60 mils. Each unit shall consist of a top and bottom section and shall have mastic on the bottom of the bottom section and mastic on the top and bottom of the top section. The mastic shall be a non-hardening butyl rubber sealant and shall seal to the cone/top slab of the manhole/catch basin and over the lip of the casting. Extension sections shall cover up to two more adjusting rings. Properties and values are listed in the following tables:

> Properties, Test Methods and Minimum Values for Rubber used in Preformed Joint Seals

Physical Properties	Test Methods	EPDM	Neoprene	Butyl mastic
Tensile, psi	ASTM D 412	1840	2195	-
Elogation percent	ASTM D 412	553	295	350
Tear Resistance, ppi	ASTM D 624 (Die B)	280	160	-
Rebound, percent, 5 minutes	ASTM C 972 (mod.)	-	-	11
Rebound, percent, 2 hours	ASTM C 972	-	-	12

2.2.4 Metal Items

2.2.4.1 Frames, Covers, and Gratings for Manholes

FS A-A-60005, cast iron; figure numbers shall be as follows:

a. Traffic manhole: Provide in paved areas.

Frame: Figure 1, Size 22A Cover: Figure 8, Size 22A Steps: Figure 19

b. Non-traffic manhole:

Frame: Figure 4, Size 22 Cover: Figure 12, Size 22 Steps: Figure 19

Frames and covers shall be cast iron, ductile iron or reinforced concrete. Cast iron frames and covers shall be as indicated or shall be of type suitable for the application, circular, without vent holes. The frames and covers shall have a combined weight of not less than 400 pounds. Reinforced concrete frames and covers shall be as indicated or shall conform to ASTM C 478. The word "Sewer" shall be stamped or cast into covers so that it is plainly visible.

2.2.4.2 Manhole Steps

Zinc-coated steel conforming to 29 CFR 1910.27. Aluminum steps or rungs will not be permitted. Steps are not required in manholes less than 4 feet deep.

2.2.4.3 Manhole Ladders

A steel ladder shall be provided where the depth of a manhole exceeds 12 feet. The ladder shall not be less than 16 inches in width, with 3/4 inch diameter rungs spaced 12 inches apart. The two stringers shall be a minimum 3/8 inch thick and 2 inches wide. Ladders and inserts shall be galvanized after fabrication in conformance with ASTM A 123/A 123M.

2.3 REPORTS

Submit Test Reports. Compaction and density test shall be in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL. Submit Inspection Reports for daily activities during the installation of the sanitary system. Information in the report shall be detailed enough to describe location of work and amount of pipe laid in place, measured in linear feet.

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES AND APPURTENANT CONSTRUCTION
- 3.1.1 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines

These general requirements apply except where specific exception is made in the following paragraphs entitled "Special Requirements."

3.1.1.1 Location

The work covered by this section shall terminate at a point approximately 5 feet from the building .

a. Sanitary piping installation parallel with water line:

1 Normal conditions: Sanitary piping or manholes shall be laid at least 10 feet horizontally from a water line whenever possible. The distance shall be measured edge-to-edge.

2 Unusual conditions: When local conditions prevent a horizontal separation of 10 feet, the sanitary piping or manhole may be laid closer to a water line provided that:

(aa) The top (crown) of the sanitary piping shall be at least 18 inches below the bottom (invert) of the water main.

(bb) Where this vertical separation cannot be obtained, the sanitary piping shall be constructed of AWWA-approved ductile iron water pipe pressure tested in place without leakage prior to backfilling.

(cc) The sewer manhole shall be of watertight construction and

tested in place.

b. Installation of sanitary piping crossing a water line:

1 Normal conditions: Lay sanitary sewer piping by crossing under water lines to provide a separation of at least 18 inches between the top of the sanitary piping and the bottom of the water line whenever possible.

(2 Unusual conditions: When local conditions prevent a vertical separation described above, use the following construction:

(aa) Sanitary piping passing over or under water lines shall be constructed of AWWA-approved ductile iron water pipe, pressure tested in place without leakage prior to backfilling.

(bb) Sanitary piping passing over water lines shall, in addition, be protected by providing:

(1). A vertical separation of at least 18 inches between the bottom of the sanitary piping and the top of the water line.

(2). Adequate structural support for the sanitary piping to prevent excessive deflection of the joints and the settling on and breaking of the water line.

(3). That the length, minimum 20 feet, of the sanitary piping be centered at the point of the crossing so that joints shall be equidistant and as far as possible from the water line.

c. Sanitary sewer manholes: No water piping shall pass through or come in contact with any part of a sanitary sewer manhole.

3.1.1.2 Earthwork

Perform earthwork operations in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

3.1.1.3 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Inspect each pipe and fitting before and after installation; replace those found defective and remove from site. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Lay nonpressure pipe with the bell or groove ends in the upgrade direction. Adjust spigots in bells and tongues in grooves to give a uniform space all around. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots or tongues and grooves will not be permitted. Replace by one of the proper dimensions, pipe or fittings that do not allow sufficient space for installation of joint material. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads. Provide batterboards not more than 25 feet apart in trenches for checking and ensuring that pipe invert elevations are as indicated. Laser beam method may be used in lieu of batterboards for the same purpose.

Branch connections shall be made by use of regular fittings or solvent cemented saddles as approved. Saddles for ABS and PVC composite pipe shall conform to Figure 2 of ASTM D 2680; saddles for ABS pipe shall comply with Table 3 of ASTM D 2751; and saddles for PVC pipe shall conform to Table 4 of ASTM D 3034.

3.1.1.4 Connections to Existing Lines

Obtain approval from the Contracting Officer before making connection to existing line. Conduct work so that there is minimum interruption of service on existing line.

3.1.2 Special Requirements

3.1.2.1 Installation of Cast Iron Soil Piping

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer. Make joints with the rubber gaskets specified for cast iron soil pipe joints and assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

3.1.2.2 Installation of PVC Plastic Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the requirements of ASTM D 2321 for laying and joining pipe and fittings. Make joints with the gaskets specified for joints with this piping and assemble in accordance with the requirements of ASTM D 2321 for assembly of joints. Make joints to other pipe materials in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

3.1.3 Manhole Construction

Construct base slab of cast-in-place concrete or use precast concrete base sections. Make inverts in cast-in-place concrete and precast concrete bases with a smooth-surfaced semi-circular bottom conforming to the inside contour of the adjacent sewer sections. For changes in direction of the sewer and entering branches into the manhole, make a circular curve in the manhole invert of as large a radius as manhole size will permit. For cast-in-place concrete construction, either pour bottom slabs and walls integrally or key and bond walls to bottom slab. No parging will be permitted on interior manhole walls. For precast concrete construction, make joints between manhole sections with the gaskets specified for this purpose; install in the manner specified for installing joints in concrete piping. Parging will not be required for precast concrete manholes. Cast-in-place concrete work shall be in accordance with the requirements specified under paragraph entitled "Concrete Work" of this section. Make joints between concrete manholes and pipes entering manholes with the resilient connectors specified for this purpose; install in accordance with the recommendations of the connector manufacturer. Where a new manhole is constructed on an existing line, remove existing pipe as necessary to construct the manhole. Cut existing pipe so that pipe ends are approximately flush with the interior face of manhole wall, but not protruding into the manhole. Use resilient connectors as previously specified for pipe connectors to concrete manholes.

3.1.4 Miscellaneous Construction and Installation

3.1.4.1 Connecting to Existing Manholes

Pipe connections to existing manholes shall be made so that finish work will conform as nearly as practicable to the applicable requirements specified for new manholes, including all necessary concrete work, cutting, and shaping. The connection shall be centered on the manhole. Holes for the new pipe shall be of sufficient diameter to allow packing cement mortar around the entire periphery of the pipe but no larger than 1.5 times the diameter of the pipe. Cutting the manhole shall be done in a manner that will cause the least damage to the walls.

3.1.4.2 Metal Work

a. Workmanship and finish: Perform metal work so that workmanship and finish will be equal to the best practice in modern structural shops and foundries. Form iron to shape and size with sharp lines and angles. Do shearing and punching so that clean true lines and surfaces are produced. Make castings sound and free from warp, cold shuts, and blow holes that may impair their strength or appearance. Give exposed surfaces a smooth finish with sharp well-defined lines and arises. Provide necessary rabbets, lugs, and brackets wherever necessary for fitting and support.

b. Field painting: After installation, clean cast-iron frames, covers, gratings, and steps not buried in concrete to bare metal of mortar, rust, grease, dirt, and other deleterious materials and apply a coat of bituminous paint. Do not paint surfaces subject to abrasion.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.2.1 Field Tests and Inspections

The Contracting Officer will conduct field inspections and witness field tests specified in this section. Perform field tests and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing. Be able to produce evidence, when required, that each item of work has been constructed in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

3.2.2 Tests for Nonpressure Lines

Check each straight run of pipeline for gross deficiencies by holding a light in a manhole; it shall show a practically full circle of light through the pipeline when viewed from the adjoining end of line. When pressure piping is used in a nonpressure line for nonpressure use, test this piping as specified for nonpressure pipe.

3.2.2.1 Leakage Tests

Test lines for leakage by either infiltration tests or exfiltration tests, or by low-pressure air tests. Prior to testing for leakage, backfill trench up to at least lower half of pipe. When necessary to prevent pipeline movement during testing, place additional backfill around pipe sufficient to prevent movement, but leaving joints uncovered to permit inspection. When leakage or pressure drop exceeds the allowable amount specified, make satisfactory correction and retest pipeline section in the same manner. Correct visible leaks regardless of leakage test results.

a. Infiltration tests and exfiltration tests: Perform these tests for sewer lines made of the specified materials, not only concrete, in accordance with ASTM C 969. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C 969.

- b. Low-pressure air tests: Perform tests as follows:
 - 1 Clay pipelines: Test in accordance with ASTM C 828. Allowable

pressure drop shall be as given in ASTM C 828. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C 828.

2 Concrete pipelines: Test in accordance with ASTM C 924. Allowable pressure drop shall be as given in ASTM C 924. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C 924.

3 Ductile-iron pipelines: Test in accordance with the applicable requirements of ASTM C 924. Allowable pressure drop shall be as given in ASTM C 924. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C 924.

4 ABS composite plastic pipelines: Test in accordance with the applicable requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-6. Allowable pressure drop shall be as given in UBPPA UNI-B-6. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to UBPPA UNI-B-6.

5 PVC plastic pipelines: Test in accordance with UBPPA UNI-B-6. Allowable pressure drop shall be as given in UBPPA UNI-B-6. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to UBPPA UNI-B-6.

3.2.3 Tests for Pressure Lines

Test pressure lines in accordance with the applicable standard specified in this paragraph, except for test pressures. For hydrostatic pressure test, use a hydrostatic pressure 50 psi in excess of the maximum working pressure of the system, but not less than 100 psi, holding the pressure for a period of not less than one hour. For leakage test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than the maximum working pressure of the system. Leakage test may be performed at the same time and at the same test pressure as the pressure test. Test PVC plastic pressure lines in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for pressure and leakage tests, using the allowable leakage given therein.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 40 00

STORM DRAINAGE UTILITIES 08/09

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 198	(2008) Standard Specification for Joints
	for Concrete Pipe, Manholes and Precast
	Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible
	Joint Sealants

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 48/	/A 48M	(2003; R 2008) Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
ASTM A 536	6	(1984; R 2009) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM B 26/	/B 26M	(2009) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Sand Castings
ASTM C 139	9	(2005) Standard Specification for Concrete Masonry Units for Construction of Catch Basins and Manholes
ASTM C 231	1	(2009a) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C 270	0	(2008a) Standard Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry
ASTM C 425	5	(2004) Standard Specification for Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings
ASTM C 443	3	(2005a) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets
ASTM C 478	8	(2009) Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
ASTM C 76		(2008a) Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe

ASTM C 877	(2008) External Sealing Bands for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections
ASTM C 923	(2008) Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes and Laterals
ASTM D 1056	(2007) Standard Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials - Sponge or Expanded Rubber
ASTM D 1171	(1999; R 2007) Rubber Deterioration - Surface Ozone Cracking Outdoors or Chamber (Triangular Specimens)
ASTM D 1557	(2007) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D 1751	(2004; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
ASTM D 1752	(2004a; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion
ASTM D 2167	(2008) Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
ASTM D 6938	(2007a) Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Precast Concrete Structures;G Trench Drain System; G Frames,Covers and Grates; G

SD-03 Product Data

Placing Pipe Trench Drain

Printed copies of the manufacturer's recommendations for

installation procedures of the material being placed, prior to nstallation.

SD-07 Certificates

Resin Certification Pipeline Testing Hydrostatic Test on Watertight Joints Determination of Density Frame and Cover for Gratings

Certified copies of test reports demonstrating conformance to applicable pipe specifications, before pipe is installed. Certification on the ability of frame and cover or gratings to carry the imposed live load.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.3.1 Delivery and Storage

Materials delivered to site shall be inspected for damage, unloaded, and stored with a minimum of handling. Materials shall not be stored directly on the ground. The inside of pipes and fittings shall be kept free of dirt and debris. Before, during, and after installation, plastic pipe and fittings shall be protected from any environment that would result in damage or deterioration to the material. Keep a copy of the manufacturer's instructions available at the construction site at all times and follow these instructions unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Solvents, solvent compounds, lubricants, elastomeric gaskets, and any similar materials required to install plastic pipe shall be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and shall be discarded if the storage period exceeds the recommended shelf life. Solvents in use shall be discarded when the recommended pot life is exceeded.

1.3.2 Handling

Materials shall be handled in a manner that ensures delivery to the trench in sound, undamaged condition. Pipe shall be carried to the trench, not dragged.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 PIPE FOR CULVERTS AND STORM DRAINS

Pipe for culverts and storm drains shall be of the sizes indicated and shall conform to the requirements specified.

2.1.1 Concrete Pipe

Manufactured in accordance with and conforming to ASTM C 76, Class III or IV.

- 2.2 DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
- 2.2.1 Endwalls

Provide endwalls in accordance with FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Edition..

2.2.2 Precast Reinforced Concrete Structure

Provide in accordance with FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Edition.

2.3 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

2.3.1 Concrete

Unless otherwise specified, concrete and reinforced concrete shall conform to the requirements for 3000 psi concrete under Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE. The concrete mixture shall have air content by volume of concrete, based on measurements made immediately after discharge from the mixer, of 5 to 7 percent when maximum size of coarse aggregate exceeds 1-1/2 inches. Air content shall be determined in accordance with ASTM C 231. The concrete covering over steel reinforcing shall not be less than 1 inch thick for covers and not less than 1-1/2 inches thick for walls and flooring. Concrete covering deposited directly against the ground shall have a thickness of at least 3 inches between steel and ground. Expansion-joint filler material shall conform to ASTM D 1751, or ASTM D 1752, or shall be resin-impregnated fiberboard conforming to the physical requirements of ASTM D 1752.

2.3.2 Mortar

Mortar for pipe joints, connections to other drainage structures, and brick or block construction shall conform to ASTM C 270, Type M, except that the maximum placement time shall be 1 hour. The quantity of water in the mixture shall be sufficient to produce a stiff workable mortar . Water shall be clean and free of harmful acids, alkalies, and organic impurities. The mortar shall be used within 30 minutes after the ingredients are mixed with water. The inside of the joint shall be wiped clean and finished smooth. The mortar head on the outside shall be protected from air and sun with a proper covering until satisfactorily cured.

2.3.3 Precast Concrete Segmental Blocks

Precast concrete segmental block shall conform to ASTM C 139, not more than 8 inches thick, not less than 8 inches long, and of such shape that joints can be sealed effectively and bonded with cement mortar.

2.3.4 Precast Reinforced Concrete Manholes

Conform to ASTM C 478. Joints between precast concrete risers and tops shall be made with flexible watertight, rubber-type gaskets meeting the requirements of paragraph JOINTS.

2.3.5 Frame and Cover for Gratings

Frame and cover for gratings shall be cast gray iron, ASTM A 48/A 48M, Class 35B; cast ductile iron, ASTM A 536, Grade 65-45-12; or cast aluminum, ASTM B 26/B 26M, Alloy 356.OT6. Weight, shape, size, and waterway openings for grates and curb inlets shall be as indicated on the plans.

2.3.6 Joints

2.3.6.1 Flexible Watertight Joints

a. Materials: Flexible watertight joints shall be made with plastic or

rubber-type gaskets for concrete pipe and with factory-fabricated resilient materials for clay pipe. The design of joints and the physical requirements for plastic gaskets shall conform to AASHTO M 198, and rubber-type gaskets shall conform to ASTM C 443. Factory-fabricated resilient joint materials shall conform to ASTM C 425. Gaskets shall have not more than one factory-fabricated splice, except that two factory-fabricated splices of the rubber-type gasket are permitted if the nominal diameter of the pipe being gasketed exceeds 54 inches.

- b. Test Requirements: Watertight joints shall be tested and shall meet test requirements of paragraph HYDROSTATIC TEST ON WATERTIGHT JOINTS. Rubber gaskets shall comply with the oil resistant gasket requirements of ASTM C 443. Certified copies of test results shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer before gaskets or jointing materials are installed. Alternate types of watertight joint may be furnished, if specifically approved.
- 2.3.6.2 External Sealing Bands

Requirements for external sealing bands shall conform to ASTM C 877.

- 2.3.6.3 Flexible Watertight, Gasketed Joints
 - a. Gaskets: When infiltration or exfiltration is a concern for pipe lines, the couplings may be required to have gaskets. The closed-cell expanded rubber gaskets shall be a continuous band approximately 7 inches wide and approximately 3/8 inch thick, meeting the requirements of ASTM D 1056, Type 2, and shall have a quality retention rating of not less than 70 percent when tested for weather resistance by ozone chamber exposure, Method B of ASTM D 1171. Rubber O-ring gaskets shall be 13/16 inch in diameter for pipe diameters of 36 inches or smaller and 7/8 inch in diameter for larger pipe having 1/2 inch deep end corrugation. Rubber O-ring gaskets shall be 1-3/8 inches in diameter for pipe having 1 inch deep end corrugations. O-rings shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 198 or ASTM C 443. Flexible plastic gaskets shall conform to requirements of AASHTO M 198, Type B.
 - b. Connecting Bands: Connecting bands shall be of the type, size and sheet thickness of band, and the size of angles, bolts, rods and lugs as indicated or where not indicated as specified in the applicable standards or specifications for the pipe. Exterior rivet heads in the longitudinal seam under the connecting band shall be countersunk or the rivets shall be omitted and the seam welded. Watertight joints shall be tested and shall meet the test requirements of paragraph HYDROSTATIC TEST ON WATERTIGHT JOINTS.

2.4 RESILIENT CONNECTORS

Flexible, watertight connectors used for connecting pipe to manholes and inlets shall conform to ASTM C 923.

2.5 EROSION CONTROL RIPRAP

Provide in accordance with FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2010 Edition .

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXCAVATION FOR PIPE CULVERTS, STORM DRAINS, AND DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

Excavation of trenches, and for appurtenances and backfilling for culverts and storm drains, shall be in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL and the requirements specified below.

3.1.1 Trenching

The width of trenches at any point below the top of the pipe shall be not greater than the outside diameter of the pipe plus 24 inches to permit satisfactory jointing and thorough tamping of the bedding material under and around the pipe. Sheeting and bracing, where required, shall be placed within the trench width as specified, without any overexcavation. Where trench widths are exceeded, redesign with a resultant increase in cost of stronger pipe or special installation procedures will be necessary. Cost of this redesign and increased cost of pipe or installation shall be borne by the Contractor without additional cost to the Government.

3.1.2 Removal of Unstable Material

Where wet or otherwise unstable soil incapable of properly supporting the pipe, as determined by the Contracting Officer, is unexpectedly encountered in the bottom of a trench, such material shall be removed to the depth required and replaced to the proper grade with select granular material, compacted as provided in paragraph BACKFILLING. When removal of unstable material is due to the fault or neglect of the Contractor while performing shoring and sheeting, water removal, or other specified requirements, such removal and replacement shall be performed at no additional cost to the Government.

3.2 BEDDING

The bedding surface for the pipe shall provide a firm foundation of uniform density throughout the entire length of the pipe.

3.2.1 Concrete Pipe Requirements

When no bedding class is specified or detailed on the drawings, concrete pipe shall be bedded in granular material minimum 4 inch in depth in trenches with soil foundation. Depth of granular bedding in trenches with rock foundation shall be 1/2 inch in depth per foot of depth of fill, minimum depth of bedding shall be 8 inch up to maximum depth of 24 inches. The middle third of the granular bedding shall be loosely placed. Bell holes and depressions for joints shall be removed and formed so entire barrel of pipe is uniformly supported. The bell hole and depressions for the joints shall be not more than the length, depth, and width required for properly making the particular type of joint.

3.3 JOINTING

3.3.1 Concrete Pipe

3.3.1.1 Plastic Sealing Compound Joints for Tongue-and-Grooved Pipe

Sealing compounds shall follow the recommendation of the particular manufacturer in regard to special installation requirements. Surfaces to

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

receive lubricants, primers, or adhesives shall be dry and clean. Sealing compounds shall be affixed to the pipe not more than 3 hours prior to installation of the pipe, and shall be protected from the sun, blowing dust, and other deleterious agents at all times. Sealing compounds shall be inspected before installation of the pipe, and any loose or improperly affixed sealing compound shall be removed and replaced. The pipe shall be aligned with the previously installed pipe, and the joint pulled together. If, while making the joint with mastic-type sealant, a slight protrusion of the material is not visible along the entire inner and outer circumference of the joint when the joint is pulled up, the pipe shall be removed and the joint remade. After the joint is made, all inner protrusions shall be cut off flush with the inner surface of the pipe. If non-mastic-type sealant material is used, the "Squeeze-Out" requirement above will be waived.

3.3.1.2 Flexible Watertight Joints

Gaskets and jointing materials shall be as recommended by the particular manufacturer in regard to use of lubricants, cements, adhesives, and other special installation requirements. Surfaces to receive lubricants, cements, or adhesives shall be clean and dry. Gaskets and jointing materials shall be affixed to the pipe not more than 24 hours prior to the installation of the pipe, and shall be protected from the sun, blowing dust, and other deleterious agents at all times. Gaskets and jointing materials shall be inspected before installing the pipe; any loose or improperly affixed gaskets and jointing materials shall be removed and replaced. The pipe shall be aligned with the previously installed pipe, and the joint pushed home. If, while the joint is being made the gasket becomes visibly dislocated the pipe shall be removed and the joint remade.

3.4 DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

3.4.1 Manholes and Inlets

Construction shall be of precast reinforced concrete complete with frames and covers or gratings; and with fixed galvanized steel ladders where indicated. Pipe connections to concrete manholes and inlets shall be made with flexible, watertight connectors.

3.4.2 Walls and Headwalls

Construction shall be as indicated.

3.5 BACKFILLING

3.5.1 Backfilling Pipe in Trenches

After the pipe has been properly bedded, selected material from excavation or borrow, at a moisture content that will facilitate compaction, shall be placed along both sides of pipe in layers not exceeding 6 inches in compacted depth. The backfill shall be brought up evenly on both sides of pipe for the full length of pipe. The fill shall be thoroughly compacted under the haunches of the pipe. Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted with mechanical tampers or rammers. This method of filling and compacting shall continue until the fill has reached an elevation equal to the midpoint (spring line) of RCP or has reached an elevation of at least 12 inches above the top of the pipe for flexible pipe. The remainder of the trench shall be backfilled and compacted by spreading and rolling or compacted by mechanical rammers or tampers in layers not exceeding 8 inches. Tests for density shall be made as necessary to ensure conformance to the compaction requirements specified below. Where it is necessary, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, that sheeting or portions of bracing used be left in place, the contract will be adjusted accordingly. Untreated sheeting shall not be left in place beneath structures or pavements.

3.5.2 Backfilling Pipe in Fill Sections

For pipe placed in fill sections, backfill material and the placement and compaction procedures shall be as specified below. The fill material shall be uniformly spread in layers longitudinally on both sides of the pipe, not exceeding 6 inches in compacted depth, and shall be compacted by rolling parallel with pipe or by mechanical tamping or ramming. Prior to commencing normal filling operations, the crown width of the fill at a height of 12 inches above the top of the pipe shall extend a distance of not less than twice the outside pipe diameter on each side of the pipe or 12 feet, whichever is less. After the backfill has reached at least 12 inches above the top of the pipe, the remainder of the fill shall be placed and thoroughly compacted in layers not exceeding 8 inches. Use select granular material for this entire region of backfill for flexible pipe installations.

3.5.3 Movement of Construction Machinery

When compacting by rolling or operating heavy equipment parallel with the pipe, displacement of or injury to the pipe shall be avoided. Movement of construction machinery over a culvert or storm drain at any stage of construction shall be at the Contractor's risk. Any damaged pipe shall be repaired or replaced.

3.5.4 Compaction

3.5.4.1 General Requirements

Cohesionless materials include gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, sands, and gravelly sands. Cohesive materials include clayey and silty gravels, gravel-silt mixtures, clayey and silty sands, sand-clay mixtures, clays, silts, and very fine sands. When results of compaction tests for moisture-density relations are recorded on graphs, cohesionless soils will show straight lines or reverse-shaped moisture-density curves, and cohesive soils will show normal moisture-density curves.

3.5.4.2 Minimum Density

Backfill over and around the pipe and backfill around and adjacent to drainage structures shall be compacted at the approved moisture content to the following applicable minimum density, which will be determined as specified below.

- a. Under airfield and heliport pavements, paved roads, streets, parking areas, and similar-use pavements including adjacent shoulder areas, the density shall be not less than 90 percent of maximum density for cohesive material and 95 percent of maximum density for cohesionless material, up to the elevation where requirements for pavement subgrade materials and compaction shall control.
- b. Under unpaved or turfed traffic areas, density shall not be less than 90 percent of maximum density for cohesive material and 95 percent of maximum density for cohesionless material.

c. Under nontraffic areas, density shall be not less than that of the surrounding material.

3.5.5 Determination of Density

Testing is the responsibility of the Contractor and performed at no additional cost to the Government. Testing shall be performed by an approved commercial testing laboratory or by the Contractor subject to approval. Tests shall be performed in sufficient number to ensure that specified density is being obtained. Laboratory tests for moisture-density relations shall be made in accordance with ASTM D 1557 except that mechanical tampers may be used provided the results are correlated with those obtained with the specified hand tamper. Field density tests shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D 2167 or ASTM D 6938. When ASTM D 6938 is used, the calibration curves shall be checked and adjusted, if necessary, using the sand cone method as described in paragraph Calibration of the referenced publications. ASTM D 6938 results in a wet unit weight of soil and ASTM D 6938 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the soil. The calibration curves furnished with the moisture gauges shall be checked along with density calibration checks as described in ASTM D 6938. Test results shall be furnished the Contracting Officer. The calibration checks of both the density and moisture gauges shall be made at the beginning of a job on each different type of material encountered and at intervals as directed.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 71 01

OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION 07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WOOD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AWPA)

AWPA C25	(2003) Sawn Crossarms - Preservativ	<i>v</i> e
	Treatment by Pressure Processes	

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM	A 123/A 123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM	A 153/A 153M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM	B 1	(2001; R 2007) Standard Specification for Hard-Drawn Copper Wire
ASTM	B 117	(2007a) Standing Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
ASTM	B 2	(2008) Standard Specification for Medium-Hard-Drawn Copper Wire
ASTM	B 3	(2001; R 2007) Standard Specification for Soft or Annealed Copper Wire
ASTM	B 8	(2004) Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft
ASTM	D 1654	(2008) Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments
	INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL	AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)
IEEE	C135.22	(1988) Zinc-Coated Ferrous Pole-Top Insulator Pins with Lead Threads for Overhead Line Construction
IEEE	C2	(2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code

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IEEE C37.42	(1996) High Voltage Expulsion Type Distribution Class Fuses, Cutouts, Fuse Disconnecting Switches and Fuse Links**		
IEEE C62.11	(2005; Amendment A 2008) Standard for Metal-Oxide Surge Arresters for Alternating Current Power Circuits (>1kV)		
IEEE Std 100	(2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms		
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICA	AL TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)		
NETA ATS	(2003) Acceptance Testing Specifications		
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MAN	IUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)		
NEMA C29.2	(1992; R 1999) Standard for Insulators - Wet-Process Porcelain and Toughened Glass - Suspension Type		
NEMA C29.3	(1986; R 2002) Standard for Wet Process Porcelain Insulators - Spool Type		
NEMA C29.4	(1989; R 2002) Standard for Wet-Process Porcelain Insulators - Strain Type		
NEMA C29.5	(1984; R 2002) Wet-Process Porcelain Insulators (Low and Medium Voltage Pin Type)		
NEMA C29.7	(1996; 2002) Standard for Wet Process Porcelain Insulators - High-Voltage Line Post Type		
NEMA WC 71	(1999) Standard for Nonshielded Cables Rated 2001-5000 Volts for use in the Distribution of Electric Energy		
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTIO	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)		
NFPA 70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRI	CULTURE (USDA)		
RUS 202-1	(2004) List of Materials Acceptable for Use on Systems of RUS Electrification Borrowers		
RUS Bull 1728H-701	(1993) Wood Crossarms (Solid and Laminated), Transmission Timbers and Pole Keys		
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORI	ES (UL)		
UL 467	(2007) Standard for Grounding and Bonding Equipment		

UL	486A-486B	(2003;	Rev	thru	Apr	2009)	Standard	for
		Wire Co	onneo	ctors				
					_	_		

UL 6

(2007) Standard for Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit-Steel

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 08 00 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING applies to this section with additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

NAVFAC SE will review and approve transformer submittals. As an exception to this paragraph, transformers manufactured by ABB in Athens, GA; by Cooper Power Systems in Lumberton, MS; by ERMCO in Dyersburg, TN; or by Howard Industries in Laurel, MS need not meet the submittal requirements of this contract. Instead, the following shall be submitted.

- a. A certification, from the manufacturer, that the technical requirements of this specification shall be met.
- B. Routine and other tests (paragraph entitled "Routine and Other Tests, shall be conducted by the manufacturer and will be witnessed by the Government (paragraph entitled "Source Quality Control"). Provide certified copies of the tests.
- c. Provide field test reports (paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control").

SD-03 Product Data

Conductors; G

Insulators; G

Pole top switch; G

Cutouts; G

Surge arresters; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Wood Crossarm Inspection Report

Field Test Plan; G

Field Quality Control; G

Ground resistance test reports; G

Submit report of the acceptance test results as specified by paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control"

SD-07 Certificates

Wood crossarms; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Data Package 5; G

Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 and IEEE C2 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.5.2 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.5.2.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.5.2.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.5.3 Ground Resistance Test Reports

Submit the measured ground resistance of grounding system. When testing grounding electrodes and grounding systems, identify each grounding electrode and each grounding system for testing. Include the test method and test setup (i.e. pin location) used to determine ground resistance and soil conditions at the time the measurements were made.

1.5.4 Wood Crossarm Inspection Report

Furnish an inspection report from an independent inspection agency, approved by the Contracting Officer, stating that offered products comply with applicable AWPA and RUS standards. The RUS approved Quality Mark "WQC" on each crossarm will be accepted, in lieu of inspection reports, as evidence of compliance with applicable AWPA treatment standards.

1.5.4.1 Field Test Plan

Provide a proposed field test plan 30 days prior to testing the installed system. No field test shall be performed until the test plan is approved. The test plan shall consist of complete field test procedures including tests to be performed, test equipment required, and tolerance limits.

1.6 MAINTENANCE

1.6.1 Additions to Operations and Maintenance Data

In addition to requirements of Data Package 5, include the following in the operation and maintenance manuals provided:

- a. Assembly and installation drawings
- b. Prices for spare parts and supply list
- c. Date of purchase
- 1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Devices and equipment shall be visually inspected by the Contractor when received and prior to acceptance from conveyance. Stored items shall be protected from the environment in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. Damaged items shall be replaced. Oil filled transformers and switches shall be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

1.8 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Consider materials specified herein or shown on contract drawings which are identical to materials listed in RUS 202-1 as conforming to requirements.

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Equipment and component items, not hot-dip galvanized or porcelain enamel finished, shall be provided with corrosion-resistant finishes which shall withstand 480 hours of exposure to the salt spray test specified in ASTM B 117 without loss of paint or release of adhesion of the paint primer coat to the metal surface in excess of 1/16 inch from the test mark. The described test mark and test evaluation shall be in accordance with ASTM D 1654 with a rating of not less than 7 in accordance with TABLE 1, (procedure A). Cut edges or otherwise damaged surfaces of hot-dip galvanized sheet steel or mill galvanized sheet steel shall be coated with a zinc rich paint conforming to the manufacturer's standard.

2.2 CROSSARMS AND BRACKETS

2.2.1 Wood Crossarms

Conform to RUS Bull 1728H-701. Pressure treat crossarms with pentachlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), or ammoniacal copper arsenate (ACA). Treatment shall conform to AWPA C25. Crossarms shall be solid wood, distribution type, and a 1/4 inch 45 degree chamfer on all top edges. Cross-sectional area minimum dimensions shall be 4-1/4 inches in height by 3-1/4 inches in depth in accordance with IEEE C2 for Grade B construction. Crossarms shall be 8 feet in length, except that 10 foot crossarms shall be used for crossarm-mounted banked single-phase transformers or elsewhere as indicated. Crossarms shall be machined, chamfered, trimmed, and bored for stud and bolt holes before pressure treatment. Factory drilling shall be provided for pole and brace mounting, for four pin or four vertical line-post insulators, and for four suspension insulators, except where otherwise indicated or required. Drilling shall provide required climbing space and wire clearances. Crossarms shall be straight and free of twists to within 1/10 inch per foot of length. Bend or twist shall be in one direction only.

2.2.2 Crossarm Braces

Provide flat steel or steel angle as indicated. Provide braces with 38 inch span for 8 foot crossarms and 60 inch span for 10 foot crossarms.

2.2.3 Armless Construction

Pole mounting brackets for line-post or pin insulators and eye bolts for suspension insulators shall be as shown. Brackets shall be attached to poles with a minimum of two bolts. Brackets may be either provided integrally as part of an insulator or attached to an insulator with a suitable stud. Bracket mounting surface shall be suitable for the shape of the pole. Brackets for wood poles shall have wood gripping members. Horizontal offset brackets shall have a 5-degree uplift angle. Pole top brackets shall conform to IEEE C135.22, except for modifications necessary to provide support for a line-post insulator. Brackets shall provide a strength exceeding that of the required insulator strength, but in no case less than a 2800 pound cantilever strength.

2.3 HARDWARE

Hardware shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M and ASTM A 123/A 123M.

2.4 INSULATORS

Provide wet-process porcelain insulators which are radio interference free.

- a. Line post type insulators: NEMA C29.7, Class 53-2L.
- b. Suspension insulators: NEMA C29.2 , Quantity per Phase, 1, Class 52-1.
- c. Spool insulators: NEMA C29.3, Class 53-2.
- d. Guy strain insulators: NEMA C29.4, Class 54-4, .
- e. Pin insulators: NEMA C29.5, Class 55-3.
- 2.5 OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS, CONNECTORS AND SPLICES

Conductors of bare copper of sizes and types indicated.

2.5.1 Solid Copper

ASTM B 1, ASTM B 2, and ASTM B 3, hard-drawn, medium-hard-drawn, and soft-drawn, respectively. ASTM B 8, stranded.

2.5.2 Connectors and Splices

Connectors and splices shall be of copper alloys for copper conductors, aluminum alloys for aluminum-composition conductors, and a type designed to minimize galvanic corrosion for copper to aluminum-composition conductors. Aluminum-composition, aluminum-composition to copper, and copper-to-copper shall comply with UL 486A-486B.

2.6 NEUTRAL-SUPPORTED SECONDARY AND SERVICE DROP CABLES

Service cables shall be copper, 3#1 AWG EPR with concentric neutral. Neutral shall be the same size as the phase conductors unless otherwise indicated. Cables shall conform toNEMA WC 71 for ethylene propylene rubber (EPR) insulation.

2.7 GROUNDING AND BONDING

2.7.1 Driven Ground Rods

Provide copper-clad steel ground rods conforming to UL 467 not less than 3/4 inch in diameter by 10 feet in length. Sectional type rods may be used for rods 20 feet or longer.

2.7.2 Grounding Conductors

ASTM B 8. Provide soft drawn copper wire ground conductors a minimum No. 4 AWG. Ground wire protectors shall be PVC.

2.7.3 Grounding Connections

UL 467. Exothermic weld or compression connector.

2.8 SURGE ARRESTERS

IEEE C62.11, metal oxide, polymeric-housed, surge arresters arranged for

crossarm mounting. RMS voltage rating shall be 15 kV. Arresters shall be Distribution class.

2.9 FUSED CUTOUTS

Open type fused cutouts rated 200 amperes and 7,100 amperes symmetrical interrupting current at 8.3/15 kV gnd Y, conforming to IEEE C37.42. Type K fuses conforming to IEEE C37.42 with ampere ratings equal to 150 percent of the transformer full load rating. Open link type fuse cutouts are not acceptable. Provide heavy duty open drop-out type, rated 15 kV, 200 Amp, 7,100 Amp I.C. (Sym.).

2.10 CONDUIT RISERS AND CONDUCTORS

The riser shield shall be PVC containing a PVC back plate and PVC extension shield or a rigid galvanized steel conduit, as indicated, and conforming to UL 6. Provide conductors and terminations as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Provide overhead pole line installation conforming to requirements of IEEE C2 for Grade B construction of overhead lines in medium loading districts and NFPA 70 for overhead services. Provide material required to make connections into existing system and perform excavating, backfilling, and other incidental labor. Consider street, alleys, roads and drives "public." Pole configuration shall be as indicated.

3.1.1 Overhead Service

Tie-in to overhead service conductors at Pole N-100 and run underground to pad-mounted transformer. See Electrical plans. Installation and connection of transformer to overhead service conductor is included in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

3.1.2 Hardware

Provide hardware with washer against wood and with nuts and lock nuts applied wrench tight. Provide locknuts on threaded hardware connections. Locknuts shall be M-F style and not palnut style.

3.1.3 Grounding

Unless otherwise indicated, grounding shall conform to IEEE C2 and NFPA 70.

3.1.3.1 Grounding Electrode Installation

Grounding electrodes shall be installed as follows:

a. Driven rod electrodes - Unless otherwise indicated, ground rods shall be located approximately 3 feetout from base of the pole and shall be drived into the earth until the tops of the rods are approximately 1 foot below finished grade. Multiple rods shall be evenly spaced at least 10 feet apart and connected together 2 feet below grade with a minimum No. 6 bare copper conductor. P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

b. Plate electrodes - Plate electrodes shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and IEEE C2 and NFPA 70.

3.1.3.2 Grounding Electrode Conductors

Grounding electrode conductors shall be sized as indicated. Secondary system neutral conductors shall be connected directly to the transformer neutral bushings, then connected with a neutral bonding jumper between the transformer neutral bushing and the vertical grounding electrode conductor as indicated. Bends greater than 45 degrees in grounding electrode conductor are not permitted.

3.1.3.3 Grounding Electrode Connections

Make above grade grounding connections on pole lines by exothermic weld or by using a compression connector. Make below grade grounding connections by exothermic weld. Make exothermic welds strictly in accordance with manufacturer's written recommendations. Welds which have puffed up or which show convex surfaces indicating improper cleaning, are not acceptable. No mechanical connectors are required at exothermic weldments.

Compression connectors shall be type that uses a hydraulic compression tool to provide correct pressure. Provide tools and dies recommended by compression connector manufacturer. An embossing die code or similar method shall provide visible indication that a connector has been fully compressed on ground wire.

3.1.3.4 Grounding and Grounded Connections

- a. Where no primary or common neutral exists, surge arresters and frames of equipment operating at over 750 volts shall be bonded together and connected to a dedicated primary grounding electrode.
- b. Where no primary or common neutral exists, transformer secondary neutral bushing, secondary neutral conductor, and frames of equipment operating at under 750 volts shall be bonded together and connected to a dedicated secondary grounding electrode.
- c. When a primary or common neutral exists, connect all grounding and grounded conductors to a common grounding electrode.

3.1.3.5 Protective Molding

Protect grounding conductors which are run on surface of wood poles by PVC molding extending from ground line throughout communication and transformer spaces.

3.1.4 CONDUCTOR INSTALLATION

3.1.4.1 Connectors and Splices

Connectors and splices shall be mechanically and electrically secure under tension and shall be of the nonbolted compression type. The tensile strength of any splice shall be not less than the rated breaking strength of the conductor. Splice materials, sleeves, fittings, and connectors shall be noncorrosive and shall not adversely affect conductors. Aluminum-composition conductors shall be wire brushed and an oxide inhibitor applied before making a compression connection. Connectors which are factory-filled with an inhibitor are acceptable. Inhibitors and compression tools shall be of types recommended by the connector manufacturer. Primary line apparatus taps shall be by means of hot line clamps attached to compression type bail clamps (stirrups). Low-voltage connectors for copper conductors shall be of the solderless pressure type. Noninsulated connectors shall be smoothly taped to provide a waterproof insulation equivalent to the original insulation, when installed on insulated conductors. On overhead connections of aluminum and copper, the aluminum shall be installed above the copper.

3.1.4.2 Conductor-To-Insulator Attachments

Conductors shall be attached to insulators by means of clamps, shoes or tie wires, in accordance with the type of insulator. For insulators requiring conductor tie-wire attachments, tie-wire sizes shall be as specified in TABLE I.

TABLE I

TIE-WIRE REQUIREMENTS

CONDUCTOR	TIE WIRE
Copper (AWG)	Soft-Drawn Copper (AWG)
6	8
4 and 2	6
1 through 3/0	4
4/0 and larger	2
AAC, AAAC, or ACSR (AWG)	AAAC OR AAC (AWG)
Any size	6 or 4

3.1.4.3 Ties

Provide ties on pin insulators tight against conductor and insulator and ends turned down flat against conductor so that no wire ends project.

3.1.4.4 Low-Voltage Insulated Cables

Low-voltage cables shall be supported on clevis fittings using spool insulators. Dead-end clevis fittings and suspensions insulators shall be provided where required for adequate strength. Dead-end construction shall provide a strength exceeding the rated breaking strength of the neutral messenger. Clevis attachments shall be provided with not less than 5/8 inch

through-bolts. Secondary racks may be used when installed on wood poles and where the span length does not exceed 200 feet. Secondary racks shall be two-, three-, or four-wire, complete with spool insulators. Racks shall meet strength and deflection requirements for heavy-duty steel racks, and shall be rounded and smooth to avoid damage to conductor insulation. Each insulator shall be held in place with a 5/8 inch button-head bolt equipped with a nonferrous cotter pin, or equivalent, at the bottom. Racks for dead-ending four No. 4/0 AWG or four larger conductors shall be attached to poles with three 5/8 inch through-bolts. Other secondary racks shall be attached to poles with at least two 5/8 inch through-bolts. Minimum vertical spacing between conductors shall not be less than 8 inches. 3.1.4.5 Fittings

Dead end fittings, clamp or compression type, shall conform to written recommendations of conductor manufacturer and shall develop full ultimate strength of conductor.

3.1.5 Pole Top Switch Installation

Install pole top switch strictly according to manufacturer's installation drawings and information.

3.1.5.1 Operating Handle

Locate approximately 5 feet above ground on field side of pole.

3.1.6 Risers

Secure galvanized steel conduits on poles by two hole galvanized steel pipe straps spaced as indicated and within 3 feet of any outlet or termination. Ground metallic conduits. Secure PVC riser shields on poles as indicated.

3.2 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Paint electrical equipment as required to match finish of adjacent surfaces or to meet the indicated or specified safety criteria. Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.3 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 General

Field testing shall be performed in the presence of the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer 15 days prior to conducting tests. The Contractor shall furnish materials, labor, and equipment necessary to conduct field tests. The Contractor shall perform tests and inspections recommended by the manufacturer unless specifically waived by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall maintain a written record of tests which includes date, test performed, personnel involved, devices tested, serial number and name of test equipment, and test results. Field reports will be signed and dated by the Contractor.

3.4.2 Safety

The Contractor shall provide and use safety devices such as rubber gloves, protective barriers, and danger signs to protect and warn personnel in the test vicinity. The Contractor shall replace any devices or equipment which are damaged due to improper test procedures or handling.

3.4.3 Pre-Energization Services

The following services shall be performed on the equipment listed below. These services shall be performed subsequent to testing but prior to the

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initial energization. The equipment shall be inspected to insure that installation is in compliance with the recommendations of the manufacturer and as shown on the detail drawings. Terminations of conductors at major equipment shall be inspected to ensure the adequacy of connections. Bare and insulated conductors between such terminations shall be inspected to detect possible damage during installation. If factory tests were not performed on completed assemblies, tests shall be performed after the installation of completed assemblies. Components shall be inspected for damage caused during installation or shipment and to ensure that packaging materials have been removed. Components capable of being both manually and electrically operated shall be operated manually prior to the first electrical operation. Components capable of being calibrated, adjusted, and tested shall be calibrated, adjusted, and tested in accordance with the instructions of the equipment manufacturer. Items for which such services shall be provided, but are not limited to, are the following:

Switches.

3.4.4 Performance of Acceptance Checks and Tests

Perform in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and include the following visual and mechanical inspections and electrical tests, performed in accordance with NETA ATS.

- 3.4.4.1 Pole Top Fused Cutout Switches
 - a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection

(1) Compare equipment nameplate information with specifications and approved shop drawings.

- (2) Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
- (3) Verify appropriate equipment grounding.

(4) Perform mechanical operator tests in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(5) Verify correct blade alignment, blade penetration, travel stops, arc interrupter operation, and mechanical operation.

- b. Electrical Tests
 - (1) Perform insulation-resistance tests.
 - (2) Perform dc over-potential tests.
 - (3) Perform contact-resistance tests across each switch blade.

3.4.4.2 Grounding System

a. Visual and mechanical inspection

(1) Inspect ground system for compliance with contract plans and specifications.

- b. Electrical tests
 - (1) Perform ground-impedance measurements utilizing the

fall-of-potential method. On systems consisting of interconnected ground rods, perform tests after interconnections are complete. On systems consisting of a single ground rod perform tests before any wire is connected. Take measurements in normally dry weather, not less than 48 hours after rainfall. Use a portable ground testing megger in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to test each ground or group of grounds. The instrument shall be equipped with a meter reading directly in ohms or fractions thereof to indicate the ground value of the ground rod or grounding systems under test.

3.4.5 Devices Subject to Manual Operation

Each device subject to manual operation shall be operated at least three times, demonstrating satisfactory operation each time.

3.4.6 Follow-Up Verification

Upon completion of acceptance checks and tests, the Contractor shall show by demonstration in service that circuits and devices are in good operating condition and properly performing the intended function. As an exception to requirements stated elsewhere in the contract, the Contracting Officer shall be given 5 working days advance notice of the dates and times of checking and testing.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 71 02.00 20

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION 08/08

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ACI INTERNATIONAL (ACI)

ACI 318M (2008; Errata 2008) Metric Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary

ACI SP-66 (2004) ACI Detailing Manual

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

- AASHTO HB-17 (2002; Errata 2003; Errata 2005) Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges
- AASHTO M 198 (2008) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants

ASSOCIATION OF EDISON ILLUMINATING COMPANIES (AEIC)

AEIC CS8 (2000) Extruded Dielectric Shielded Power Cables Rated 5 Through 46 kV

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E	3 1	(2001; R 2007) Standard Specification for Hard-Drawn Copper Wire
ASTM E	3 3	(2001; R 2007) Standard Specification for Soft or Annealed Copper Wire
ASTM E	3 496	(2004) Standard Specification for Compact Round Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors
ASTM E	3 8	(2004) Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft
ASTM B	3 800	(2005) Standard Specification for 8000 Series Aluminum Alloy Wire for Electrical Purposes-Annealed and Intermediate Tempers

ASTM B 801	(2007) Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Conductors of 8000 Series Aluminum Alloy for Subsequent Covering or Insulation
ASTM C 139	(2005) Standard Specification for Concrete Masonry Units for Construction of Catch Basins and Manholes
ASTM C 309	(2007) Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C 32	(2009) Standard Specification for Sewer and Manhole Brick (Made from Clay or Shale)
ASTM C 478	(2009) Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
ASTM C 857	(2007) Standard Practice for Minimum Structural Design Loading for Underground Precast Concrete Utility Structures
ASTM F 512	(2006) Smooth-Wall Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Conduit and Fittings for Underground Installation
INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL	AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)
IEEE C2	(2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE Std 100	(2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE Std 386	(2006) Standard for Separable Insulated Connector Systems for Power Distribution Systems Above 600V
IEEE Std 400.2	(2004) Guide for Field Testing of Shielded Power Cable Systems Using Very Low Frequency (VLF)
IEEE Std 404	(2006) Extruded and Laminated Dielectric Shielded Cable Joints Rated 2500 V Through 500 000 V
IEEE Std 48	(1996; R 2003) Test Procedures and Requirements for Alternating-Current Cable Terminations 2.5 kV through 765 kV
IEEE Std 81	(1983) Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System (Part 1)Normal Measurements

	INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL	L TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)
NETA ATS	5	(2003) Acceptance Testing Specifications
	NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANU	JFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
NEMA C11	19.1	(2006) Sealed Insulated Underground Connector Systems Rated 600 Volts
NEMA RN	1	(2005) Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Externally Coated Galvanized Rigid Steel Conduit and Intermediate Metal Conduit
NEMA TC	6 & 8	(2003) Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride PVC Plastic Utilities Duct for Underground Installations
NEMA TC	9	(2004) Standard for Fittings for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Utilities Duct for Underground Installation
NEMA WC	71	(1999) Standard for Nonshielded Cables Rated 2001-5000 Volts for use in the Distribution of Electric Energy
NEMA WC	74	(2006) Standard for 5-46 kV Shielded Power Cable for use in the Transmission and Distribution of Electric Energy
	NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
NFPA 70		(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUS	STRY ASSOCIATION (TIA)
TIA-758	-A	(2004) Customer-Owned Outside Plant Telecommunications Cabling Standard
	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC	CULTURE (USDA)
RUS Bull	l 1751F-644	(2002) Underground Plant Construction
	U.S. GENERAL SERVICES AI	DMINISTRATION (GSA)
CID A-A	-60005	(Basic; Notice 1) Frames, Covers, Gratings, Steps, Sump And Catch Basin, Manhole
	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIE	ES (UL)
UL 1072		(2006; Rev thru Sep 2007) Medium-Voltage Power Cables
UL 1242		(2006; Rev thru Jul 2007) Standard for Electrical Intermediate Metal Conduit Steel

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UL 467	(2007) Standard for Grounding Equipment	g and Bonding
UL 486A-486B	(2003; Rev thru Apr 2009) Sta Wire Connectors	indard for
UL 510	(2005; Rev thru Aug 2005) Pol Chloride, Polyethylene, and R Insulating Tape	.yvinyl Rubber
UL 514A	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2007) Sta Metallic Outlet Boxes	undard for
UL 514B	(2004; Rev thru Aug 2007) Sta Conduit, Tubing and Cable Fit	ndard for tings
UL 6	(2007) Standard for Electrica Conduit-Steel	al Rigid Metal
UL 651	(2005; Rev thru May 2007) Sta Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC Fittings	ndard for Conduit and
UL 83	(20086) Standard for Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires	and Cables
UL 854	(2004; Rev thru Oct 2007) Ser Cables	vice-Entrance

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.
- b. In the text of this section, the words conduit and duct are used interchangeably and have the same meaning.
- c. In the text of this section, "medium voltage cable splices," and "medium voltage cable joints" are used interchangeably and have the same meaning.
- d. Underground structures subject to aircraft loading are indicated on the drawings.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Precast underground structures; G

SD-03 Product Data

Medium voltage cable; G

Medium voltage cable joints; G
Medium voltage cable terminations; G
Live end caps; G
Precast concrete structures; G
Sealing Material
Pulling-In Irons
Manhole frames and covers; G
Handhole frames and covers; G
Frames and Coversfor Airfield Facilities; G
Cable supports (racks, arms and insulators); G

SD-06 Test Reports

Arc-proofing test for cable fireproofing materials; G

Medium voltage cable qualification and production tests; G

Field Acceptance Checks and Tests; G

Arc-proofing test for cable fireproofing tape; G

SD-07 Certificates

Cable splicer/terminator; G

Cable Installer Qualifications

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Precast Underground Structures

Submittal required for each type used. Provide calculations and drawings for precast manholes and handholes bearing the seal of a registered professional engineer including:

- a. Material description (i.e., f'c and Fy)
- b. Manufacturer's printed assembly and installation instructions
- c. Design calculations
- d. Reinforcing shop drawingsin accordance with ACI SP-66
- e. Plans and elevations showing opening and pulling-in iron locations and details

1.4.2 Certificate of Competency for Cable Splicer/Terminator

Certification of the qualification of the cable splicer/terminator shall be submitted, for approval, 30 days before splices or terminations are to be made in medium voltage (5 kV to 35 kV) cables. The certification shall include the training, and experience of the individual on the specific type and classification of cable to be provided under this contract. The certification shall indicate that the individual has had three or more years recent experience splicing and terminating medium voltage cables. The certification shall also list a minimum of three splices/terminations that have been in operation for more than one year. In addition, the individual may be required to perform a dummy or practice splice/termination in the presence of the Contracting Officer, before being approved as a qualified cable splicer. If that additional requirement is imposed, the Contractor shall provide short sections of the approved types of cables along with the approved type of splice/termination kit, and detailed manufacturer's instructions for the cable to be spliced. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to require additional proof of competency or to reject the individual and call for certification of an alternate cable splicer.

1.4.3 Cable Installer Qualifications

Provide at least one onsite person in a supervisory position with a documentable level of competency and experience to supervise all cable pulling operations. Provide a resume showing the cable installers' experience in the last three years, including a list of references complete with points of contact, addresses and telephone numbers.

1.4.4 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.4.5 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.4.5.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is
furnished.

1.4.5.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

- PART 2 PRODUCTS
- 2.1 CONDUIT, DUCTS, AND FITTINGS
- 2.1.1 Rigid Metal Conduit

UL 6.

2.1.1.1 Rigid Metallic Conduit, PVC Coated

NEMA RN 1, Type A40, except that hardness shall be nominal 85 Shore A durometer, dielectric strength shall be minimum 400 volts per mil at 60 Hz, and tensile strength shall be minimum 3500 psi.

2.1.2 Intermediate Metal Conduit

UL 1242.

2.1.2.1 Intermediate Metal Conduit, PVC Coated

NEMA RN 1, Type A40, except that hardness shall be nominal 85 Shore A durometer, dielectric strength shall be minimum 400 volts per mil at 60 Hz, and tensile strength shall be minimum 3500 psi.

2.1.3 Plastic Conduit for Direct Burial

UL 651, Schedule 40.

2.1.4 Plastic Duct for Concrete Encasement

NEMA TC 6 & 8 and ASTM F 512, UL 651, EPC-40-PVC.

2.1.5 Innerduct

Provide corrugated or solid wall polyethylene (PE) or PVC innerducts with pullwire. Size as indicated.

2.1.6 Conduit Sealing Compound

Compounds for sealing ducts and conduit shall have a putty-like consistency workable with the hands at temperatures as low as 35 degrees F, shall neither slump at a temperature of 300 degrees F, nor harden materially when exposed to the air. Compounds shall adhere to clean surfaces of fiber or plastic ducts; metallic conduits or conduit coatings; concrete, masonry, or lead; any cable sheaths, jackets, covers, or insulation materials; and the common metals. Compounds shall form a seal without dissolving, noticeably changing characteristics, or removing any of the ingredients. Compounds shall have no injurious effect upon the hands of workmen or upon materials.

Inflatable bladders may be used as an option.

2.1.7 Fittings

2.1.7.1 Metal Fittings

UL 514B.

2.1.7.2 PVC Conduit Fittings

UL 514B, UL 651.

2.1.7.3 PVC Duct Fittings

NEMA TC 9.

2.1.7.4 Outlet Boxes for Steel Conduit

Outlet boxes for use with rigid or flexible steel conduit shall be cast-metal cadmium or zinc-coated if of ferrous metal with gasketed closures and shall conform to UL 514A.

2.2 LOW VOLTAGE INSULATED CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

Insulated conductors shall be rated 600 volts and conform to the requirements of NFPA 70, including listing requirements. Wires and cables manufactured more than 12 months prior to date of delivery to the site shall not be accepted. Service entrance conductors shall conform to UL 854, type USE.

2.2.1 Conductor Types

Cable and duct sizes indicated are for copper conductors and THHN/THWN unless otherwise noted. Conductors No. 10 AWG and smaller shall be solid copper. Conductors No. 8 AWG and larger shall be stranded copper. All conductors shall be copper.

2.2.2 Conductor Material

Unless specified or indicated otherwise or required by NFPA 70, wires in conduit, other than service entrance, shall be 600-volt, Type THWN/THHN conforming to UL 83. Copper conductors shall be annealed copper complying with ASTM B 3 and ASTM B 8. Aluminum conductors shall be Type AA-8000 aluminum conductors complying with ASTM B 800 and ASTM B 801, and shall be of an aluminum alloy listed or labeled by UL as "component aluminum-wire stock (conductor material). Type EC/1350 is not acceptable. Intermixing of copper and aluminum conductors is not permitted.

2.2.3 Jackets

Multiconductor cables shall have an overall PVC outer jacket.

2.2.4 Direct Buried

Single-conductor and multi-conductor cables shall be of a type identified for direct burial.

2.2.5 In Duct

Cables shall be single-conductor cable.

2.2.6 Cable Marking

Insulated conductors shall have the date of manufacture and other identification imprinted on the outer surface of each cable at regular intervals throughout the cable length.

Each cable shall be identified by means of a fiber, laminated plastic, or non-ferrous metal tags, or approved equal, in each manhole, handhole, junction box, and each terminal. Each tag shall contain the following information; cable type, conductor size, circuit number, circuit voltage, cable destination and phase identification.

Conductors shall be color coded. Conductor identification shall be provided within each enclosure where a tap, splice, or termination is made. Conductor identification shall be by color-coded insulated conductors, plastic-coated self-sticking printed markers, colored nylon cable ties and plates, heat shrink type sleeves, or colored electrical tape. Control circuit terminations shall be properly identified. Color shall be green for grounding conductors and white for neutrals; except where neutrals of more than one system are installed in same raceway or box, other neutrals shall be white with a different colored (not green) stripe for each. Color of ungrounded conductors in different voltage systems shall be as follows

- a. 208/120 volt, three-phase
 - (1) Phase A black
 - (2) Phase B red
 - (3) Phase C blue
- b. 480/277 volt, three-phase
 - (1) Phase A brown
 - (2) Phase B orange
 - (3) Phase C yellow
- c. 120/240 volt, single phase: Black and red
- 2.3 LOW VOLTAGE WIRE CONNECTORS AND TERMINALS

Shall provide a uniform compression over the entire conductor contact surface. Use solderless terminal lugs on stranded conductors.

- a. For use with copper conductors: UL 486A-486B.
- b. For use with aluminum conductors: UL 486A-486B. For connecting aluminum to copper, connectors shall be the circumferentially compressed, metallurgically bonded type.

2.4 LOW VOLTAGE SPLICES

Provide splices in conductors with a compression connector on the conductor and by insulating and waterproofing using one of the following methods which are suitable for continuous submersion in water and comply NEMA C119.1.

2.4.1 Heat Shrinkable Splice

Provide heat shrinkable splice insulation by means of a thermoplastic adhesive sealant material which shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.

2.4.2 Cold Shrink Rubber Splice

Provide a cold-shrink rubber splice which consists of EPDM rubber tube which has been factory stretched onto a spiraled core which is removed during splice installation. The installation shall not require heat or flame, or any additional materials such as covering or adhesive. It shall be designed for use with inline compression type connectors, or indoor, outdoor, direct-burial or submerged locations.

2.5 MEDIUM VOLTAGE CABLE

Cable (conductor) sizes are designated by American Wire Gauge (AWG) and Thousand Circular Mils (Kcmil). Conductor and conduit sizes indicated are for copper conductors unless otherwise noted. Insulated conductors shall have the date of manufacture and other identification imprinted on the outer surface of each cable at regular intervals throughout cable length. Wires and cables manufactured more than 12 months prior to date of delivery to the site shall not be accepted. Provide single conductor type cables unless otherwise indicated.

2.5.1 Cable Configuration

Provide Type MV cable with 600 volt fully rated neutral, conforming to NEMA WC 74 and UL 1072. Provide cables manufactured for use in duct applications. Cable shall be rated 5 kV with 133 percent insulation level.

2.5.2 Conductor Material

Provide concentric-lay-stranded, Class B conductors. Provide soft drawn copper cables complying with ASTM B 3 and ASTM B 8 for regular concentric and compressed stranding or ASTM B 496 for compact stranding.

2.5.3 Insulation

Provide ethylene-propylene-rubber (EPR) insulation conforming to the requirements of NEMA WC 71 and AEIC CS8.

2.5.4 Shielding

Cables rated for 2 kV and above shall have a semiconducting conductor shield, a semiconducting insulation shield, and an overall copper tape or wire shield for each phase.

2.5.5 Neutrals

Neutral conductors of shall be copper, employing the same insulation and jacket materials as phase conductors, except that a 600-volt insulation rating is acceptable.

2.5.6 Jackets

Cables shall be provided with a LLDPE jacket. Direct buried cables shall be rated for direct burial. Provide type UD cables with an overall jacket.

2.6 MEDIUM VOLTAGE CABLE TERMINATIONS

IEEE Std 48 Class 1; of the molded elastomer, prestretched elastomer, or heat-shrinkable elastomer. Acceptable elastomers are track-resistant silicone rubber or track-resistant ethylene propylene compounds, such as ethylene propylene rubber or ethylene propylene diene monomer. Separable insulated connectors may be used for apparatus terminations, when such apparatus is provided with suitable bushings. Terminations, where required, shall be provided with mounting brackets suitable for the intended installation and with grounding provisions for the cable shielding, metallic sheath, or armor. Terminations shall be provided in a kit, including: skirts, stress control terminator, ground clamp, connectors, lugs, and complete instructions for assembly and installation. Terminations shall be the product of one manufacturer, suitable for the type, diameter, insulation class and level, and materials of the cable terminated. Do not use separate parts of copper or copper alloy in contact with aluminum alloy parts in the construction or installation of the terminator.

2.6.1 Cold-Shrink Type

Terminator shall be a one-piece design, utilizing the manufacturer's latest technology, where high-dielectric constant (capacitive) stress control is integrated within a skirted insulator made of silicone rubber. Termination shall not require heat or flame for installation. Termination kit shall contain all necessary materials (except for the lugs). Termination shall be designed for installation in low or highly contaminated indoor and outdoor locations and shall resist ultraviolet rays and oxidative decomposition.

2.6.2 Heat Shrinkable Type

Terminator shall consist of a uniform cross section heat shrinkable polymeric construction stress relief tubing and environmentally sealed outer covering that is nontracking, resists heavy atmospheric contaminants, ultra violet rays and oxidative decomposition. Provide heat shrinkable sheds or skirts of the same material. Termination shall be designed for installation in low or highly contaminated indoor or outdoor locations.

2.6.3 Separable Insulated Connector Type

IEEE Std 386. Provide connector with steel reinforced hook-stick eye, grounding eye, test point, and arc-quenching contact material. Provide connectors of the loadbreak or deadbreak type as indicated, of suitable construction for the application and the type of cable connected, and that include cable shield adaptors. Provide external clamping points and test points.

- a. 200 Ampere loadbreak connector ratings: Voltage: 15 kV, 95 kV BIL. Short time rating: 10,000 rms symmetrical amperes.
- b. 600 Ampere deadbreak connector ratings: Voltage: 15 kV, 95 kV
 BIL. Short time rating: 25,000 rms symmetrical amperes.
 Connectors shall have 200 ampere bushing interface.

2.7 MEDIUM VOLTAGE CABLE JOINTS

Provide joints (splices) in accordance with IEEE Std 404 suitable for the rated voltage, insulation level, insulation type, and construction of the cable. Joints shall be certified by the manufacturer for waterproof, submersible applications. Upon request, supply manufacturer's design qualification test report in accordance with IEEE Std 404. Connectors for joint shall be tin-plated electrolytic copper, having ends tapered and having center stops to equalize cable insertion.

2.7.1 Heat-Shrinkable Joint

Consists of a uniform cross-section heat-shrinkable polymeric construction with a linear stress relief system, a high dielectric strength insulating material, and an integrally bonded outer conductor layer for shielding. Replace original cable jacket with a heavy-wall heat-shrinkable sleeve with hot-melt adhesive coating.

2.7.2 Cold-Shrink Rubber-Type Joint

Joint shall be of a cold shrink design that does not require any heat source for its installation. Splice insulation and jacket shall be of a one-piece factory formed cold shrink sleeve made of black EPDM rubber. Splice shall be packaged three splices per kit, including complete installation instructions.

2.8 TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING

Provide telecommunications cabling in accordance with Section 33 82 00 TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE PLANT (OSP).

2.9 LIVE END CAPS

Provide live end caps using a "kit" including a heat-shrinkable tube and a high dielectric strength, polymeric plug overlapping the conductor. End cap shall conform to applicable portions of IEEE Std 48.

2.10 TAPE

2.10.1 Insulating Tape

UL 510, plastic insulating tape, capable of performing in a continuous temperature environment of 80 degrees C.

2.10.2 Buried Warning and Identification Tape

Provide detectable tape in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL

2.10.3 Fireproofing Tape

Provide tape composed of a flexible conformable unsupported intumescent elastomer. Tape shall be not less than .030 inch thick, noncorrosive to cable sheath, self-extinguishing, noncombustible, and shall not deteriorate when subjected to oil, water, gases, salt water, sewage, and fungus.

2.11 PULL ROPE

Shall be plastic or flat pull line (bull line) having a minimum tensile

strength of 200 pounds.

2.12 GROUNDING AND BONDING

2.12.1 Driven Ground Rods

Provide copper-clad steel ground rods conforming to UL 467 not less than 3/4 inch in diameter by 10 feet in length. Sectional type rods may be used for rods 20 feet or longer.

2.12.2 Grounding Conductors

Stranded-bare copper conductors shall conform to ASTM B 8, Class B, soft-drawn unless otherwise indicated. Solid-bare copper conductors shall conform to ASTM B 1 for sizes No. 8 and smaller. Insulated conductors shall be of the same material as phase conductors and green color-coded, except that conductors shall be rated no more than 600 volts. Aluminum is not acceptable.

2.13 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

Provide concrete in accordance with Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE. In addition, provide concrete for encasement of underground ducts with 3000 psi minimum 28-day compressive strength. Concrete associated with electrical work for other than encasement of underground ducts shall be 4000 psi minimum 28-day compressive strength unless specified otherwise.

2.14 UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

Provide precast concrete underground structures or standard type cast-in-place manhole types as indicated, conforming to ASTM C 857 and ASTM C 478. Top, walls, and bottom shall consist of reinforced concrete. Walls and bottom shall be of monolithic concrete construction. Locate duct entrances and windows near the corners of structures to facilitate cable racking. Covers shall fit the frames without undue play. Form steel and iron to shape and size with sharp lines and angles. Castings shall be free from warp and blow holes that may impair strength or appearance. Exposed metal shall have a smooth finish and sharp lines and arises. Provide necessary lugs, rabbets, and brackets. Set pulling-in irons and other built-in items in place before depositing concrete. Install a pulling-in iron in the wall opposite each duct line entrance. Cable racks, including rack arms and insulators, shall be adequate to accommodate the cable.

2.14.1 Cast-In-Place Concrete Structures

Concrete shall conform to Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE. Construct walls on a footing of cast-in-place concrete except that precast concrete base sections may be used for precast concrete manhole risers. Concrete block shall conform to ASTM C 139 and Section 04 20 00, MASONRY. Concrete block is not allowed in areas subject to aircraft loading.

2.14.2 Precast Concrete Structures, Risers and Tops

In lieu of cast-in-place, Contractors, at their option, may provide precast concrete underground structures subject to the requirements specified below. Precast units shall be the product of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of precast concrete products, including precast manholes.

2.14.2.1 General

Precast concrete structures shall have the same accessories and facilities as required for cast-in-place structures. Likewise, precast structures shall have plan area and clear heights not less than those of cast-in-place structures. Concrete materials and methods of construction shall be the same as for cast-in-place concrete construction, as modified herein. Slope in floor may be omitted provided precast sections are poured in reinforced steel forms. Concrete for precast work shall have a 28-day compressive strength of not less than 4000 psi. Structures may be precast to the design and details indicated for cast-in-place construction, precast monolithically and placed as a unit, or structures may be assembled sections, designed and produced by the manufacturer in accordance with the requirements specified. Structures shall be identified with the manufacturer's name embedded in or otherwise permanently attached to an interior wall face.

2.14.2.2 Design for Precast Structures

ACI 318M. In the absence of detailed on-site soil information, design for the following soil parameters/site conditions:

- a. Angle of Internal Friction (phi) = 30 degrees
- b. Unit Weight of Soil (Dry) = 110 pcf, (Saturated) = 130 pcf
- c. Coefficient of Lateral Earth Pressure (Ka) = 0.33
- d. Ground Water Level = 3 feet below ground elevation
- e. Vertical design loads shall include full dead, superimposed dead, and live loads including a 30 percent magnification factor for impact. Live loads shall consider all types and magnitudes of vehicular (automotive, industrial, or aircraft) traffic to be encountered. The minimum design vertical load shall be for H20 highway loading per AASHTO HB-17.
- f. Horizontal design loads shall include full geostatic and hydrostatic pressures for the soil parameters, water table, and depth of installation to be encountered. Also, horizontal loads imposed by adjacent structure foundations, and horizontal load components of vertical design loads, including impact, shall be considered, along with a pulling-in iron design load of 6000 pounds.
- g. Each structural component shall be designed for the load combination and positioning resulting in the maximum shear and moment for that particular component.
- h. Design shall also consider the live loads induced in the handling, installation, and backfilling of the manholes. Provide lifting devices to ensure structural integrity during handling and installation.

2.14.2.3 Construction

Structure top, bottom, and wall shall be of a uniform thickness of not less than 6 inches. Thin-walled knock-out panels for designed or future duct bank entrances shall not be permitted. Quantity, size, and location of P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL

duct bank entrance windows shall be as directed, and cast completely open by the precaster. Size of windows shall exceed the nominal duct bank envelope dimensions by at least 12 inches vertically and horizontally to preclude in-field window modifications made necessary by duct bank misalignment. However, the sides of precast windows shall be a minimum of 6 inches from the inside surface of adjacent walls, floors, or ceilings. Form the perimeter of precast window openings to have a keyed or inward flared surface to provide a positive interlock with the mating duct bank envelope. Provide welded wire fabric reinforcing through window openings for in-field cutting and flaring into duct bank envelopes. Provide additional reinforcing steel comprised of at least two No. 4 bars around window openings. Provide drain sumps a minimum of 12 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep for precast structures.

2.14.2.4 Joints

Provide tongue-and-groove joints on mating edges of precast components. Shiplap joints are not allowed. Design joints to firmly interlock adjoining components and to provide waterproof junctions and adequate shear transfer. Seal joints watertight using preformed plastic strip conforming to AASHTO M 198, Type B. Install sealing material in strict accordance with the sealant manufacturer's printed instructions. Provide waterproofing at conduit/duct entrances into structures, and where access frame meets the top slab, provide continuous grout seal.

2.14.3 Manhole Frames and Covers

Provide cast iron frames and covers for manholes conforming to CID A-A-60005. Cast the words "ELECTRIC" or "TELECOMMUNICATIONS" in the top face of power and telecommunications manhole covers, respectively.

2.14.4 Handhole Frames and Covers

Frames and covers of steel shall be welded by qualified welders in accordance with standard commercial practice. Steel covers shall be rolled-steel floor plate having an approved antislip surface. Hinges shall be of stainless steel with bronze hinge pin, 5 by 5 inches by approximately 3/16 inch thick, without screw holes, and shall be for full surface application by fillet welding. Hinges shall have nonremovable pins and five knuckles. The surfaces of plates under hinges shall be true after the removal of raised antislip surface, by grinding or other approved method.

2.14.5 Brick for Manhole Collar

Brick shall be sewer and manhole brick conforming to ASTM C 32, Grade MS.

2.14.6 Composite/Fiberglass Handholes and Covers

Provide handholes and covers of polymer concrete, reinforced with heavy weave fiberglass.

2.15 CABLE SUPPORTS (RACKS, ARMS, AND INSULATORS)

The metal portion of racks and arms shall be zinc-coated after fabrication.

2.15.1 Cable Racks

The wall bracket shall be 4 inches by approximately 1-1/2 inch by 3/16 inch channel steel, 48 inches long (minimum) in manholes. Slots for mounting

cable rack arms shall be spaced at 8 inch intervals.

2.15.2 Rack Arms

Cable rack arms shall be steel or malleable iron or glass reinforced nylon and shall be of the removable type. Rack arm length shall be a minimum of 8 inches and a maximum of 12 inches.

2.15.3 Insulators

Insulators for metal rack arms shall be dry-process glazed porcelain. Insulators are not required for nylon arms.

2.16 CABLE TAGS IN MANHOLES

Provide tags for each power cable located in manholes. The tags shall be polyethylene. Do not provide handwritten letters. The first position on the power cable tag shall denote the voltage. The second through sixth positions on the tag shall identify the circuit. The next to last position shall denote the phase of the circuit and shall include the Greek "phi" symbol. The last position shall denote the cable size. As an example, a tag could have the following designation: "11.5 NAS 1-8(Phase A)500," denoting that the tagged cable is on the 11.5kV system circuit number NAS 1-8, underground, Phase A, sized at 500 kcmil.

2.16.1 Polyethylene Cable Tags

Provide tags of polyethylene that have an average tensile strength of 3250 pounds per square inch; and that are 0.08 inch thick (minimum), non-corrosive non-conductive; resistive to acids, alkalis, organic solvents, and salt water; and distortion resistant to 170 degrees F. Provide 0.05 inch (minimum) thick black polyethylene tag holder. Provide a one-piece nylon, self-locking tie at each end of the cable tag. Ties shall have a minimum loop tensile strength of 175 pounds. The cable tags shall have black block letters, numbers, and symbols one inch high on a yellow background. Letters, numbers, and symbols shall not fall off or change positions regardless of the cable tags' orientation.

2.17 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

2.17.1 Arc-Proofing Test for Cable Fireproofing Tape

Manufacturer shall test one sample assembly consisting of a straight lead tube 12 inches long with a 2 1/2 inch outside diameter, and a 1/8 inch thick wall, and covered with one-half lap layer of arc and fireproofing material per manufacturer's instructions. The arc and fireproofing tape shall withstand extreme temperature of a high-current fault arc 13,000 degrees K for 70 cycles as determined by using an argon directed plasma jet capable of constantly producing and maintaining an arc temperature of 13,000 degrees K. Temperature (13,000 degrees K) of the ignited arc between the cathode and anode shall be obtained from a dc power source of 305 (plus or minus 5) amperes and 20 (plus or minus 1) volts. The arc shall be directed toward the sample assembly accurately positioned 5 (plus or minus 1) millimeters downstream in the plasma from the anode orifice by fixed flow rate of argon gas (0.18 g per second). Each sample assembly shall be tested at three unrelated points. Start time for tests shall be taken from recorded peak current when the specimen is exposed to the full test temperature. Surface heat on the specimen prior to that time shall be minimal. The end point is established when the plasma or conductive arc

penetrates the protective tape and strikes the lead tube. Submittals for arc-proofing tape shall indicate that the test has been performed and passed by the manufacturer.

2.17.2 Medium Voltage Cable Qualification and Production Tests

Results of AEIC CS8 qualification and production tests as applicable for each type of medium voltage cable.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Install equipment and devices in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and with the requirements and recommendations of NFPA 70 and IEEE C2 as applicable. In addition to these requirements, install telecommunications in accordance with TIA-758-A and RUS Bull 1751F-644.

3.2 CABLE INSPECTION

Prior to installation, each cable reel shall be inspected for correct storage positions, signs of physical damage, and broken end seals. If end seal is broken, moisture shall be removed from cable prior to installation in accordance with the cable manufacturer's recommendations.

3.3 CABLE INSTALLATION PLAN AND PROCEDURE

The Contractor shall obtain from the manufacturer an installation manual or set of instructions which addresses such aspects as cable construction, insulation type, cable diameter, bending radius, cable temperature limits for installation, lubricants, coefficient of friction, conduit cleaning, storage procedures, moisture seals, testing for and purging moisture, maximum allowable pulling tension, and maximum allowable sidewall bearing pressure. The Contractor shall then perform pulling calculations and prepare a pulling plan which shall be submitted along with the manufacturers instructions in accordance with SUBMITTALS. Cable shall be installed strictly in accordance with the cable manufacturer's recommendations and the approved installation plan.

Calculations and pulling plan shall include:

- a. Site layout drawing with cable pulls identified in numeric order of expected pulling sequence and direction of cable pull.
- b. List of cable installation equipment.
- c. Lubricant manufacturer's application instructions.
- d. Procedure for resealing cable ends to prevent moisture from entering cable.
- e. Cable pulling tension calculations of all cable pulls.
- f. Cable percentage conduit fill.
- g. Cable sidewall bearing pressure.
- h. Cable minimum bend radius and minimum diameter of pulling wheels

used.

- i. Cable jam ratio.
- j. Maximum allowable pulling tension on each different type and size of conductor.
- k. Maximum allowable pulling tension on pulling device.
- 3.4 UNDERGROUND FEEDERS SUPPLYING BUILDINGS

Terminate underground feeders supplying building at a point 5 feet outside the building and projections thereof, except that conductors shall be continuous to the terminating point indicated. Coordinate connections of the feeders to the service entrance equipment with Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Conduit shall be PVC, Type EPC-40 from the supply equipment to a point 5 feet outside the building and projections thereof. Protect ends of underground conduit with plastic plugs until connections are made.

3.5 UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION

Provide standard type cast-in-place construction as specified herein and as indicated, or precast construction as specified herein. Horizontal concrete surfaces of floors shall have a smooth trowel finish. Cure concrete by applying two coats of white pigmented membrane forming-curing compound in strict accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions, except that precast concrete may be steam cured. Curing compound shall conform to ASTM C 309. Locate duct entrances and windows in the center of end walls (shorter) and near the corners of sidewalls (longer) to facilitate cable racking and splicing. Covers for underground structures shall fit the frames without undue play. Steel and iron shall be formed to shape and size with sharp lines and angles. Castings shall be free from warp and blow holes that may impair strength or appearance. Exposed metal shall have a smooth finish and sharp lines and arises. Provide necessary lugs, rabbets, and brackets. Set pulling-in irons and other built-in items in place before depositing concrete.

3.5.1 Cast-In-Place Concrete Structures

Construct walls on a footing of cast-in-place concrete except that precast concrete base sections may be used for precast concrete manhole risers.

3.5.2 Precast Concrete Construction

Set commercial precast structures on 6 inches of level, 90 percent compacted granular fill, 3/4 inch to 1 inch size, extending 12 inches beyond the structure on each side. Compact granular fill by a minimum of four passes with a plate type vibrator. Installation shall additionally conform to the manufacturer's instructions.

3.5.3 Pulling-In Irons

Provide steel bars bent as indicated, and cast in the walls and floors. Alternatively, pipe sleeves may be precast into the walls and floors where required to accept U-bolts or other types of pulling-in devices possessing the strengths and clearances stated herein. The final installation of pulling-in devices shall be made permanent. Cover and seal exterior projections of thru-wall type pulling-in devices with an appropriate protective coating. In the floor the irons shall be a minimum of 6 inches from the edge of the sump, and in the walls the irons shall be located within 6 inches of the projected center of the duct bank pattern or precast window in the opposite wall. However, the pulling-in iron shall not be located within 6 inches of an adjacent interior surface, or duct or precast window located within the same wall as the iron. If a pulling-in iron cannot be located directly opposite the corresponding duct bank or precast window due to this clearance limitation, locate the iron directly above or below the projected center of the duct bank pattern or precast window the minimum distance required to preserve the 6 inch clearance previously stated. In the case of directly opposing precast windows, pulling-in irons consisting of a 3 foot length of No. 5 reinforcing bar, formed into a hairpin, may be cast-in-place within the precast windows simultaneously with the end of the corresponding duct bank envelope. Irons installed in this manner shall be positioned directly in line with, or when not possible, directly above or below the projected center of the duct bank pattern entering the opposite wall, while maintaining a minimum clear distance of 3 inches from any edge of the cast-in-place duct bank envelope or any individual duct. Pulling-in irons shall have a clear projection into the structure of approximately 4 inches and shall be designed to withstand a minimum pulling-in load of 6000 pounds. Irons shall be hot-dipped galvanized after fabrication.

3.5.4 Cable Racks, Arms and Insulators

Cable racks, arms and insulators shall be sufficient to accommodate the cables. Racks in power manholes shall be spaced not more than 3 feet apart, and each manhole wall shall be provided with a minimum of two racks. Racks in signal manholes shall be spaced not more than 16 1/2 inches apart with the end rack being no further than 12 inches from the adjacent wall. Methods of anchoring cable racks shall be as follows:

- a. Provide a 5/8 inch diameter by 5 inch long anchor bolt with 3 inch foot cast in structure wall with 2 inch protrusion of threaded portion of bolt into structure. Provide 5/8 inch steel square head nut on each anchor bolt. Coat threads of anchor bolts with suitable coating immediately prior to installing nuts.
- b. Provide concrete channel insert with a minimum load rating of 800 pounds per foot. Insert channel shall be steel of the same length as "vertical rack channel;" channel insert shall be cast flush in structure wall. Provide 5/8 inch steel nuts in channel insert to receive 5/8 inch diameter by 3 inch long steel, square head anchor bolts.
- c. Provide concrete "spot insert" at each anchor bolt location, cast flush in structure wall. Each insert shall have minimum 800 pound load rating. Provide 5/8 inch diameter by 3 inch long steel, square head anchor bolt at each anchor point. Coat threads of anchor bolts with suitable coating immediately prior to installing bolts.

3.5.5 Field Painting

Cast-iron frames and covers not buried in concrete or masonry shall be cleaned of mortar, rust, grease, dirt and other deleterious materials, and given a coat of bituminous paint.

3.6 DIRECT BURIAL CABLE SYSTEM

Cables shall be buried directly in the earth below the frostline to the requirements of NFPA 70 and IEEE C2, whichever is more stringent.

3.6.1 Trenching

Trenches for direct-burial cables shall be excavated to depths required to provide the minimum necessary cable cover. When rock is encountered, remove to a depth of at least 3 inches below the cable and fill the space with sand or clean earth free from particles larger than 1/4 inch. Bottoms of trenches shall be smooth and free of stones and sharp objects. Where materials in bottoms of trenches are other than sand, a 75 mm 3 inch layer of sand shall be laid first and compacted to approximate densities of surrounding firm soil. Trenches shall be not less than 8 inches wide, and shall be in straight lines between cable markers. Bends in trenches shall have a radius of not less than 36 inchesconsistent with the cable manufacturer's published minimum cable bending radius for the cable installed.

3.6.2 Cable Installation.

Cables shall be unreeled along the sides of or in trenches and carefully placed on sand or earth bottoms. Pulling cables into direct-burial trenches from a fixed reel position will not be permitted, except as required to pull cables through conduits under paving or railroad tracks.

Where two or more cables are laid parallel in the same trench, space cables laterally at not less than 3 inches apart, except that communication cable shall be separated from power cable by a minimum distance of 12 inches.

Where direct-burial cables cross under roads or other paving exceeding 5 feet in width, such cables shall be installed in concrete-encased ducts. Where direct-burial cables cross under railroad tracks, such cables shall be installed in reinforced concrete-encased ducts. Ducts shall extend at least 1 foot beyond each edge of any paving and at least 5 feet beyond each side of any railroad tracks. Cables may be pulled into duct from a fixed reel where suitable rollers are provided in the trench. Where direct burial cable transitions to duct-enclosed cable, direct-burial cables shall be centered in duct entrances, and a waterproof nonhardening mastic compound shall be used to facilitate such centering. If paving or railroad tracks are in place where cables are to be installed, coated rigid steel conduits driven under the paving or railroad tracks may be used in lieu of concrete-encased ducts. Damage to conduit coatings shall be prevented by providing ferrous pipe jackets or by predrilling. Where cuts are made in any paving, the paving and subbase shall be restored to their original condition. Where cable is placed in duct(e.q. under paved areas, roads, or railroads), slope ducts to drain.

3.6.3 Splicing

Provide cables in conduit as indicated on drawings, splice only in manholes and handholes.

3.6.4 Bends

Bends in cables shall have an inner radius not less than those specified in NFPA 70 for the type of cable, or manufacturer's recommendation.

3.6.5 Horizontal Slack

Leave approximately 3 feet of horizontal slack in the ground on each end of cable runs, on each side of connection boxes, and at points where connections are brought above ground. Where cable is brought above ground, leave additional slack to make necessary connections.

3.6.6 Identification Slabs Markers

Provide a slab at each change of direction of cable, over the ends of ducts or conduits which are installed under paved areas and roadways. Identification slabs shall be of concrete, approximately 20 inches square by 6 inches thick and shall be set flat in the ground so that top surface projects not less than 3/4 inch, nor more than 1 1/4 inchesabove ground. Concrete shall have a compressive strength of not less than 3000 psi and have a smooth troweled finish on exposed surface. Inscribe an identifying legend such as "electric cable," "telephone cable," "splice," or other applicable designation on the top surface of the slab before concrete hardens. Inscribe circuit identification symbols on slabs as indicated. Letters or figures shall be approximately 2 inches high and grooves shall be approximately 1/4 inch in width and depth. Install slabs so that the side nearest the inscription on top shall include an arrow indicating the side nearest the cable. Provide color, type and depth of warning tape asspecified in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

3.7 UNDERGROUND CONDUIT AND DUCT SYSTEMS

3.7.1 Requirements

Depths to top of the conduit shall be in accordance with NFPA 70. Run conduit in straight lines except where a change of direction is necessary. Numbers and sizes of ducts shall be as indicated. Ducts shall have a continuous slope downward toward underground structures and away from buildings, laid with a minimum slope of 3 inches per 100 feet. Depending on the contour of the finished grade, the high-point may be at a terminal, a manhole, a handhole, or between manholes or handholes. Short-radius manufactured 90-degree duct bends may be used only for pole or equipment risers, unless specifically indicated as acceptable. The minimum manufactured bend radius shall be 18 inches for ducts of less than 3 inch diameter, and 36 inches for ducts 3 inches or greater in diameter. Otherwise, long sweep bends having a minimum radius of 25 feet shall be used for a change of direction of more than 5 degrees, either horizontally or vertically. Both curved and straight sections may be used to form long sweep bends, but the maximum curve used shall be 30 degrees and manufactured bends shall be used. Ducts shall be provided with end bells whenever duct lines terminate in structures.

3.7.2 Treatment

Ducts shall be kept clean of concrete, dirt, or foreign substances during construction. Field cuts requiring tapers shall be made with proper tools and match factory tapers. A coupling recommended by the duct manufacturer shall be used whenever an existing duct is connected to a duct of different material or shape. Ducts shall be stored to avoid warping and deterioration with ends sufficiently plugged to prevent entry of any water or solid substances. Ducts shall be thoroughly cleaned before being laid. Plastic ducts shall be stored on a flat surface and protected from the direct rays of the sun.

3.7.3 Conduit Cleaning

As each conduit run is completed, for conduit sizes 3 inches and larger, draw a flexible testing mandrel approximately 12 inches long with a diameter less than the inside diameter of the conduit through the conduit. After which, draw a stiff bristle brush through until conduit is clear of particles of earth, sand and gravel; then immediately install conduit plugs. For conduit sizes less than 3 inches, draw a stiff bristle brush through until conduit is clear of particles of earth, sand and gravel; then immediately install conduit plugs.

3.7.4 Jacking and Drilling Under Roads and Structures

Conduits to be installed under existing paved areas which are not to be disturbed, and under roads and railroad tracks, shall be zinc-coated, rigid steel, jacked into place.Where ducts are jacked under existing pavement, rigid steel conduit will be installed because of its strength. To protect the corrosion-resistant conduit coating, predrilling or installing conduit inside a larger iron pipe sleeve (jack-and-sleeve) is required. For crossings of existing railroads and airfield pavements greater than 50 feet in length, the predrilling method or the jack-and-sleeve method will be used. Separators or spacing blocks shall be made of steel, concrete, plastic, or a combination of these materials placed not farther apart than 4 feet on centers. Hydraulic jet method shall not be used.

3.7.5 Galvanized Conduit Concrete Penetrations

Galvanized conduits which penetrate concrete (slabs, pavement, and walls) in wet locations shall be PVC coated and shall extend from at least 2 inches within the concrete to the first coupling or fitting outside the concrete (minimum of 6 inches from penetration).

3.7.6 Multiple Conduits

Separate multiple conduits by a minimum distance of 2 1/2 inches, except that light and power conduits shall be separated from control, signal, and telephone conduits by a minimum distance of 12 inches. Stagger the joints of the conduits by rows (horizontally) and layers (vertically) to strengthen the conduit assembly. Provide plastic duct spacers that interlock vertically and horizontally. Spacer assembly shall consist of base spacers, intermediate spacers, ties, and locking device on top to provide a completely enclosed and locked-in conduit assembly. Install spacers per manufacturer's instructions, but provide a minimum of two spacer assemblies per 10 feet of conduit assembly.

3.7.7 Conduit Plugs and Pull Rope

New conduit indicated as being unused or empty shall be provided with plugs on each end. Plugs shall contain a weephole or screen to allow water drainage. Provide a plastic pull rope having 3 feet of slack at each end of unused or empty conduits.

3.7.8 Conduit and Duct Without Concrete Encasement

Provide not less than 3 inches clearance from the conduit to each side of the trench. Grade bottom of trench smooth; where rock, soft spots, or sharp-edged materials are encountered, excavate the bottom for an additional

3 inches, fill and tamp level with original bottom with sand or earth free from particles, that would be retained on a 1/4 inch sieve. The first 6 inch

layer of backfill cover shall be sand compacted as previously specified. The rest of the excavation shall be backfilled and compacted in3 to 6 inch layers. Provide color, type and depth of warning tape as specified in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

3.7.8.1 Encasement Under Roads and Structures

Under roads, paved areas, and railroad tracks, install conduits in concrete encasement of rectangular cross-section providing a minimum of 3 inch concrete cover around ducts. Concrete encasement shall extend at least 5 feet beyond the edges of paved areas and roads, and 12 feet beyond the rails on each side of railroad tracks.

3.7.9 Duct Encased in Concrete

Construct underground duct lines of individual conduits encased in concrete. Do not mix different kinds of conduit in any one duct bank. Concrete encasement surrounding the bank shall be rectangular in cross-section and shall provide at least 3 inches of concrete cover for ducts. Separate conduits by a minimum concrete thickness of 2 1/2 inches, except separate light and power conduits from control, signal, and telecommunications conduits by a minimum concrete thickness of 3 inches. Before pouring concrete, anchor duct bank assemblies to prevent the assemblies from floating during concrete pouring. Anchoring shall be done by driving reinforcing rods adjacent to duct spacer assemblies and attaching the rods to the spacer assembly. Provide color, type and depth of warning tape as specified in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL.

3.7.9.1 Connections to Manholes

Duct bank envelopes connecting to underground structures shall be flared to have enlarged cross-section at the manhole entrance to provide additional shear strength. Dimensions of the flared cross-section shall be larger than the corresponding manhole opening dimensions by no less than 12 inches in each direction. Perimeter of the duct bank opening in the underground structure shall be flared toward the inside or keyed to provide a positive interlock between the duct bank and the wall of the structure. Use vibrators when this portion of the encasement is poured to assure a seal between the envelope and the wall of the structure.

3.7.9.2 Connections to Existing Underground Structures

For duct bank connections to existing structures, break the structure wall out to the dimensions required and preserve steel in the structure wall. Cut steel and extend into or bend out to tie into the reinforcing of the duct bank envelope. Chip the perimeter surface of the duct bank opening to form a key or flared surface, providing a positive connection with the duct bank envelope.

3.7.9.3 Connections to Existing Concrete Pads

For duct bank connections to concrete pads, break an opening in the pad out to the dimensions required and preserve steel in pad. Cut the steel and extend into or bend out to tie into the reinforcing of the duct bank envelope. Chip out the opening in the pad to form a key for the duct bank envelope. Where connections to existing duct banks are indicated, excavate the banks to the maximum depth necessary. Cut off the banks and remove loose concrete from the conduits before new concrete-encased ducts are installed. Provide a reinforced concrete collar, poured monolithically with the new duct bank, to take the shear at the joint of the duct banks. Remove existing cables which constitute interference with the work. Abandon in place those no longer used ducts and cables which do not interfere with the work.

3.7.9.5 Partially Completed Duct Banks

During construction wherever a construction joint is necessary in a duct bank, prevent debris such as mud, and, and dirt from entering ducts by providing suitable conduit plugs. Fit concrete envelope of a partially completed duct bank with reinforcing steel extending a minimum of 2 feet back into the envelope and a minimum of 2 feet beyond the end of the envelope. Provide one No. 4 bar in each corner, 3 inches from the edge of the envelope. Secure corner bars with two No. 3 ties, spaced approximately one footapart. Restrain reinforcing assembly from moving during concrete pouring.

3.7.9.6 Removal of Ducts

Where duct lines are removed from existing underground structures, close the openings to waterproof the structure. Chip out the wall opening to provide a key for the new section of wall.

3.8 CABLE PULLING

Test existing duct lines with a mandrel and thoroughly swab out to remove foreign material before pulling cables. Pull cables down grade with the feed-in point at the manhole or buildings of the highest elevation. Use flexible cable feeds to convey cables through manhole opening and into duct runs. Do not exceed the specified cable bending radii when installing cable under any conditions, including turnups into switches, transformers, switchgear, switchboards, and other enclosures. Cable with tape or wire shield shall have a bending radius not less than 12 times the overall diameter of the completed cable. If basket-grip type cable-pulling devices are used to pull cable in place, cut off the section of cable under the grip before splicing and terminating.

3.8.1 Cable Lubricants

Use lubricants that are specifically recommended by the cable manufacturer for assisting in pulling jacketed cables.

3.9 CABLES IN UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

Do not install cables utilizing the shortest path between penetrations, but route along those walls providing the longest route and the maximum spare cable lengths. Form cables to closely parallel walls, not to interfere with duct entrances, and support on brackets and cable insulators. Support cable splices in underground structures by racks on each side of the splice. Locate splices to prevent cyclic bending in the spliced sheath. Install cables at middle and bottom of cable racks, leaving top space open for future cables, except as otherwise indicated for existing installations. Provide one spare three-insulator rack arm for each cable rack in each underground structure.

3.9.1 Cable Tag Installation

Install cable tags in each manhole as specified, including each splice. Tag wire and cable provided by this contract. Install cable tags over the fireproofing, if any, and locate the tags so that they are clearly visible without disturbing any cabling or wiring in the manholes.

3.10 CONDUCTORS INSTALLED IN PARALLEL

Conductors shall be grouped such that each conduit of a parallel run contains 1 Phase A conductor, 1 Phase B conductor, 1 Phase C conductor, and 1 neutral conductor.

3.11 LOW VOLTAGE CABLE SPLICING AND TERMINATING

Make terminations and splices with materials and methods as indicated or specified herein and as designated by the written instructions of the manufacturer. Do not allow the cables to be moved until after the splicing material has completely set. Make splices in underground distribution systems only in accessible locations such as manholes, handholes, or aboveground termination cabinets.

3.12 MEDIUM VOLTAGE CABLE TERMINATIONS

Make terminations in accordance with the written instruction of the termination kit manufacturer.

3.13 MEDIUM VOLTAGE CABLE JOINTS

Provide power cable joints (splices) suitable for continuous immersion in water. Make joints only in accessible locations in manholes or handholes by using materials and methods in accordance with the written instructions of the joint kit manufacturer.

3.13.1 Joints in Shielded Cables

Cover the joined area with metallic tape, or material like the original cable shield and connect it to the cable shield on each side of the splice. Provide a bare copper ground connection brought out in a watertight manner and grounded to the manhole grounding loop as part of the splice installation. Ground conductors, connections, and rods shall be as specified elsewhere in this section. Wire shall be trained to the sides of the enclosure to prevent interference with the working area.

3.14 CABLE END CAPS

Cable ends shall be sealed at all times with coated heat shrinkable end caps. Cables ends shall be sealed when the cable is delivered to the job site, while the cable is stored and during installation of the cable. The caps shall remain in place until the cable is spliced or terminated. Sealing compounds and tape are not acceptable substitutes for heat shrinkable end caps. Cable which is not sealed in the specified manner at all times will be rejected.

3.15 LIVE END CAPS

Provide live end caps for single conductor medium voltage cables where

indicated.

3.16 FIREPROOFING OF CABLES IN UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

Fireproof (arc proof) wire and cables which will carry current at 2200 volts or more in underground structures.

3.16.1 Fireproofing Tape

Tightly wrap strips of fireproofing tape around each cable spirally in half-lapped wrapping. Install tape in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.16.2 Tape-Wrap

Tape-wrap metallic-sheathed or metallic armored cables without a nonmetallic protective covering over the sheath or armor prior to application of fireproofing. Wrap shall be in the form of two tightly applied half-lapped layers of a pressure-sensitive 10 mil thick plastic tape, and shall extend not less than one inch into the duct. Even out irregularities of the cable, such as at splices, with insulation putty before applying tape.

3.17 GROUNDING SYSTEMS

Provide grounding system as indicated, in accordance with NFPA 70 and IEEE C2, and as specified herein.

Noncurrent-carrying metallic parts associated with electrical equipment shall have a maximum resistance to solid earth ground not exceeding the following values:

Pad-mounted transformers without protective fences	5 (ohms
Ground in manholes	5 0	ohms
Grounding other metal enclosures of primary voltage electrical and electrically-operated equipment	5 0	ohms

3.17.1 Grounding Electrodes

Provide cone pointed driven ground rods driven full depth plus 6 inches, installed to provide an earth ground of the appropriate value for the particular equipment being grounded.

If the specified ground resistance is not met, an additional ground rod shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 70 (placed not less than 6 feet from the first rod). Should the resultant (combined) resistance exceed the specified resistance, measured not less than 48 hours after rainfall, the Contracting Officer shall be notified immediately.

3.17.2 Grounding Connections

Make grounding connections which are buried or otherwise normally inaccessible, by exothermic weld or compression connector.

a. Make exothermic welds strictly in accordance with the weld

manufacturer's written recommendations. Welds which are "puffed up" or which show convex surfaces indicating improper cleaning are not acceptable. Mechanical connectors are not required at exothermic welds.

b. Make compression connections using a hydraulic compression tool to provide the correct circumferential pressure. Tools and dies shall be as recommended by the manufacturer. An embossing die code or other standard method shall provide visible indication that a connector has been adequately compressed on the ground wire.

3.17.3 Grounding Conductors

Provide bare grounding conductors, except where installed in conduit with associated phase conductors. Ground cable sheaths, cable shields, conduit, and equipment with No. 6 AWG. Ground other noncurrent-carrying metal parts and equipment frames of metal-enclosed equipment. Ground metallic frames and covers of handholes and pull boxes with a braided, copper ground strap with equivalent ampacity of No. 6 AWG. Provide direct connections to the grounding conductor with 600 v insulated, full-size conductor for each grounded neutral of each feeder circuit, which is spliced within the manhole.

3.17.4 Ground Cable Crossing Expansion Joints

Protect ground cables crossing expansion joints or similar separations in structures and pavements by use of approved devices or methods of installation which provide the necessary slack in the cable across the joint to permit movement. Use stranded or other approved flexible copper cable across such separations.

3.17.5 Manhole Grounding

Loop a 4/0 AWG grounding conductor around the interior perimeter, approximately 12 inches above finished floor. Secure the conductor to the manhole walls at intervals not exceeding 36 inches. Connect the conductor to the manhole grounding electrode with 4/0 AWG conductor. Connect all incoming 4/0 grounding conductors to the ground loop adjacent to the point of entry into the manhole. Bond the ground loop to all cable shields, metal cable racks, and other metal equipment with a minimum 6 AWG conductor.

3.18 EXCAVATING, BACKFILLING, AND COMPACTING

Provide in accordance with NFPA 70 and Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

- 3.18.1 Reconditioning of Surfaces
- 3.18.1.1 Unpaved Surfaces

Restore to their original elevation and condition unpaved surfaces disturbed during installation of duct or direct burial cable. Preserve sod and topsoil removed during excavation and reinstall after backfilling is completed. Replace sod that is damaged by sod of quality equal to that removed. When the surface is disturbed in a newly seeded area, re-seed the restored surface with the same quantity and formula of seed as that used in the original seeding, and provide topsoiling, fertilizing, liming, seeding, sodding, sprigging, or mulching. Where trenches, pits, or other excavations are made in existing roadways and other areas of pavement where surface treatment of any kind exists , restore such surface treatment or pavement the same thickness and in the same kind as previously existed, except as otherwise specified, and to match and tie into the adjacent and surrounding existing surfaces.

3.19 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

Provide concrete in accordance with Section .03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

3.19.1 Concrete Slabs for Equipment

Unless otherwise indicated, the slab shall be at least 8 inches thick, reinforced with a 6 by 6 - W2.9 by W2.9 mesh, placed uniformly 4 inches from the top of the slab. Slab shall be placed on a 6 inch thick, well-compacted gravel base. Top of concrete slab shall be approximately 4 inches above finished grade with gradual slope for drainage. Edges above grade shall have 1/2 inch chamfer. Slab shall be of adequate size to project at least 8 inches beyond the equipment.

Stub up conduits, with bushings, 2 inches into cable wells in the concrete pad. Coordinate dimensions of cable wells with transformer cable training areas.

3.19.2 Sealing

When the installation is complete, the Contractor shall seal all conduit and other entries into the equipment enclosure with an approved sealing compound. Seals shall be of sufficient strength and durability to protect all energized live parts of the equipment from rodents, insects, or other foreign matter.

3.20 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.20.1 Performance of Field Acceptance Checks and Tests

Perform in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and include the following visual and mechanical inspections and electrical tests, performed in accordance with NETA ATS.

3.20.1.1 Medium Voltage Cables

Perform tests after installation of cable, splices, and terminators and before terminating to equipment or splicing to existing circuits.

- a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection
 - (1) Inspect exposed cable sections for physical damage.

(2) Verify that cable is supplied and connected in accordance with contract plans and specifications.

(3) Inspect for proper shield grounding, cable support, and cable termination.

(4) Verify that cable bends are not less than ICEA or

manufacturer's minimum allowable bending radius.

- (5) Inspect for proper fireproofing.
- (6) Visually inspect jacket and insulation condition.
- (7) Inspect for proper phase identification and arrangement.
- b. Electrical Tests

(1) Perform a shield continuity test on each power cable by ohmmeter method. Record ohmic value, resistance values in excess of 10 ohms per 1000 feet of cable must be investigated and justified.

(2) Perform acceptance test on new cables before the new cables are connected to existing cables and placed into service, including terminations and joints. Perform maintenance test on complete cable system after the new cables are connected to existing cables and placed into service, including existing cable, terminations, and joints. Tests shall be very low frequency (VLF) alternating voltage withstand tests in accordance with IEEE Std 400.2. VLF test frequency shall be 0.05 Hz minimum for a duration of 60 minutes using a sinusoidal waveform. Test voltages shall be as follows:

CABLE RATING AC TEST VOLTAGE for ACCEPTANCE TESTING5 kV10kV rms(peak)8 kV13kV rms(peak)15 kV20kV rms(peak)25 kV31kV rms(peak)35 kV44kV rms(peak)

CABLE RATING AC TEST VOLTAGE for MAINTENANCE TESTING5 kV7kV rms(peak)8 kV10kV rms(peak)15 kV16kV rms(peak)25 kV23kV rms(peak)35 kV33kV rms(peak)

- 3.20.1.2 Grounding System
 - a. Visual and mechanical inspection

Inspect ground system for compliance with contract plans and specifications

b. Electrical tests

Perform ground-impedance measurements utilizing the fall-of-potential method in accordance with IEEE Std 81. On systems consisting of interconnected ground rods, perform tests after interconnections are complete. On systems consisting of a single ground rod perform tests before any wire is connected. Take measurements in normally dry weather, not less than 48 hours after rainfall. Use a portable megohmmeter tester in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to test each ground or group of grounds. The instrument shall be equipped with a meter reading directly in ohms or fractions thereof to indicate the ground value of the ground rod or grounding systems under test.

3.20.2 Follow-Up Verification

Upon completion of acceptance checks and tests, the Contractor shall show by demonstration in service that circuits and devices are in good operating condition and properly performing the intended function. As an exception to requirements stated elsewhere in the contract, the Contracting Officer shall be given 5 working days advance notice of the dates and times of checking and testing.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 82 00

TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE PLANT (OSP) 04/06

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM	B 1	(2001; R 2007) Standard Specification for Hard-Drawn Copper Wire
ASTM	B 8	(2004) Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft
ASTM	D 709	(2001; R 2007) Laminated Thermosetting Materials
	INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL	AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)
IEEE	C2	(2007; Errata 2006; Errata 2007; INT 44-56 2007; INT 47, 49, 50, 52-56 2008; INT 57, 58, 51, 48 2009) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE	Std 100	(2000) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
	INSULATED CABLE ENGINEED	RS ASSOCIATION (ICEA)
ICEA	S-87-640	(2006) Fiber Optic Outside Plant Communications Cable
ICEA	S-98-688	(2006) Broadband Twisted Pair, Telecommunications Cable Aircore, Polyolefin Insulated Copper Conductors
ICEA	S-99-689	(2006) Broadband Twisted Pair Telecommunications Cable Filled, Polyolefin Insulated Copper Conductors
	NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANU	JFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
NEMA	C62.61	(1993) Gas Tube Surge Arresters on Wire Line Telephone Circuits
	NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION	N ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
NFPA	70	(2008; AMD 1 2008) National Electrical Code - 2008 Edition

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA)

TIA J-STD-607-A	(2002) Commercial Building Grounding (Earthing) and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications
TIA TIA/EIA-455-204	(2000) Standard for Measurement of Bandwidth on Multimode Fiber
TIA-455-107A	(1999) Component Reflectance or Link/System Return Loss using a Loss Test Set
TIA-455-78	(2002B) FOTP-78 Optical Fibres - Part 1-40: Measurement Methods and Test Procedures - Attenuation
TIA-472D000-A	(1993) Fiber Optic Communications Cable for Outside Plant Use
TIA-492E000	(1996; R 2002) Class IVd Nonzero-Dispersion Single-Mode Optical Fibers for the 1550 nm Window (ANSI/TIA/EIA-492E000)
TIA-526-14-A	(1998) OFSTP-14A Optical Power Loss Measurements of Installed Multimode Fiber Cable Plant
TIA-526-7	(2002; R 2008) Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant OFSTP-7
TIA-568-C.1	(2009) Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard
TIA-568-C.3	(2008e1) Optical Fiber Cabling Components Standard
TIA-590-A	(1997) Standard for Physical Location and Protection of Below Ground Fiber Optic Cable Plant
TIA-758-A	(2004) Customer-Owned Outside Plant Telecommunications Cabling Standard
TIA/EIA-455-B	(1998) Standard Test Procedure for Fiber Optic Fibers, Cables, Transducers, Sensors, Connecting and Terminating Devices, and other Fiber Optic Components
TIA/EIA-568-B.2	(2001) Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard - Part 2: Balanced Twisted Pair Cabling Components
TIA/EIA-569-A	(1998; Addenda 2000, 2001) Commercial Building Standards for Telecommunications Pathways and Spaces

P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARA NAS WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FL	ALOFT FACILITY	812562
TIA/EIA-598-B	(2001) Optical Fiber Cable Color Codir	ıg
TIA/EIA-606-A	(2002) Administration Standard for the Telecommunications Infrastructure	È
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC	CULTURE (USDA)	
RUS 1755	Telecommunications Standards and Specifications for Materials, Equipmer and Construction	ıt
RUS Bull 1751F-630	(1996) Design of Aerial Plant	
RUS Bull 1751F-640	(1995) Design of Buried Plant, Physica Considerations	1
RUS Bull 1751F-643	(2002) Underground Plant Design	
RUS Bull 1751F-815	(1979) Electrical Protection of Outsic Plant	le
RUS Bull 1753F-201	(1997) Acceptance Tests of Telecommunications Plant (PC-4)	
RUS Bull 1753F-401	(1995) Splicing Copper and Fiber Optic Cables (PC-2)	2
RUS Bull 345-50	(1979) Trunk Carrier Systems (PE-60)	
RUS Bull 345-65	(1985) Shield Bonding Connectors (PE-6	55)
RUS Bull 345-72	(1985) Filled Splice Closures (PE-74)	
RUS Bull 345-83	(1979; Rev Oct 1982) Gas Tube Surge Arrestors (PE-80)	
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIE	ES (UL)	

UL 497	(2001; Rev thru Apr 2009) Protectors for Paired Conductor Communication Circuits
UL 510	(2005; Rev thru Aug 2005) Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyethylene, and Rubber Insulating Tape
UL 83	(20086) Standard for

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 27 10 00, BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM, Section 33 71 01, OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION, and Section 33 71 02.00 20, UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION apply to this section with additions and modifications specified herein.

Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables

1.3 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in this specification shall be as defined in TIA-568-C.1,

TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3, TIA/EIA-569-A, TIA/EIA-606-A, and IEEE Std 100 and herein.

1.3.1 Campus Distributor (CD)

A distributor from which the campus backbone cabling emanates. (International expression for main cross-connect - (MC).)

1.3.2 Entrance Facility (EF) (Telecommunications)

An entrance to the building for both private and public network service cables (including antennae) including the entrance point at the building wall and continuing to the entrance room or space.

1.3.3 Entrance Room (ER) (Telecommunications)

A centralized space for telecommunications equipment that serves the occupants of a building. Equipment housed therein is considered distinct from a telecommunications room because of the nature of its complexity.

1.3.4 Building Distributor (BD)

A distributor in which the building backbone cables terminate and at which connections to the campus backbone cables may be made. (International expression for intermediate cross-connect - (IC).)

1.3.5 Pathway

A physical infrastructure utilized for the placement and routing of telecommunications cable.

1.4 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The telecommunications outside plant consists of cable, conduit, manholes, poles, etc. required to provide signal paths from the closest point of presence to the new facility, including free standing frames or backboards, interconnecting hardware, terminating cables, lightning and surge protection modules at the entrance facility. The work consists of providing, testing and making operational cabling, interconnecting hardware and lightning and surge protection necessary to form a complete outside plant telecommunications system for continuous use. The telecommunications contractor must coordinate with the NMCI contractor concerning layout and configuration of the EF telecommunications and OSP. The telecommunications contractor may be required to coordinate work effort for access to the EF telecommunications and OSP with the NMCI contractor.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Telecommunications Outside Plant; G

Telecommunications Entrance Facility Drawings; G

In addition to Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES, provide shop drawings in accordance with paragraph SHOP DRAWINGS.

SD-03 Product Data

Wire and cable; G

Cable splices, and connectors; G

Closures; G

Building protector assemblies; G

Protector modules; G

Cross-connect terminal cabinets; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Pre-installation tests; G

Acceptance tests; G

Outside Plant Test Plan; G

SD-07 Certificates

Telecommunications Contractor Qualifications; G

Key Personnel Qualifications; G

Minimum Manufacturer's Qualifications; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Building protector assembly installation; G

Cable tensions; G

Fiber Optic Splices; G

Submit instructions prior to installation.

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Factory Reel Test Data; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Telecommunications outside plant (OSP), Data Package 5; G

Commercial off-the-shelf manuals shall be provided for operation, installation, configuration, and maintenance of products provided as a part of the telecommunications outside plant (OSP). Submit operations and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein not later than 2 months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. In addition to requirements of Data package 5, include the requirements of paragraphs TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE PLANT SHOP DRAWINGS and TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENTRANCE FACILITY DRAWINGS.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Record Documentation; G

In addition to other requirements, provide in accordance with paragraph RECORD DOCUMENTATION.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Shop Drawings

Include wiring diagrams and installation details of equipment indicating proposed location, layout and arrangement, control panels, accessories, piping, ductwork, and other items that must be shown to ensure a coordinated installation. Wiring diagrams shall identify circuit terminals and indicate the internal wiring for each item of equipment and the interconnection between each item of equipment. Drawings shall indicate adequate clearance for operation, maintenance, and replacement of operating equipment devices. Submittals shall include the nameplate data, size, and capacity. Submittals shall also include applicable federal, military, industry, and technical society publication references.

1.6.1.1 Telecommunications Outside Plant Shop Drawings

Provide Outside Plant Design in accordance with TIA-758-A, RUS Bull 1751F-630 for aerial system design, and RUS Bull 1751F-643 for underground system design. Provide T0 shop drawings that show the physical and logical connections from the perspective of an entire campus, such as actual building locations, exterior pathways and campus backbone cabling on plan view drawings, major system nodes, and related connections on the logical system drawings in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. Drawings shall include wiring and schematic diagrams for fiber optic and copper cabling and splices, copper conductor gauge and pair count, fiber pair count and type, pathway duct and innerduct arrangement, associated construction materials, and any details required to demonstrate that cable system has been coordinated and will properly support the switching and transmission system identified in specification and drawings. Provide Registered Communications Distribution Designer (RCDD) approved drawings of the telecommunications outside plant. Update existing telecommunication Outside Plant T0 drawings to include information modified, deleted or added as a result of this installation in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. The telecommunications outside plant (OSP) shop drawings shall be included in the operation and maintenance manuals.

1.6.1.2 Telecommunications Entrance Facility Drawings

Provide T3 drawings for EF Telecommunications as specified in the paragraph TELECOMMUNICATIONS SPACE DRAWINGS of Section 27 10 00, BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEMS. The telecommunications entrance facility shop drawings shall be included in the operation and maintenance manuals.

1.6.2 Telecommunications Qualifications

Work under this section shall be performed by and the equipment shall be

provided by the approved telecommunications contractor and key personnel. Qualifications shall be provided for: the telecommunications system contractor, the telecommunications system installer, the supervisor (if different from the installer), and the cable splicing and terminating personnel. A minimum of 30 days prior to installation, submit documentation of the experience of the telecommunications contractor and of the key personnel.

1.6.2.1 Telecommunications Contractor Qualifications

The telecommunications contractor shall be a firm which is regularly and professionally engaged in the business of the applications, installation, and testing of the specified telecommunications systems and equipment. The telecommunications contractor shall demonstrate experience in providing successful telecommunications systems that include outside plant and broadband cabling within the past 3 years. Submit documentation for a minimum of three and a maximum of five successful telecommunication system installations for the telecommunications contractor. Each of the key personnel shall demonstrate experience in providing successful telecommunications systems in accordance with TIA-758-A within the past 3 years.

1.6.2.2 Key Personnel Qualifications

Provide key personnel who are regularly and professionally engaged in the business of the application, installation and testing of the specified telecommunications systems and equipment. There may be one key person or more key persons proposed for this solicitation depending upon how many of the key roles each has successfully provided. Each of the key personnel shall demonstrate experience in providing successful telecommunications systems within the past 3 years.

Cable splicing and terminating personnel assigned to the installation of this system or any of its components shall have training in the proper techniques and have a minimum of 3 years experience in splicing and terminating the specified cables. Modular splices shall be performed by factory certified personnel or under direct supervision of factory trained personnel for products used.

Supervisors and installers assigned to the installation of this system or any of its components shall have factory or factory approved certification from each equipment manufacturer indicating that they are qualified to install and test the provided products.

Submit documentation for a minimum of three and a maximum of five successful telecommunication system installations for each of the key personnel. Documentation for each key person shall include at least two successful system installations provided that are equivalent in system size and in construction complexity to the telecommunications system proposed for this solicitation. Include specific experience in installing and testing telecommunications outside plant systems, including broadband cabling, and provide the names and locations of at least two project installations successfully completed using optical fiber and copper telecommunications cabling systems. All of the existing telecommunications system installations offered by the key persons as successful experience shall have been in successful full-time service for at least 18 months prior to the issuance date for this solicitation. Provide the name and role of the key person, the title, location, and completed installation date of the referenced project, the referenced project owner point of contact information including name, organization, title, and telephone number, and generally, the referenced project description including system size and construction complexity.

Indicate that all key persons are currently employed by the telecommunications contractor, or have a commitment to the telecommunications contractor to work on this project. All key persons shall be employed by the telecommunications contractor at the date of issuance of this solicitation, or if not, have a commitment to the telecommunications contractor to work on this project by the date that the bid was due to the Contracting Officer.

Note that only the key personnel approved by the Contracting Officer in the successful proposal shall do work on this solicitation's telecommunications system. Key personnel shall function in the same roles in this contract, as they functioned in the offered successful experience. Any substitutions for the telecommunications contractor's key personnel requires approval from The Contracting Officer.

1.6.2.3 Minimum Manufacturer's Qualifications

Cabling, equipment and hardware manufacturers shall have a minimum of 3 years experience in the manufacturing, assembly, and factory testing of components which comply with, TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2 and TIA-568-C.3. In addition, cabling manufacturers shall have a minimum of 3 years experience in the manufacturing and factory testing of cabling which comply with ICEA S-87-640, ICEA S-98-688, and ICEA S-99-689.

1.6.3 Outside Plant Test Plan

Prepare and provide a complete and detailed test plan for field tests of the outside plant including a complete list of test equipment for the copper conductor and optical fiber cables, components, and accessories for approval by the Contracting Officer. Include a cut-over plan with procedures and schedules for relocation of facility station numbers without interrupting service to any active location. Submit the plan at least 30 days prior to tests for Contracting Officer approval. Provide outside plant testing and performance measurement criteria in accordance with TIA-568-C.1 and RUS Bull 1753F-201. Include procedures for certification, validation, and testing that includes fiber optic link performance criteria.

1.6.4 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are standard products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship and shall be the manufacturer's latest standard design that has been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Products supplied shall be specifically designed and manufactured for use with outside plant telecommunications systems. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.6.4.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is provided.

1.6.4.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.6.5 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.6.5.1 Independent Testing Organization Certificate

In lieu of the label or listing, submit a certificate from an independent testing organization, competent to perform testing, and approved by the Contracting Officer. The certificate shall state that the item has been tested in accordance with the specified organization's test methods and that the item complies with the specified organization's reference standard.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Ship cable on reels in 500 and 1000 feet lengths with a minimum overage of 10 percent. Radius of the reel drum shall not be smaller than the minimum bend radius of the cable. Wind cable on the reel so that unwinding can be done without kinking the cable. Two meters of cable at both ends of the cable shall be accessible for testing. Attach permanent label on each reel showing length, cable identification number, cable size, cable type, and date of manufacture. Provide water resistant label and the indelible writing on the labels. Apply end seals to each end of the cables to prevent moisture from entering the cable. Reels with cable shall be suitable for outside storage conditions when temperature ranges from minus 40 degrees C to plus 65 degrees C, with relative humidity from 0 to 100 percent. Equipment, other than cable, delivered and placed in storage shall be stored with protection from weather, humidity and temperature variation, dirt and dust, or other contaminants in accordance with manufacturer's requirements.

1.8 MAINTENANCE

1.8.1 Record Documentation

Provide the activity responsible for telecommunications system maintenance and administration a single complete and accurate set of record documentation for the entire telecommunications system with respect to this project.

Provide record documentation as specified in Section 27 10 00, BUILDING

1.9 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Products supplied shall be specifically designed and manufactured for use with outside plant telecommunications systems.

2.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENTRANCE FACILITY

2.2.1 Building Protector Assemblies

Provide self-contained 5 pin unit supplied with a field cable stub factory connected to protector socket blocks to terminate and accept protector modules for 100 pairs of outside cable. Building protector assembly shall have interconnecting hardware for connection to interior cabling at full capacity. Provide manufacturers instructions for building protector assembly installation. Provide copper cable interconnecting hardware as specified in Section 27 10 00, BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND CABLING SYSTEM.

2.2.2 Protector Modules

Provide in accordance with UL 497 three-electrode gas tube or solid state type 5 pin rated for the application. Provide gas tube protection modules in accordance with RUS Bull 345-83 and shall be maximum duty, A>20kA, B>1000, C>200A where A is the maximum single impulse discharge current, B is the impulse life and C is the AC discharge current in accordance with NEMA C62.61. The gas modules shall shunt high voltage to ground, fail short, and be equipped with an external spark gap and heat coils in accordance with UL 497. Provide the number of surge protection modules equal to the number of pairs of exterior cable of the building protector assembly.

2.2.3 Fiber Optic Terminations

Provide fiber optic cable terminations as specified in Section 16710, BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM.

- 2.3 CLOSURES
- 2.3.1 Copper Conductor Closures
- 2.3.1.1 Aerial Cable Closures

Provide cable closure assembly consisting of a frame with clamps, a lift-off polyethylene cover, cable nozzles, and drop wire rings. Closure shall be suitable for use on Figure 8 cables. Closures shall be free breathing and suitable for housing straight-through type splices of non-pressurized communications cables and shall be sized as indicated. The closure shall be constructed with ultraviolet resistant PVC.

2.3.1.2 Underground Cable Closures

- a. Aboveground: Provide aboveground closures constructed of not less than 14 gauge steel and acceptable for pole mounting in accordance with RUS 1755.910. Closures shall be sized and contain a marker as indicated. Covers shall be secured to prevent unauthorized entry.
- b. Direct burial: Provide buried closure suitable for enclosing a straight, butt, and branch splice in a container into which can be poured an encapsulating compound. Closure shall have adequate strength to protect the splice and maintain cable shield electrical continuity in the buried environment. Encapsulating compound shall be reenterable and shall not alter the chemical stability of the closure. Provide filled splice cases in accordance with RUS Bull 345-72.
- c. In vault or manhole: Provide underground closure suitable to house a straight, butt, and branch splice in a protective housing into which can be poured an encapsulating compound. Closure shall be of suitable thermoplastic, thermoset, or stainless steel material supplying structural strength necessary to pass the mechanical and electrical requirements in a vault or manhole environment. Encapsulating compound shall be reenterable and shall not alter the chemical stability of the closure. Provide filled splice cases in accordance with RUS Bull 345-72.

2.3.2 Fiber Optic Closures

2.3.2.1 Aerial

Provide aerial closure that is free breathing and suitable for housing splice organizer of non -pressurized cables. Closure shall be constructed from heavy PVC with ultraviolet resistance.

2.3.2.2 Direct Burial

Provide buried closure suitable to house splice organizer in protective housing into which can be poured an encapsulating compound. Closure shall have adequate strength to protect the splice and maintain cable shield electrical continuity, when metallic, in buried environment. Encapsulating compound shall be reenterable and shall not alter chemical stability of the closure.

2.3.2.3 In Vault or Manhole

Provide underground closure suitable to house splice organizer in a protective housing into which can be poured an encapsulating compound. Closure shall be of thermoplastic, thermoset, or stainless steel material supplying structural strength necessary to pass the mechanical and electrical requirements in a vault or manhole environment. Encapsulating compound shall be reenterable and shall not alter the chemical stability of the closure.

2.4 PAD MOUNTED CROSS-CONNECT TERMINAL CABINETS

Provide in accordance with RUS 1755.910 and the following:

- a. Constructed of 14 gauge steel.
- b. Equipped with a double set of hinged doors with closed-cell foam weatherstripping. Doors shall be locked and contain a marker as indicated.
- c. Equipped with spool spindle bracket, mounting frames, binding post log, and jumpering instruction label, and load coil mounting provisions.
- d. Complete with cross connect modules to terminate number of pairs as indicated.
- e. Sized as indicated.
- 2.5 CABLE SPLICES, AND CONNECTORS
- 2.5.1 Copper Cable Splices

Provide multipair, in-line splices of a moisture resistant, two-wire insulation displacement connector held rigidly in place to assure maximum continuity in accordance with RUS Bull 1753F-401. Cables greater than 25 pairs shall be spliced using multipair splicing connectors, which accommodate 25 pairs of conductors at a time. Provide correct connector size to accommodate the cable gauge of the supplied cable.

2.5.2 Copper Cable Splice Connector

Provide splice connectors with a polycarbonate body and cap and a tin-plated brass contact element. Connector shall accommodate 22 to 26 AWG solid wire with a maximum insulation diameter of 0.065 inch. Fill connector with sealant grease to make a moisture resistant connection, in accordance with RUS Bull 1753F-401.

2.5.3 Fiber Optic Cable Splices

Provide fiber optic cable splices and splicing materials for fusion methods at locations shown on the construction drawings. The splice insertion loss shall be 0.3 dB maximum when measured in accordance with TIA-455-78 using an Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR). Splices shall be designed for a return loss of 40.0 db max for single mode fiber when tested in accordance with TIA-455-107A. Physically protect each fiber optic splice by a splice kit specially designed for the splice.

2.5.4 Fiber Optic Splice Organizer

Provide splice organizer suitable for housing fiber optic splices in a neat and orderly fashion. Splice organizer shall allow for a minimum of 3 feet of fiber for each fiber within the cable to be neatly stored without kinks or twists. Splice organizer shall accommodate individual strain relief for each splice and allow for future maintenance or modification, without damage to the cable or splices. Provide splice organizer hardware, such as splice trays, protective glass shelves, and shield bond connectors in a splice organizer kit.

2.5.5 Shield Connectors

Provide connectors with a stable, low-impedance electrical connection between the cable shield and the bonding conductor in accordance with
RUS Bull 345-65.

2.6 CONDUIT

Provide conduit as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20, UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2.7 PLASTIC INSULATING TAPE

UL 510.

- 2.8 WIRE AND CABLE
- 2.8.1 Copper Conductor Cable

Solid copper conductors, covered with an extruded solid insulating compound. Insulated conductors shall be twisted into pairs which are then stranded or oscillated to form a cylindrical core. For special high frequency applications, the cable core shall be separated into compartments. Cable shall be completed by the application of a suitable core wrapping material, a corrugated copper or plastic coated aluminum shield, and an overall extruded jacket. Telecommunications contractor shall verify distances between splice points prior to ordering cable in specific cut lengths. Gauge of conductor shall determine the range of numbers of pairs specified; 19 gauge (6 to 400 pairs), 22 gauge (6 to 1200 pairs), 24 gauge (6 to 2100 pairs), and 26 gauge (6 to 3000 pairs). Copper conductor shall conform to the following:

2.8.1.1 Underground

Provide filled cable meeting the requirements of ICEA S-99-689 and RUS 1755.390.

2.8.1.2 Aerial

Provide filled cable meeting the requirements of ICEA S-99-689, and RUS 1755.390 except that it shall be suitable for aerial installation and shall be Figure 8 distribution wire with 6,000 pound Class A galvanized steel or 6,000 pound aluminum-clad steel strand.

2.8.1.3 Screen

Provide screen-compartmental core cable filled cable meeting the requirements of ICEA S-99-689 and RUS 1755.390.

2.8.2 Fiber Optic Cable

Provide single-mode, 8/125-um, 0.10 aperture 1550 nm fiber optic cable in accordance with TIA-492E000, TIA-472D000-A, and ICEA S-87-640 including any special requirements made necessary by a specialized design. Provide(2) 48 pair optical fibers as indicated. Fiber optic cable shall be specifically designed for outside use with loose buffer construction. Provide fiber optic color code in accordance with TIA/EIA-598-B

2.8.2.1 Strength Members

Provide central, non-metallic strength members with sufficient tensile strength for installation and residual rated loads to meet the applicable performance requirements in accordance with ICEA S-87-640. The strength member is included to serve as a cable core foundation to reduce strain on the fibers, and shall not serve as a pulling strength member.

2.8.2.2 Performance Requirements

Provide fiber optic cable with optical and mechanical performance requirements in accordance with ICEA S-87-640.

2.8.3 Grounding and Bonding Conductors

Provide grounding and bonding conductors in accordance with RUS 1755.200, TIA J-STD-607-A, IEEE C2, and NFPA 70. Solid bare copper wire meeting the requirements of ASTM B 1 for sizes No. 8 AWG and smaller and stranded bare copper wire meeting the requirements of ASTM B 8, for sizes No. 6 AWG and larger. Insulated conductors shall have 600-volt, Type TW insulation meeting the requirements of UL 83.

2.9 T-SPAN LINE TREATMENT REPEATERS

Provide as indicated. Repeaters shall be pedestal mounted with non-pressurized housings, sized as indicated and shall meet the requirements of RUS Bull 345-50.

2.10 POLES AND HARDWARE

Provide poles and hardware as specified in Section 33 71 01, OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2.11 CABLE TAGS IN MANHOLES, HANDHOLES, AND VAULTS

Provide tags for each telecommunications cable or wire located in manholes, handholes, and vaults. Cable tags shall be stainless steel or polyethylene and labeled in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. Handwritten labeling is unacceptable.

2.11.1 Stainless Steel

Provide stainless steel, cable tags 1 5/8 inches in diameter 1/16 inch thick minimum, and circular in shape. Tags shall be die stamped with numbers, letters, and symbols not less than 0.25 inch high and approximately 0.015 inch deep in normal block style.

2.11.2 Polyethylene Cable Tags

Provide tags of polyethylene that have an average tensile strength of 3250 pounds per square inch; and that are 0.08 inch thick (minimum), non-corrosive non-conductive; resistive to acids, alkalis, organic solvents, and salt water; and distortion resistant to 170 degrees F. Provide 0.05 inch (minimum) thick black polyethylene tag holder. Provide a one-piece nylon, self-locking tie at each end of the cable tag. Ties shall have a minimum loop tensile strength of 175 pounds. The cable tags shall have black block letters, numbers, and symbols one inch high on a yellow background. Letters, numbers, and symbols shall not fall off or change positions regardless of the cable tags' orientation.

2.12 BURIED WARNING AND IDENTIFICATION TAPE

Provide fiber optic media marking and protection in accordance with TIA-590-A. Provide color, type and depth of tape.

2.13 GROUNDING BRAID

Provide grounding braid that provides low electrical impedance connections for dependable shield bonding in accordance with RUS 1755.200. Braid shall be made from flat tin-plated copper.

2.14 MANUFACTURER'S NAMEPLATE

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.15 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES

Provide laminated plastic nameplates in accordance with ASTM D 709 for each patch panel, protector assembly, rack, cabinet and other equipment or as indicated on the drawings. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and, when applicable, the position. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be one by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be a minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style.

2.16 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

2.16.1 Factory Reel Test Data

Test 100 percent OTDR test of FO media at the factory in accordance with TIA-568-C.1 and TIA-568-C.3. Use TIA-526-7 for single mode fiber and TIA-526-14-A Method B for multi mode fiber measurements. Calibrate OTDR to show anomalies of 0.2 dB minimum. Enhanced performance filled OSP copper cables, referred to as Broadband Outside Plant (BBOSP), shall meet the requirements of ICEA S-99-689. Enhanced performance air core OSP copper cables shall meet the requirements of ICEA S-98-688. Submit test reports, including manufacture date for each cable reel and receive approval before delivery of cable to the project site.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Install all system components and appurtenances in accordance with manufacturer's instructions IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and as indicated. Provide all necessary interconnections, services, and adjustments required for a complete and operable telecommunications system.

3.1.1 Contractor Damage

Promptly repair indicated utility lines or systems damaged during site preparation and construction. Damages to lines or systems not indicated, which are caused by Contractor operations, shall be treated as "Changes" under the terms of the Contract Clauses. When Contractor is advised in writing of the location of a nonindicated line or system, such notice shall provide that portion of the line or system with "indicated" status in determining liability for damages. In every event, immediately notify the Contracting Officer of damage.

3.1.2 Cable Inspection and Repair

Handle cable and wire provided in the construction of this project with care. Inspect cable reels for cuts, nicks or other damage. Damaged cable shall be replaced or repaired to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer. Reel wraps shall remain intact on the reel until the cable is ready for placement.

3.1.3 Direct Burial System

Installation shall be in accordance with RUS Bull 1751F-640. Under railroad tracks, paved areas, and roadways install cable in conduit encased in concrete. Slope ducts to drain. Excavate trenches by hand or mechanical trenching equipment. Provide a minimum cable cover of 24 inches below finished grade. Trenches shall be not less than 6 inches wide and in straight lines between cable markers. Do not use cable plows. Bends in trenches shall have a radius of not less than 36 inches. Where two or more cables are laid parallel in the same trench, space laterally at least 3 inches apart. When rock is encountered, remove it to a depth of at least 3 inches below the cable and fill the space with sand or clean earth free from particles larger than 1/4 inch. Do not unreel and pull cables into the trench from one end. Cable may be unreeled on grade and lifted into position. Provide color, type and depth of warning tape.

3.1.3.1 Cable Placement

- a. Separate cables crossing other cables or metal piping from the other cables or pipe by not less than 3 inches of well tamped earth. Do not install circuits for communications under or above traffic signal loops.
- b. Cables shall be in one piece without splices between connections except where the distance exceeds the lengths in which the cable is furnished.
- c. Avoid bends in cables of small radii and twists that might cause damage. Do not bend cable and wire in a radius less than 10 times the outside diameter of the cable or wire.
- d. Leave a horizontal slack of approximately 3 feet in the ground on each end of cable runs, on each side of connection boxes, and at points where connections are brought aboveground. Where cable is brought aboveground, leave additional slack to make necessary connections.

3.1.3.2 Identification Slabs Markers

Provide a marker at each change of direction of the cable, over the ends of ducts or conduits which are installed under paved areas and roadways and over each splice. Identification markers shall be of concrete, approximately 20 inches square by 6 inches thick.

3.1.3.3 Backfill for Rocky Soil

When placing cable in a trench in rocky soil, the cable shall be cushioned by a fill of sand or selected soil at least 2 inches thick on the floor of the trench before placing the cable or wire. The backfill for at least 4 inches above the wire or cable shall be free from stones, rocks, or other hard or sharp materials which might damage the cable or wire. If the buried cable is placed less than 24 inches in depth, a protective cover of concrete shall be used.

3.1.4 Cable Protection

Provide direct burial cable protection in accordance with NFPA 70 and as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20, UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION. Galvanized conduits which penetrate concrete (slabs, pavement, and walls) shall be PVC coated and shall extend from the first coupling or fitting outside either side of the concrete minimum of 6 inches per 12 inches burial depth beyond the edge of the surface where cable protection is required; all conduits shall be sealed on each end. Where additional protection is required, cable may be placed in galvanized iron pipe (GIP) sized on a maximum fill of 40% of cross-sectional area, or in concrete encased 4 inches PVC pipe. Conduit may be installed by jacking or trenching. Trenches shall be backfilled with earth and mechanically tamped at 6 inches lift so that the earth is restored to the same density, grade and vegetation as adjacent undisturbed material.

3.1.4.1 Cable End Caps

Cable ends shall be sealed at all times with coated heat shrinkable end caps. Cables ends shall be sealed when the cable is delivered to the job site, while the cable is stored and during installation of the cable. The caps shall remain in place until the cable is spliced or terminated. Sealing compounds and tape are not acceptable substitutes for heat shrinkable end caps. Cable which is not sealed in the specified manner at all times will be rejected.

3.1.5 Underground Duct

Provide underground duct and connections to existing manholes, handholes, concrete pads, and existing ducts as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20, UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION with any additional requirements as specified herein.

3.1.6 Reconditioning of Surfaces

Provide reconditioning of surfaces as specified in Section 33 71 02.00 20, UNDERGROUND UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.

3.1.7 Penetrations

Caulk and seal cable access penetrations in walls, ceilings and other parts of the building. Seal openings around electrical penetrations through fire resistance-rated wall, partitions, floors, or ceilings in accordance with Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING.

3.1.8 Cable Pulling

Test duct lines with a mandrel and swab out to remove foreign material before the pulling of cables. Avoid damage to cables in setting up pulling apparatus or in placing tools or hardware. Do not step on cables when entering or leaving the manhole. Do not place cables in ducts other than those shown without prior written approval of the Contracting Officer. Roll cable reels in the direction indicated by the arrows painted on the reel flanges. Set up cable reels on the same side of the manhole as the conduit section in which the cable is to be placed. Level the reel and bring into proper alignment with the conduit section so that the cable pays off from the top of the reel in a long smooth bend into the duct without twisting. Under no circumstances shall the cable be paid off from the bottom of a reel. Check the equipment set up prior to beginning the cable pulling to avoid an interruption once pulling has started. Use a cable feeder guide of suitable dimensions between cable reel and face of duct to protect cable and guide cable into the duct as it is paid off the reel. As cable is paid off the reel, lubricate and inspect cable for sheath defects. When defects are noticed, stop pulling operations and notify the Contracting Officer to determine required corrective action. Cable pulling shall also be stopped when reel binds or does not pay off freely. Rectify cause of binding before resuming pulling operations. Provide cable lubricants recommended by the cable manufacturer. Avoid bends in cables of small radii and twists that might cause damage. Do not bend cable and wire in a radius less than 10 times the outside diameter of the cable or wire.

3.1.8.1 Cable Tensions

Obtain from the cable manufacturer and provide to the Contracting Officer, the maximum allowable pulling tension. This tension shall not be exceeded.

3.1.8.2 Pulling Eyes

Equip cables 1.25 inches in diameter and larger with cable manufacturer's factory installed pulling-in eyes. Provide cables with diameter smaller than 1.25 inches with heat shrinkable type end caps or seals on cable ends when using cable pulling grips. Rings to prevent grip from slipping shall not be beaten into the cable sheath. Use a swivel of 3/4 inch links between pulling-in eyes or grips and pulling strand.

3.1.8.3 Installation of Cables in Manholes, Handholes, and Vaults

Do not install cables utilizing the shortest route, but route along those walls providing the longest route and the maximum spare cable lengths. Form cables to closely parallel walls, not to interfere with duct entrances, and support cables on brackets and cable insulators at a maximum of 4 feet. In existing manholes, handholes, and vaults where new ducts are to be terminated, or where new cables are to be installed, modify the existing installation of cables, cable supports, and grounding as required with cables arranged and supported as specified for new cables. Identify each cable with corrosion-resistant embossed metal tags.

3.1.9 Aerial Cable Installation

Pole installation shall be as specified in Section 33 71 01, OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION. Where physical obstructions make it necessary to pull distribution wire along the line from a stationary reel, use cable stringing blocks to support wire during placing and tensioning operations. Do not place ladders, cable coils, and other equipment on or against the distribution wire. Wire shall be sagged in accordance with the data shown. Protect cable installed outside of building less than 8 feet above finished grade against physical damage.

3.1.9.1 Figure 8 Distribution Wire

Perform spiraling of the wire within 24 hours of the tensioning operation. Perform spiraling operations at alternate poles with the approximate length of the spiral being 15 feet. Do not remove insulation from support members except at bonding and grounding points and at points where ends of support members are terminated in splicing and dead-end devices. Ground support wire at poles to the pole ground.

3.1.9.2 Suspension Strand

Place suspension strand as indicated. Tension in accordance with the data indicated. When tensioning strand, loosen cable suspension clamps enough to allow free movement of the strand. Place suspension strand on the road side of the pole line. In tangent construction, point the lip of the suspension strand clamp toward the pole. At angles in the line, point the suspension strand clamp lip away from the load. In level construction place the suspension strand clamp in such a manner that it will hold the strand below the through-bolt. At points where there is an up-pull on the strand, place clamp so that it will support strand above the through-bolt. Make suspension strand electrically continuous throughout its entire length, bond to other bare cables suspension strands and connect to pole ground at each pole.

3.1.9.3 Aerial Cable

Keep cable ends sealed at all times using cable end caps. Take cable from reel only as it is placed. During placing operations, do not bend cables in a radius less than 10 times the outside diameter of cable. Place temporary supports sufficiently close together and properly tension the cable where necessary to prevent excessive bending. In those instances where spiraling of cabling is involved, accomplish mounting of enclosures for purposes of loading, splicing, and distribution after the spiraling operation has been completed.

3.1.10 Cable Splicing

3.1.10.1 Copper Conductor Splices

Perform splicing in accordance with requirements of RUS Bull 1753F-401 except that direct buried splices and twisted and soldered splices are not allowed. Exception does not apply for pairs assigned for carrier application.

3.1.10.2 Fiber Optic Splices

Fiber optic splicing shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation and shall exhibit an insertion loss not greater than 0.2 dB for fusion splices.

3.1.11 Surge Protection

All cables and conductors, except fiber optic cable, which serve as communication lines through off-premise lines, shall have surge protection installed at each end which meet the requirements of RUS Bull 1751F-815.

3.1.12 Grounding

Provide grounding and bonding in accordance with RUS 1755.200, TIA J-STD-607-A, IEEE C2, and NFPA 70. Ground exposed noncurrent carrying metallic parts of telephone equipment, cable sheaths, cable splices, and terminals.

3.1.12.1 Telecommunications Master Ground Bar (TMGB)

The TMGB is the hub of the basic telecommunications grounding system

providing a common point of connection for ground from outside cable, CD, and equipment. Establish a TMGB for connection point for cable stub shields to connector blocks and CD protector assemblies as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

3.1.12.2 Incoming Cable Shields

Shields shall not be bonded across the splice to the cable stubs. Ground shields of incoming cables in the EF Telecommunications to the TMGB.

- 3.1.12.3 Campus Distributor Grounding
 - a. Protection assemblies: Mount CD protector assemblies directly on the telecommunications backboard. Connect assemblies mounted on each vertical frame with No. 6 AWG copper conductor to provide a low resistance path to TMGB.

3.1.13 Cut-Over

All necessary transfers and cut-overs, shall be accomplished by the telecommunications contractor.

3.2 LABELING

3.2.1 Labels

Provide labeling for new cabling and termination hardware located within the facility in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. Handwritten labeling is unacceptable. Stenciled lettering for cable and termination hardware shall be provided using laser printer.

3.2.2 Cable Tag Installation

Install cable tags for each telecommunications cable or wire located in manholes, handholes, and vaults including each splice. Tag new wire and cable provided under this contract and existing wire and cable which are indicated to have splices and terminations provided by this contract. The labeling of telecommunications cable tag identifiers shall be in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A. Tag legend shall be as indicated. Do not provide handwritten letters. Install cable tags so that they are clearly visible without disturbing any cabling or wiring in the manholes, handholes, and vaults.

3.2.3 Termination Hardware

Label patch panels, distribution panels, connector blocks and protection modules using color coded labels with identifiers in accordance with TIA/EIA-606-A.

3.3 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

Provide ferrous metallic enclosure finishes as specified in Section 09 90 00, PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.4 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Provide the Contracting Officer 10 working days notice prior to each test. Provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing. Correct defective material and workmanship disclosed as the results of the tests. Furnish a signed copy of the test results to the Contracting Officer within 3 working days after the tests for each segment of construction are completed. Perform testing as construction progresses and do not wait until all construction is complete before starting field tests.

3.5.1 Pre-Installation Tests

Perform the following tests on cable at the job site before it is removed from the cable reel. For cables with factory installed pulling eyes, these tests shall be performed at the factory and certified test results shall accompany the cable.

3.5.1.1 Cable Capacitance

Perform capacitance tests on at least 10 percent of the pairs within a cable to determine if cable capacitance is within the limits specified.

3.5.1.2 Loop Resistance

Perform DC-loop resistance on at least 10 percent of the pairs within a cable to determine if DC-loop resistance is within the manufacturer's calculated resistance.

3.5.1.3 Pre-Installation Test Results

Provide results of pre-installation tests to the Contracting Officer at least 5 working days before installation is to start. Results shall indicate reel number of the cable, manufacturer, size of cable, pairs tested, and recorded readings. When pre-installation tests indicate that cable does not meet specifications, remove cable from the job site.

3.5.2 Acceptance Tests

Perform acceptance testing in accordance with RUS Bull 1753F-201 and as further specified in this section. Provide personnel, equipment, instrumentation, and supplies necessary to perform required testing. Notification of any planned testing shall be given to the Contracting Officer at least 14 days prior to any test unless specified otherwise. Testing shall not proceed until after the Contractor has received written Contracting Officer's approval of the test plans as specified. Test plans shall define the tests required to ensure that the system meets technical, operational, and performance specifications. The test plans shall define milestones for the tests, equipment, personnel, facilities, and supplies required. The test plans shall identify the capabilities and functions to be tested. Provide test reports in booklet form showing all field tests performed, upon completion and testing of the installed system. Measurements shall be tabulated on a pair by pair or strand by strand basis.

3.5.2.1 Copper Conductor Cable

Perform the following acceptance tests in accordance with TIA-758-A:

a. Wire map (pin to pin continuity)

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- b. Continuity to remote end
- c. Crossed pairs
- d. Reversed pairs
- e. Split pairs
- f. Shorts between two or more conductors

3.5.2.2 Fiber Optic Cable

Test fiber optic cable in accordance with TIA/EIA-455-B and as further specified in this section. Two optical tests shall be performed on all optical fibers: Optical Time Domain Reflectometry (OTDR) Test, and Attenuation Test. In addition, a Bandwidth Test shall be performed on all multimode optical fibers. These tests shall be performed on the completed end-to-end spans which include the near-end pre-connectorized single fiber cable assembly, outside plant as specified, and the far-end pre-connectorized single fiber cable assembly.

- a. OTDR Test: The OTDR test shall be used to determine the adequacy of the cable installations by showing any irregularities, such as discontinuities, micro-bendings or improper splices for the cable span under test. Hard copy fiber signature records shall be obtained from the OTDR for each fiber in each span and shall be included in the test results. The OTDR test shall be measured in both directions. A reference length of fiber, 66 feet minimum, used as the delay line shall be placed before the new end connector and after the far end patch panel connectors for inspection of connector signature. Conduct OTDR test and provide calculation or interpretation of results in accordance with TIA-526-7 for single-mode fiber and TIA-526-14-A for multimode fiber. Splice losses shall not exceed 0.3 db.
- b. Attenuation Test: End-to-end attenuation measurements shall be made on all fibers, in both directions, using a 1550 nanometer light source at one end and the optical power meter on the other end to verify that the cable system attenuation requirements are met in accordance with TIA-526-7 for single-mode fiber optic cables. The measurement method shall be in accordance with TIA-455-78. Attenuation losses shall not exceed 0.5 db/km at 1310 nm and 1550 nm for single-mode fiber. Attenuation losses shall not exceed 5.0 db/km at 850 nm and 1.5 db/km at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.
- c. Bandwidth Test: The end-to-end bandwidth of all multimode fiber span links shall be measured by the frequency domain method. The bandwidth shall be measured in both directions on all fibers. The bandwidth measurements shall be in accordance with TIA TIA/EIA-455-204.

3.5.3 Soil Density Tests

b. Determine soil-density relationships as specified for soil tests in Section 31 23 00.00 20, EXCAVATION AND FILL. -- End of Section --

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			Waste Determination	3.5													
			Documentation														
			Disposal Documentation for	3.6.1													
			Hazardous and Regulated Waste														
			Contractor 40 CFR Employee	1.5.5													
			Training Records														
			Solid Waste Management Permit	3.4													
			Solid Waste Management Report	3.4.1													
			Contractor Hazardous Material	3.6	G												
			Inventory Log														
			Hazardous Waste/Debris	3.13.2													
			Management														
			Regulatory Notifications	1.5.2													
		01 58 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			preliminary drawing indicating	1.4.1	G												
			lavout and text content														
		01 75 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals														
			Verification of Prior Experience	1.2.1	G												
			Documentation of Manufacturer's	1.2.1	G												
			Prior Experience														

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	_		-											
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ACT-V-FY ZO	TRAZOMITTAL ZO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А R А Ø R А Р Т	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		01 75 00	Quality Control Plan	1.2.1	G												
			Manufacturer's Sample Warranty	1.2.1													
			Operation and Maintenance Data	1.2.1	G												
			Operation and Maintenance Data	1.2.3	G												
			Provide Evidence	1.2.1													
			SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Drawings, Diagrams and	1.2.2	G												
			Schedules														
			Diagrams and Instructions	1.2.2	G												
			Drawings	1.2.2	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Catalog cuts	1.2.3	G												
			Samples of warranty language	1.2.3	G												
			SD-05 Design Data		-												
			Design Calculations	1.2.3	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports		ľ												
			Factory Tests	1.2.4.1	G												
			Functional Field Test	1.2.4.2	G												
			Final Acceptance Test	1243	G												
			Test Procedures	1244	G												
			SD-07 Certificates		–		1										
			Qualification of Manufacturer	1.2.1	G		1										
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions		ľ –		1										
			Manufacturer's Administrative	121	G												
			Requirements		۲ ۲												
			Requiremente				1										

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	-					-								
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ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACHIOZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		01 75 00	Demonstration and Training	1.2.1	G												
			Information														
			Manufacturer's Procedural	1.2.1	G												
			Requirements														
			SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports														
			Documentation of the Testing	1.2.4.2	G												
			and Verification Actions														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Operation and Maintenance Data	1.2.1													
			Operation and Maintenance Data	1.2.3													
			Safety and Security Data or	1.2.3													
			Posters														
		01 78 00	SD-03 Product Data														
			As-Built Record of Equipment	1.3.2													
			and Materials														
			Warranty Management Plan	1.6.1													
			Warranty Tags	1.6.4													
			Final Cleaning	1.9													
			Spare Parts Data	1.4													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Preventative Maintenance	1.5													
			Condition Monitoring (Predictive	1.5													
			Testing)														
			Inspection	1.5													

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TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRACT	FOR										
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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ACT->-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASS-F-CAT-ON	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	A C T I O N C O D E	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		01 78 00	Instructions	1.6.1													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Operation and Maintenance	1.8													
			Manuals														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Record Drawings	1.3.1													
			Form DD1354	1.10	G												
			Checklist for Form DD1354	1.10	G												
		02 41 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals														
			Existing Conditions	1.6.2	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Demolition Plan	1.10	G												
			Notifications	1.4.1	G												
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Receipts	1.4.2													
		03 30 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Fabrication Drawings	1.6.2.1													
			Formwork	1.6.2.1													
			Formwork	1.6.2.1													
			Column Forms	1.6.2.1													
			Wall Forms	1.6.2.1													
			Floor Forms	1.6.2.1													
			Ceiling Forms	1.6.2.1													
			Special Construction	1.6.2.1													
			Reinforcing steel	1.6.2.2	G												

			SUBMI	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	FOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	NINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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A C T - V - T Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		03 30 00	SD-03 Product Data														
			Materials for curing concrete	2.4.7													
			Joint sealants	2.4.10													
			Joint filler	2.4.9													
			Plastic Forms	2.1.2													
			Recycled Aggregate Materials	2.4.3.1													
			Cement	2.4.1													
			Portland Cement	2.4.1.3													
			Ready-Mix Concrete	2.3.2													
			Water-Vapor Barrier Subgrade	2.4.6.1													
			Cover														
			Bonding Materials	2.6													
			Floor Finish Materials	2.7													
			Concrete Curing Materials	2.3.3													
			Reinforcement	2.5													
			Reinforcement Materials	1.6.2.1													
			Liquid Chemical Floor Hardener	2.7.1													
			Vapor retarder	2.4.6													
			Epoxy bonding compound	2.4.11													
			Waterstops	2.2.1													
			Waterstops	2.4.10.1													
			Waterstops	3.14.2													
			Wood Forms	2.1.1													
			Local/Regional Materials	1.8.1													
			Biodegradable Form Release	2.4.12													
			Agent														

			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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A C T - V - T Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		03 30 00	SD-04 Samples														
			Slab finish sample	1.6.5.1													
			Dumbbell Type	2.4.10.1													
			SD-05 Design Data														
			mix design	2.3.1	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Concrete mix design	1.6.4.1	G												
			Fly ash	1.6.4.2													
			Pozzolan	1.6.4.2													
			Ground granulated blast-furnace	1.6.4.3													
			slag														
			Aggregates	1.6.4.4													
			Compressive strength tests	3.12.2.3													
			Ion concentration	3.12.2.5													
			Air Content	3.12.2.4													
			Slump	2.8.4													
			Air Entrainment	2.8.1													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Curing concrete elements	1.6.3.1													
			Finishing plan	1.6.3.2													
			Form removal schedule	1.6.3.3													
			Biodegradable Form Release	2.4.12													
			Agent														
			VOC Content for form release	1.6.3.4													
			agents, curing compounds. and														
			concrete penetrating sealers														

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P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	-	-				_		_	-					
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A C T - V - F Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		03 30 00	Material Safety Data Sheets	1.6.3.5													
			Forest Stewardship Council	1.8.2													
			(FSC) Certification														
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Fly ash	1.6.4.2													
			Ground granulated blast-furnace	1.6.4.3													
			slag														
			Welding Procedures	1.10													
			Welding Procedures	1.10													
			Steel Bar	2.5.7													
			Welder Qualifications	1.10													
		04 20 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Detail Drawings	1.4.5	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Local/Regional Materials	1.2.1													
			Environmental Data	1.2.2													
			Clay Brick	2.2	G												
			Concrete Masonry Units (CMU)	2.3	G												
			Cement	2.6.2	G												
			Insulation	2.13	G												
		1	Flashing	2.15	G												
		1	Water-Repellant Admixture	2.7	G												
		1	Cold Weather Installation	1.6.2	G												
		1	SD-04 Samples														
			Clav Brick	2.2	G												
				1													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	EGISTEF	R						CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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A C T I V I T Y NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		04 20 00	Anchors, Ties, and Bar	2.9	G												
			Positioners														
			Expansion-Joint Materials	2.14	G												
			Joint Reinforcement	2.10	G												
			Insulation	2.13	G												
			Portable Panel	1.4.3	G												
			Cavity Drainage Mat	2.16.1													
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Pre-mixed Mortar	2.6.3	G												
			Unit Strength Method	1.2.3.1	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Efflorescence Test	3.22.3	G												
			Field Testing of Mortar	3.22.1	G												
			Field Testing of Grout	3.22.2	G												
			Prism tests	3.22.4	G												
			Masonry Cement	2.6.2	G												
			Masonry Inspector Qualifications	1.4.4	G												
			SD-07 Certificates		Ĭ												
			Clav Brick	2.2													
			Concrete Masonry Units (CMU)	2.3													
			Control Joint Keys	2.12		1	1										
			Anchors, Ties, and Bar	2.9		1	1										
			Positioners		1	1	1										
			Expansion-Joint Materials	2.14		1	1										
			Joint Reinforcement	2 10													
			Reinforcing Steel Bars and Rods	2.11		1	1										

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	FOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		04 20 00	Masonry Cement	2.6.2													
			Insulation	2.13													
			Insulation	2.13													
			Cavity Drainage Mat	2.16.1													
			Precast Concrete Items	2.4													
			Admixtures for Masonry Mortar	2.6.1													
			Admixtures for Grout	2.8.1													
			Contamination	1.4.2													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Masonry Cement	2.6.2													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Plastic Identification	1221													
			Take-Back Program	3 21 2													
		05 12 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings	0.21.2													
		00 12 00	Erection Plan	1621	G												
			Election drawings	161	G												
			SD-03 Product Data	1.0.1													
			Shop primer	24													
			Welding electrodes and rods	231													
			Load indicator washers	223													
			Non-Shrink Grout	232													
			Load indicator bolts	224													
			SD-06 Test Reports	<u></u>													
			Class B coating	24													
			Bolts, nuts, and washers	2.2													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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ACT-V-FY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		05 12 00	SD-07 Certificates														
			Steel	2.1													
			Bolts, nuts, and washers	2.2													
			Galvanizing	2.5													
			Welding procedures and	1.6.2.2													
			gualifications														
		05 21 19	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals														
			Welder gualification	1.5.2													
			Material Safety Data Sheet	152													
			SD-02 Shop Drawings	1.0.2													
			Steel joist framing	151	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports	1.0.1													
			Eroction inspection	2/1													
			Wolding inspections	2/1													
			SD 07 Cortificator	5.4.1													
				2.1													
			Accessories Cortification of Compliance	150													
		05 20 00	Certification of Compliance	1.3.2													
		05 30 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings	105													
			Pabrication Drawings	1.3.5													
		<u> </u>	Notel Cleaver String	2.3.2.1					-								
				2.3.2.2													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Accessories	2.2					<u> </u>								
				2.3.1					<u> </u>								
		 	Galvanizing Repair Paint	2.1.6					<u> </u>								
			Joint Sealant Material	2.1.5													

			SUBMI	FTAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	FOR										
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A C T I V I T Y NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		05 30 00	Mechanical Fasteners	2.2.9													
			Piston Tool Operator	1.3.2													
			Welder Qualifications	1.3.3													
			Welding Equipment	1.3.3													
			Welding Rods and Accessories	1.3.3													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Metal Roof Deck Units	2.3													
			Flexible Closure Strips	2.1.7													
			Flexible Closure Strips	2.3													
			Accessories	2.2													
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Deck Units	231													
			SD-07 Certificates	2.0.1													
			Welding Procedures	133													
			Fire Safety	1341													
			Wind Storm Resistance	1342													
		05 50 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings	1.0.1.2													
			Access doors and panels	23	G												
			Frames	24	G												
			angles and plates	27	G												
			SD-03 Product Data		ľ –												
			Access doors and panels	2.3													
		1	Frames	24													
		06 10 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings	<u> </u>													
			Nailing Strips	2321	G												
			SD-03 Product Data	2.0.2.1	۲ ۲												

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TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRACT	FOR										
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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A C T I V I F Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARA # GRAPH	0>+ 0r 4>4 re>yr Cl4%%-4-C4+0r	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		06 10 00	Local/Regional Materials	1.10.1													
			Adhesives	2.3.3													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Preservative-treated	1.4.2													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Forest Stewardship Council	1.10.3													
			(FSC) Certification														
			Certificates of grade	1.8.1													
			Preservative treatment	1.7													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Local/Regional Materials	1.10.1													
			Adhesives	2.3.3													
			Certified Wood	1.10.2													
			Certified Wood	1.10.3													
		06 41 16.00 10	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Shop Drawings	2.9													
			Installation	3.1													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Wood Materials	2.1													
			Finish Schedule	2.9.6.3													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Plastic Laminates	2.3													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Quality Assurance	1.4													
			Laminate Clad Casework	3.1													
		06 61 16	SD-02 Shop Drawings														

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APP	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I F Y NO	TRAZWAIFFAL ZO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А R А Ø R А Р Т	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		06 61 16	Detail Drawings		G												
			Installation	3.1	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Solid polymer material	2.1													
			Qualifications	1.4.1													
			Fabrications	2.3													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Material	2.1	G												
			Counter and Vanity Tops	2.3.5	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports		<u> </u>												
			Solid polymer material	21													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Fabrications	23													
			Qualifications	1 4 1													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
				3.2													
		07 14 00	SD-03 Product Data	0.2													
		07 14 00	Eluid-applied membrane	21													
			Membrane primer	2.1													
			Elastomeric sheet	2.2										-			
			Elevible form-backed electomeric	2 10													
			shoot	2.10										-			
			Solvent	33			<u> </u>										
			Moisturo motor	2/1													
			Rond brooker	0.4.I										-			
		1	DUIU DIEAKEI	∠ .1	1				1	1							

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	-								-					
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASS-F-CAT-ON	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		07 21 13	SD-03 Product Data														
			Block or board insulation	2.1	G												
			Vapor retarder	2.2													
			Pressure sensitive tape	2.3													
			Protection board or coating	2.4													
			Accessories	2.5													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Block or Board Insulation	2.1													
			Adhesive	2.5.1													
		07 22 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Wood nailers	2.5													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Fasteners	2.4	G												
			Insulation	2.1	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Flame spread and smoke	1.4.1													
			developed ratings														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			gualifications	1.3													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			fasteners	2.4													
			insulation	2.1													
		07 41 20	SD-03 Product Data														
			Roof panels	2.1	G												
			FACTORY COLOR FINISH	2.2	G												
			Accessories	2.3	G												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY				-		-								
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR ACTION		APP	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		07 41 20	Fasteners	2.4	G												
			UNDERLAYMENTS	2.5	G												
			Gaskets and Insulating	2.7	G												
			Compounds														
			Local/Regional Materials	1.6													
			Recycled Content	1.6													
			Heat Island Effect-Roof-	1.6													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Roof Panels	2.1	G												
			Accessories	2.3													
			Fasteners	2.4													
			Gaskets and Insulating	2.7													
			Compounds														
			Sealant	2.6	G												
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Wind Uplift Resistance	1.2.2	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Roof assembly	1.2.2	G												
			Factory Color Finish Performance	2.2.1	G												
			Requirements														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Roof Panels	2.1	G												
			Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen	2.5.1	G												
			Underlayment														
			Qualification of Manufacturer	1.4.1	G												
			Qualification of Applicator	1.4.2	G												

			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	_	_				_								
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO HEDULE DA	R: TES				APP	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T - V - F Y R O	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		07 41 20	SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			INSULATION	2.8													
			INSTALLATION	3.2	G												
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Warranties	1.7	G												
		07 42 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Installation Drawings		G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Factory Color Finish	2.2.2													
			Accessories	1.4.5													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Wall Panels, 12 inches long by		G												
			actual panel width		-												
			color charts and chips														
			SD-05 Design Data														
			wind load design analysis		G												
			comparing wind load calculations														
			with tested wind resistance.														
			Calculations shall be prepared														
			signed and sealed by a registered	Ч													
			structural engineer.				1										
			seismic tests	1.2.2													
			SD-06 Test Reports				1										
			Wall Panel Assembly		G												
			wind load tests	122	۲ – T												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC		R: TES				APP	roving Au	THOR	RITY		
A C T - V - F Y Z O	TRAZSMITTAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А К А О К А Р Т	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		07 42 13	Factory Color Finish Performance		G												
			Requirements														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen		G												
			Underlayment														
			Qualification of Manufacturer	1.4.3	G												
			Qualification of Applicator		G												
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Installation of Wall panels	1.4.1	G												
			SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports														
			Manufacturer's Field Reports.		G												
			submitted within 48 hours of each														
			site visit.														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Warranty	1.6	G												
			Maintenance Instructions		G												
			20 vear 'No Dollar Limit' warranty	1.6.1													
			for labor and material														
		07 84 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Firestopping Materials	2.1													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Firestopping Materials	2.1													
			Installer Qualifications	1.4													
			Inspection	3.3													
		07 92 00	SD-03 Product Data														

			SUBMI	TTAL RE	EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	NINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	CONTRACTO HEDULE DA	R: TES				APP	PROVING AU	THOR	NTY		
A C T I V I T Y NO	FRAZWX-FFAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARA # GRAPH	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	≪UH-OZ UOD⊎	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		07 92 00	Sealants	2.1													
			Primers	2.2													
			Bond breakers	2.3													
			Backstops	2.4													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Sealant	3.3.6													
		08 11 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Doors	2.1	G												
			Doors	21	G												
			Frames	2.5	G												
			Frames	2.5	G												
			Accessories	23	Ĭ												
			Weatherstripping	2.0													
			SD-03 Product Data	2.1													
			Doors	21	G												
			Frames	2.1	G												
			Accessories	2.0													
			Weatherstripping	2.5													
			SD 04 Samples	2.1													
			Eactory applied on amol finish		G												
		09 45 22	SD 02 Shop Drowings		6												
		00 45 25															
			CD 02 Product Data	1.0										-			
		1	טייט דוטטעטן שמומ														

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	FOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APP	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRAZOMITTAL ZO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р. А. К. А. Ө. К. А. Р. Т. #	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASS-F-CAT-ON	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		08 45 23	TRANSLUCENT WALL PANEL														
			SYSTEM														
			Warranty	1.4													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			NFRC System U-Factor														
			Certificate														
			Solar Heat Gain Co-effient														
			Condenstation Ressistance														
			Factor AAMA 1503														
			Class 1 Fire Approval (FM 4881)														
			Installers Certificate														
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Preventive Maintenance and	1.7													
			Inspection														
		08 51 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Windows	2.1	G												
			Fabrication Drawings	1.10													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Windows	2.1	G												
			Fasteners	2.2.2	G												
			Window performance	1.11	G												
			THERMAL-BARRIER WINDOWS	2.3	G												
			Accessories	2.2.5	G												
			Adhesives	2.2.3													
			Thermal performance	1.11.5													
			Local/Regional Materials	1.7.1													

			SUBMIT	TAL RI	EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	CONTRACTO	R: TES				APF	roving Au	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I F Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		08 51 13	Environmental Data														
			SD-04 Samples														
			Finish Sample	1.4.2.1													
			Window Sample	1.4.2.2													
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Structural calculations for	2.1	G												
			deflection		Ť												
			Design Analysis	143	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports	1.1.0													
			Minimum condensation	1 / /													
			resistance factor	1.7.7													
			Posistance to forced ontry	1 1 1													
			SD 10 Operation and Maintananaa	1.4.4													
			Deta														
			Dala	2.4	<u> </u>												
		09 71 00	SD 02 Shop Drowings	2.1	6												
		067100	SD-02 Shop Drawings	1 2	C												
			Keying evetem	1.3	6												
			Reying system	2.3.1													
			SD-03 Product Data	0.0													
				2.3	G												
				0.4					<u> </u>								
				3.1					<u> </u>								
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance			I			<u> </u>								
			Data						L								
			Hardware Schedule	1.3	G												
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														

SUBMITTAL REGISTER												CONTRACT NO.					
TITLE AND LOCATION							TOR										
P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY																	
			DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	GO>⊢ OR A≻E RE>≷R CLASS-F-CA⊢OR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES		CONTRACTOR ACTION			APP	APPROVING AUTHORITY					
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T				SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	≪U⊢-OZ UOD⊎	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		08 71 00	Key Bitting	1.4													
		08 71 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Automatic Swinging Doors	2.1	G A/E												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Automatic Swinging Doors	2.1	G A/E												
			Recycled Content	2.4	G												
			Local Regional Material	2.5	G												
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Automatic Swinging Doors	2.1	G												
		08 81 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Installation	3.3.1													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Glazing Accessories	1.3													
			Local/Regional Materials	1.6.1													
			Environmental Data														
			SD-04 Samples														
			Insulating Glass	1.7.1													
			Glazing Compound														
			Таре	2.2.4													
			Sealant	2.2.1.1													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Insulating Glass	1.7.1													
			Glazing Accessories	1.3													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Setting and sealing materials	2.2													
			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY		_												
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APP	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I T Y NO	FRAZWZ-FFAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		08 81 00	Glass setting	3.2													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Local/Regional Materials	1.6.1													
		08 91 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Wall louvers	1.4													
			Wall louvers	1.5													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Metal Wall Louvers	2.2													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Wall louvers	1.4	G												
			Wall louvers	1.5	G												
		09 22 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Metal support systems	2.1	G												
		09 29 00	SD-03 Product Data														
			Glass Mat Water-Resistant	2.1.2													
			Gypsum Tile Backing Board														
			Glass Mat Covered or Reinforced	2.1.3													
			Gypsum Sheathing														
			Glass Mat Covered or Reinforced	2.1.3.1													
			Gypsum Sheathing Sealant														
		1	Impact Resistant Gypsum Board	2.1.4													
		1	(High Impact)														
		1	Accessories	2.1.8			1										
			Self-Adhering Modified Bitumen	2.1.9													
			Underlayment														
		1	Gypsum Board	2.1.1													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	-	_				_		_						
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR ACTION		APP	PROVING AU	THOF	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	O>F OR A>E RE>SR Class-F-Cat-Or	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		09 29 00	Adhesives	2.1.7													
			Joint Treatment Materials	2.1.5													
			Local/Regional Materials	1.5.1													
			Environmental Data														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Asbestos Free Materials	2.1	G												
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Material Safety Data Sheets	2.1													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Manufacturer maintenance	2.1													
			instructions														
			Waste Management	3.7													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Local/Regional Materials	1.5.1													
			Gypsum Board	2.1.1													
			Adhesives	2.1.7													
		09 30 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Detail Drawings	1.4	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Local/Regional Materials	1.2.2													
			Tile	2.1	G												
			Tile	2.1	G												
			Setting-Bed	2.2	G												
			Mortar, Grout, and Adhesive	2.4	G												
			Reinforcing Wire Fabric														

			SUBMI		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	CONTRACTO	R: TES				APP	roving Au	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I F Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARA GRAPH	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		09 30 00	SD-04 Samples														
			Tile	2.1	G												
			Accessories		G												
			Grout	2.4	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Testing	3.5	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Tile	2.1	G												
			Mortar, Grout, and Adhesive	2.4	G												
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals		·												
			Local/Regional Materials	122													
			Tile	21													
			Reinforcing Wire Fabric														
			Adhesives	24													
		09 51 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings	2.1													
		00 01 00	Approved Detail Drawings	12													
			SD-03 Product Data	1.2													
			Acoustical Ceiling Systems														
			SD-04 Samples														
				211													
			SD-06 Test Reports	<u></u>													
			Ceiling Attenuation Class and	121													
			Test														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Acoustic Ceiling Tiles	211													
		09 90 00	SD-03 Product Data														

			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY		_												
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A C T I V I T Y NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р. Ч.К. Ч. Д. Н. Н. Ч. Н.	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		09 90 00	Local/Regional Materials	1.9.1													
			Materials	2.1													
			Coating	2.1	G												
			Manufacturer's Technical Data	2.1													
			Sheets														
			SD-04 Samples														
			Color	1.11	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Applicator's qualifications	1.3													
			Qualification Testing	1.4.1.2	G												
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions		ľ												
			Mixing	342													
			Manufacturer's Material Safety	1.7.2													
			Data Sheets														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Coatings:	2.1	G												
		10 14 01	SD-02 Shop Drawings		Ŭ												
			Approved Detail Drawings	31	G												
			SD-03 Product Data	0.1													
			Modular Exterior Signage System	2.1			1										
			Installation	3.1			1										
		1	Exterior Signage	1.3	G												
		1	Wind Load Requirements	1.4	۲ ۲												
		1	SD-04 Samples														
			Exterior Signage	1.3	G		1										

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P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY						-								
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		10 14 01	SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Protection and Cleaning	3.1.2													
		10 14 02	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Detail Drawings	3.1	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Installation	3.1	G												
			SD-04 Samples														
			Interior Signage	1.2	G												
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Approved Manufacturer's	3.1	G												
			Instructions														
			Protection and Cleaning	3.1.2	G												
		10 21 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Fabrication Drawings	1.2													
			Installation Drawings	3.2	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Toilet Partition System	1.2	G												
			Cleaning and Maintenance	1.2													
			Instructions														
			Colors And Finishes	2.7													
			Partition Panels and Doors	2.2													
			Anchoring Devices and	2.1.2													
			Fasteners														
			Hardware and Fittings	2.1.4													

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P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	AINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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A C T I V I F Y NO	FRAZSMITTAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А R А G R А Р Н	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		10 21 13	Brackets	2.1.3													
			Door Hardware	2.1.5													
			Floor-Anchored Partitions	2.3													
			Overhead-Braced Partitions	2.4													
			Local/Regional Materials	1.2.1.1													
			Environmental Data	1.2.1.2													
			Toilet Enclosures	2.2.1													
			Urinal Screens	2.2.2													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Colors and Finishes	27	G												
			Partition Panels	22													
			Hardware and Fittings	214													
			Anchoring Devices and	212													
			Fasteners	2.1.2													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Cortification	16													
			SD 10 Operation and Maintenance	1.0													
			Data														
			Monto Monogoment	27													
			Diagtic Identification	3.7 1 2 2													
			C 11 Classout Submittals	1.2.2					-					-			
			Local/Pogional Materiala	1 2 1 1													
				2.2.1.1					-					-			
				2.2.1					-								
		40.00.40		2.2.2													
		10 28 13	SD-03 Product Data	0.4.0					-								
		1	FINISNES	Z.1.Z	6	1	1	1	1	1	1						

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		10 28 13	Accessory Items	2.2	G												
			SD-04 Samples														
			Finishes	2.1.2	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Accessory Items	2.2													
		12 48 13.13	SD-03 Product Data														
			recycled material content	2.1													
			Entrance and Floor Mats	2.2.1													
			protective flooring materials	2.1													
			protective flooring materials	2.1													
			SD-04 Samples														
			manufacturer's standard color														
			charts														
			Entrance and Floor Mats	2.2.1													
		21 13 13 00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
		21 10 10:00 20	Shop Drawings	152	G												
			SD-03 Product Data		ľ –												
			Pine	221	G												
			Fittings	221	G												
			Alarm valves	2.2.1	G												
			Valves	2.2.5	G												
			Sprinklers	2.2.4	G		1										
			Pipe hangars and supports	2.2.6	G												
			Sprinkler Alarm Switches	231	G												
			Fire department connections	2.2.7	G												
			Mechanical couplings	2.2.1	G		1										

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P.273 T-8B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY Image: contraction of the second c	TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
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A N						G	C SC	CONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
(a) (b) (c) (ACT-V-FY ZO	TRAZOMITTAL ZO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р АК А ОК АР Т #	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
21 13 13.00 20 Backflow Prevention Assembly 2.2.8 G Image: Construction of the second	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
Seismic Bracing G Image: Constraint of the seismic se			21 13 13.00 20	Backflow Prevention Assembly	2.2.8	G												
SD-05 Design Data Image: stress of the stress				Seismic Bracing		G												
Image: style styl				SD-05 Design Data														
SD-06 Test Reports G I				Hydraulic Calculations	1.3	G												
Image: Non-Section of the sector of the se				SD-06 Test Reports														
Image: state of the state				request to schedule Preliminary	3.6	G												
Image: style s				Tests														
Image: constraint of the second se				Preliminary Test Report	3.6	G												
Acceptance Test Image: Constraint of the second				request to schedule Final	3.7	G												
Final Acceptance Test Report 3.7 G Image: Construction of the second seco				Acceptance Test		-												
SD-07 Certificates SD-07 Cer				Final Acceptance Test Report	3.7	G												
Inspection by Fire Protection 3.1 G Image: Construction of the protection of the				SD-07 Certificates	0.1.	ľ –												
Image of the following of				Inspection by Fire Protection	31	G												
Fire Protection Engineer 1.5.1 G Image: Constraint of the system installer 1.5.2 G Image: Constraint of the system installer Image: Constraint of the system installer 1.5.2 G Image: Constraint of the system installer Image: Constraint of the system insta				Engineer	011	ľ –												
Sprinkler System Installer 1.5.2 G Image: Constraint of the system Installer 1.5.2 G Image: Constraint of the system Installer Image: Consystem				Fire Protection Engineer	151	G												
SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Image: Construction of the second se				Sprinkler System Installer	152	G												
Data Data Image: Constraint of Maintenance 3.8 Image: Constraint of Maintenance 3.8 Image: Constraint of Maintenance Image: Constraint of Maintenance 3.8 Image: Constraint of Maintenance Image: Constraint of Maintenance <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>SD-10 Operation and Maintenance</td><td>11012</td><td>Ŭ</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>				SD-10 Operation and Maintenance	11012	Ŭ												
Operating and Maintenance 3.8 Image: construction of the second consecond consecond construction of the second constructio				Data														
Instructions Image: construction of the second				Operating and Maintenance	3.8													
Ministration Ministration <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Instructions</td><td>0.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>				Instructions	0.0													
As-built drawings 3.7 Image: Construction of the construction o				SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
On-site training 3.8 21 30 00 SD-02 Shop Drawings Installation Requirements 3.4 G Image: Construction of the second				As-built drawings	37													
21 30 00 SD-02 Shop Drawings Image: State of the image of the imag				On-site training	3.8													
Installation Requirements 3.4 G			21 30 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings	0.0			1										
				Installation Requirements	34	G												
L AS-Built Drawings 1395 IG I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I				As-Built Drawings	395	G												

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		21 30 00	Piping Layout and Sensing piping	1.2	G												
			Arrangement														
			Pump Room	1.2	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Fire Pump Installation Related	3.2													
			Submittals														
			Installation Requirements	3.4	G												
			Spare Parts	1.7													
			Preliminary Tests	3.9.2													
			Field Tests	3.9	G												
			Fire Protection Specialist	1.4.1	G												
			Manufacturer's Representative	1.4.5	G												
			Field Training	3.11	G												
			Navy Formal Inspection and	3.9.3													
			Tests														
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Preliminary Tests	3.9.2	G												
			Navy Formal Inspection and	3.9.3	G												
			Tests	0.0.0	ľ												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Fire Protection Specialist	1.4.1	G												
			Qualifications of Welders	1.4.2	G												
			Qualifications of Installer	1.4.3	G												
			Preliminary Test Certification	1.4.4	G												
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance		1												
			Data														

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P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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		21 30 00	Fire Pumps	3.9.2													
			Flow Meter	2.12													
		22 00 00	SD-03 Product Data														
			Fixtures	2.4													
			Flush valve water closets	2.4.2													
			Flush valve urinals	2.4.3													
			Wall hung lavatories	2.4.4													
			Countertop lavatories	2.4.5													
			Kitchen sinks	2.4.6													
			Drinking-water coolers	2.1	G												
			Drinking-water coolers	2.4.7	G												
			Shower Faucets	2.6.2													
			Water heaters	2.9	G												
			Backflow prevention assemblies	3.9.1.1	G												
			Welding	1.5.1													
			Vibration-Absorbing Features	3.4	G												
			Plumbing System	3.9.1	-												
			SD-06 Test Reports	0.011													
			Tests, Flushing and Disinfection	3.9													
			Test of Backflow Prevention	3911	G												
			Assemblies		-		1										
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Materials and Equipment	1.3			1										
			Bolts	2.1.1			1										
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														

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P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY		_												
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A C T I V I T Y NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		22 00 00	Plumbing System	3.9.1	G												
		22 07 19	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Installation Drawings	3.1													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Adhesives	2.2													
			Coatings	2.7													
			Insulating Cement	2.3													
			Insulation Materials	2.1													
			Jacketing	2.6													
			Tape	2.8													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Insulation Materials	2.1													
		22 15 14	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Installation Drawings	1.6													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Equipment and Performance	1.4													
			Data														
			Underground Piping Materials	2.1													
			Aboveground Piping Materials	2.2													
			Piping Specialties	2.3													
			Supporting Elements	2.7													
			Air Compressors	2.4					1								
		1	Valves	2.5													
			Accessories	2.3.1					1								
			Accessories	3.1.1					1								
		1	Accessories	3.1.2					Ī								

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		22 15 14	Miscellaneous Materials	2.6													
			Vibration Isolation	3.1.5													
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Design Analysis and Calculations	1.4													
			Flow Rates	1.4													
			Air Distribution	1.4													
			Pressure Requirements	1.4													
			Insulation Requirements	1.4													
			Equipment and Performance	1.4													
			Data														
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Hydrostatic Testing	3.2.1													
			compressed Air Systems Testing	3.2													
			Valve-Operating Tests	3.2.1													
			Drainage Tests	3.2.1													
			Pneumatic Testing	3.2.1													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Underground Piping Materials	2.1													
			Aboveground Piping Materials	2.2													
			Supporting Elements	2.7													
			Riser Alarm Equipment	1.4													
			Sprinkler Heads	1.4													
			Valves	2.5													
			Miscellaneous Materials	2.6													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance	-													
			Data														

			SUBMI	TTAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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ACT->-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		22 15 14	Operation and Maintenance	1.5													
			Manuals														
		23 00 00	SD-03 Product Data														
			Metallic Flexible Duct	2.9.1.1													
			Insulated Nonmetallic Flexible	2.9.1.2													
			Duct Runouts														
			Duct Connectors	2.9.1.2													
			Duct Access Doors	2.9.2													
			Fire Dampers	2.9.3													
			Manual Balancing Dampers	2.9.4													
			Automatic Smoke-Fire Dampers	2.9.6													
			Diffusers	2.9.8.1													
			Registers and Grilles	2.9.8.2													
			Louvers	2.9.9													
			Air Vents, Penthouses, and	2.9.10													
			Goosenecks														
			Centrifugal Fans	2.10.1.1													
			In-Line Centrifugal Fans	2.10.1.2													
			Ceiling Exhaust Fans	2.10.1.3													
			Air Handling Units	2.11													
			Unit Ventilators														
			Energy Recovery Devices	2.12													
			Laboratory Fume Hood														
			Operation and Maintenance	3.14													
			Training														
			SD-06 Test Reports														

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR		APF	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I T Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 00 00	Performance Tests	3.12													
			Performance Tests	3.14													
			Damper Acceptance Test	3.10													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Manufacturer's Installation	3.2													
			Instructions														
			Operation and Maintenance	3.14													
			Training														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Operation and Maintenance	3.14													
			Manuals														
			Fire Dampers	2.9.3													
			Manual Balancing Dampers	2.9.4													
			Automatic Smoke-Fire Dampers	2.9.6													
			Centrifugal Fans	2.10.1.1													
			In-Line Centrifugal Fans	2.10.1.2													
			Ceiling Exhaust Fans	2.10.1.3													
			Air Handling Units	2.11													
			Unit Ventilators														
			Energy Recovery Devices	2.12			1										
			Fume Hoods	2.12.2			1										
		23 05 93	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals				1										
			Records of Existing Conditions	1.3			1										
		1	Records of Existing Conditions	133													
			TAB Firm	1.5.3.1			1										

			SUBMI		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION			CONTRAC	TOR											
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR ACTION		APF	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I F Y Z O	FRAZWAIFFAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 05 93	TAB team assistants	1.2													
			TAB team engineer	1.2													
			TAB Specialist	1.5.3.2													
			TAB team field leader	1.2													
			SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			TAB Schematic Drawings and	1.3.3													
			Report Forms														
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Equipment and Performance	1.3													
			Data														
			TAB Related HVAC Submittals	1.5.3.4													
			TAB Procedures	1.5.2													
			Calibration	1.5.2													
			Systems Readiness Check	1.3.3													
			TAB Execution	1.5.4													
			TAB Verification	1.5.4.3													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			DALT and TAB Work Execution	3.7	G												
			Schedule														
			DALT and TAB Procedures	3.7	G												
			Summary														
			Design review report	1.3.3	G												
			Design review report	1.6.2.1	G												
			Design review report	3.7	G	1	1										
			Pre-Final DALT report	1.6.2	G	1	1										
			Pre-Final DALT report	3.3.5	G												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY				-										
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT->-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 05 93	Final DALT report	1.6.2	G												
			Final DALT report	3.3.8	G												
			TAB report for Season 1	1.5.5.2	G												
			TAB report for Season 1	3.7	G												
			TAB report for Season 2	1.5.5.2	G												
			TAB report for Season 2	3.7	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Independent TAB agency and	1.5.1	G												
			personnel qualifications														
			Independent TAB agency and	1.5.1	G												
			personnel qualifications														
			Advance notice of Pre-Final	3.3.2	G												
			DALT field work														
			Completed Pre-Final DALT Work	3.7	G												
			Checklist														
			Completed Pre-Final DALT Work	3.7	G												
			Checklist														
			Advance Notice of Season 1 TAB	3.7	G												
			Field Work														
			Completed Season 1 Pre-TAB	3.7													
			Work Checklist						1								
			Completed Season 1 Pre-TAB	3.7					1								
			Work Checklist						I								
			Advance Notice of Season 2 TAB	3.7	G	1			1								
			Field Work														
									1								

THE END LOCATION CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR APPROVING AUTHORITY P.273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR APPROVING AUTHORITY Image: A contract of the contract of				SUBMI	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
P-273 T-6B JPATS TRAINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY Contractors: Schedule balles Contreschedule balles Contractors: Schedule b	TITLE	AND	LOCATION			CONTRAC	TOR											
N N S COMPACTOR COMPACTOR APPROVING AUTIORITY MALED A N	P-27	'3 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
n n						G	C SC		R: TES	CON	NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
(a)(b)(c	ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	O>F OR A>E RE>YR Class-f-Cat-Or	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
23 05 93 Completed Season 2 Pre-TAB 3.7	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
Work Checklist 1.5.3.1 1			23 05 93	Completed Season 2 Pre-TAB	3.7													
Image: Constraint of the second systems 1.5.3.1 Image: Constraint of the systems Image: Consystems Image: Constraint of the systems				Work Checklist														
DALT and TAB Submittal and1.6.1Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemDALT and TAB Submittal and1.6.2Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemDALT and TAB Submittal and1.6.2Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemDALT and TAB Submittal and1.6.2Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the system1.3.3Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the system1.6.2.1Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the system1.6.2Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the system1.6.2Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the system1.6.2Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the system3.2Image: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the systemImage: constraint of the syst				TAB Firm	1.5.3.1													
Work ScheduleMork S				DALT and TAB Submittal and	1.6.1													
DALT and TAB Submittal and1.6.2Image: Constraint of the system sys				Work Schedule														
Work ScheduleMork ScheduleMork ScheduleMork ScheduleMork ScheduleMork ScheduleMork ScheduleMore S				DALT and TAB Submittal and	1.6.2													
Image: second				Work Schedule														
Design review report1.6.2.1Image: constraint of the second				Design review report	1.3.3													
Design review report3.7Image: state of the state				Design review report	1.6.2.1													
Pre-field TAB engineering report 1.6.2.3 Image: Constraint of the second s				Design review report	3.7													
Advanced notice for Season 1 1.6.2 Image: Constraint of the season 1 1.6.2 Image: Constraint of the season 1 Image: Conseason 1 Image: Conseason 1 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Pre-field TAB engineering report</td><td>1.6.2.3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>				Pre-field TAB engineering report	1.6.2.3													
TAB field work TAB field work Image: Construction of the construc				Advanced notice for Season 1	1.6.2													
Prerequisite HVAC Work Check 1.6.2 Image: Constraint of the				TAB field work														
Out List For Season 1 Image: Constraint of the constra				Prerequisite HVAC Work Check	1.6.2													
23 07 00 SD-02 Shop Drawings Image: Construction of the constructin of the constructing of the construction of the construc				Out List For Season 1	1.0.2													
Pipe Insulation Systems 3.2 Image: Construction of the system of th			23.07.00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
Duct Insulation Systems 3.3 Equipment Insulation Systems 3.4 SD-03 Product Data Image: Superstance Pipe Insulation Systems 3.2			20 01 00	Pipe Insulation Systems	32													
Equipment Insulation Systems 3.4 SD-03 Product Data 3.2				Duct Insulation Systems	3.3													
SD-03 Product Data 3.2				Equipment Insulation Systems	34													
Dipologulation Systems 2.2				SD-03 Product Data	0.4													
				Pine Insulation Systems	3.2													
Duct Insulation Systems 3.3			1	Duct Insulation Systems	3.2													
Equipment Insulation Systems 3.4	-+		1	Equipment Insulation Systems	3.4													
SD-04 Samples				SD-04 Samples	0.4													
Thermal Insulation 2213	-+			Thermal Insulation	2212													
SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions	-+			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions	2.2.1.0													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION			CONTRACT	FOR											
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APF	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I T Y NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 07 00	Pipe Insulation Systems	3.2													
			Duct Insulation Systems	3.3													
			Equipment Insulation Systems	3.4													
		23 08 00.00 10	SD-03 Product Data														
			Pre-Functional Performance Test	3.2.1	G												
			Checklists														
			Functional Performance Tests	3.2.2	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Commissioning Report	3.3	G												
		23 09 23.13 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Control system drawings title	1.3.1.1	G												
			sheet														
			List of I/O Points	1.3.1.2	G												
			Control System Components List	1.3.1.3	G												
			Control system schematics	1.3.1.4	G												
			HVAC Equipment Electrical	1.3.1.5	G												
			Ladder diagrams														
			Component wiring diagrams	1.3.1.6	G												
			Terminal strip diagrams	1.3.1.7	G												
			BACnet communication	1.3.1.8	G												
			architecture schematic		-												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Direct Digital Controllers	2.1.1	G												
			BACnet Gateways	2.1.1.13	G												
			BACnet Protocol Analyzer	2.1.5	G												
			DDC Software	2.1.2	G												

			SUBMIT		GISTEF	R						CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY								-						
					G	c SC	CONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT-V-TY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A # G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	A C T I O N C O D E	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 09 23.13 20	BACnet Operator Workstation	2.1.3	G												
			BACnet Operator Workstation	2.1.3.3	G												
			DDC Software														
			Notebook Computer	2.1.4	G												
			Sensors and Input Hardware	2.2	G												
			Output Hardware	2.3	G												
			Surge and transient protection	2.4.2	G												
			Indicators	2.6	G												
			Air compressors	2.7.1	G												
			Duct smoke detectors	2.5.1	G												
			Variable frequency (motor) drives	2.1.1.13	G												
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Performance Verification Testing	3.4.2	G												
			Plan														
			Pre-Performance Verification	3.4.4	G												
			Testing Checklist														
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Performance Verification Testing	3.4.11	G												
			Report														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Contractor's Qualifications	1.5.6	G												
			SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports														
			Pre-PVT Checklist	3.4.1	G												
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														

			SUBMI		EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION			CONTRAC	TOR											
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APP	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T - V - F Y R O	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 09 23.13 20	BACnet Direct Digital Control	1.3	G												
			Systems														
			Controls System Operators	3.3	G												
			Manuals														
			VFD Service Manuals		G												
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Training documentation	3.5.1	G												
		23 11 25	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Gas Piping System	1.4.3													
			Gas Piping System	2.2													
			Gas Piping System	3.2													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Pipe and Fittings	1.5													
			Gas equipment connectors	1.4.3													
			Gas Piping System	1.4.3													
			Gas Piping System	2.2													
			Gas Piping System	3.2													
			Pipe Coating Materials and	2.1													
			application procedures														
			Pressure regulators														
			Risers	2.4													
			Transition fittings	2.2.10													
			Valves	2.3													
			Valve box	2.6													
			Warning and identification tape	2.2.6													
			SD-06 Test Reports														

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	EGISTER	R						CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY		-												
					G	c sc	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR		APP	PROVING AU	THOF	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А К А О К А Р Н #	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACHIOZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 11 25	Testing	3.15	G												
			Pressure Tests	3.15.1	G												
			Pressure Tests for Liquified	3.15.2	G												
			Petroleum Gas														
			Test With Gas	3.15.3	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Welders procedures and	1.4.1	G												
			qualifications														
			assigned number, letter, or	1.4.1	G												
			symbol														
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			PE pipe and fittings	1.4.2													
			pipe coating materials and	2.1													
			application procedures														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Gas facility system and	1.2.1													
			equipment operation														
			Gas facility system maintenance	1.2.2													
			Gas facility equipment	1.2.3													
			maintenance														
		23 23 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Refrigerant Piping System	2.2													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Refrigerant Piping System	2.2													
			Spare Parts	1.5.2													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY						_								
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR ACTION		APP	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT->-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	O>F OR A>E RE>SR Class-E-Caf-Oz	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 23 00	Qualifications	1.3.1													
			Refrigerant Piping Tests	3.5													
			Demonstrations	3.4													
			Verification of Dimensions	3.1													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Refrigerant Piping Tests	3.5													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Service Organization	2.1													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Maintenance	1.5													
			Operation and Maintenance	3.4													
			Manuals														
		23 81 00.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Field-assembled refrigerant	2.6.2													
			piping														
			Control system wiring diagrams	1.4.2													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Heat pumps	2.1													
			Ductless Split System Air														
			conditioners														
			Filters	2.3													
			Thermostats	2.2.7													
			Refrigerant piping and	2.6													
			accessories														
			Coatings for finned tube coils	2.4													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T-	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	-	-		-		_								
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR ACTION		APP	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT->-FY ZO	TRAZSELFEAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR Class-f-Cat-Or	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		23 81 00.00 20	SD-06 Test Reports														
			Salt-spray tests	2.8.1													
			Start-up and initial operational	3.7.3													
			tests														
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Heat pumps	2.1													
			Ductless Split System Air														
			conditioners														
			Filters	2.3													
			Thermostats	2.2.7													
			Refrigerant piping and	2.6													
			accessories														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Heat pumps	2.1													
			Ductless Split System Air														
			conditioners														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Posted operating instructions	1.4.4													
		26 08 00	SD-06 Test Reports														
			Acceptance tests and inspections	3.1	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Qualifications	1.4.1	G												
			Acceptance test and inspections	1.4.3	G												
			procedure														
		26 12 19.10	SD-02 Shop Drawings														

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	AINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	CONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I T Y NO	FRAZWZ-FFAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А R А Ø R А Р Т	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		26 12 19.10	Pad-mounted transformer	1.5.1	G												
			drawings														
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Pad-mounted transformers	2.2	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Acceptance checks and tests	3.7.1	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Transformer losses	2.2.2.1	G												
			SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports														
			design tests	2.6.2	G												
			routine and other tests	2.6.3	G												
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance		-												
			Data														
			Transformer(s)	1.6.1	G												
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals		ľ –												
			Transformer test schedule	2.6.1	G												
		26 20 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings	2.0.1	Ŭ												
		202000	Panelboards	2 11	G												
			Transformers	2.12	G												
			Cable travs	2.3	G	1	1										
			Marking strips	3.1.10 1	G	1	1										
		1	SD-03 Product Data	0.1110.1	ľ –												
		1	Recentacles	2 10	G												
		1	Circuit breakers	2 11 3	G												
			Switches	2.9	G												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY				-										
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ACTION		APP	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASS-F-CAT-ON	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		26 20 00	Transformers	2.12	G												
			Manual motor starters	2.15	G												
			Metering	2.24.1	G												
			CATV outlets	3.1.6.17	G												
			Grounding Busbar	2.19.3	G												
			Surge protective devices	2.25	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			600-volt wiring test	3.5.2	G												
			Grounding system test	3.5.5	G												
			Transformer tests	3.5.3	G												
			Ground-fault receptacle test	3.5.4	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Fuses	1.4.1	G												
			SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports														
			Transformer factory tests	2.27.1													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Metering	2.24.1	G												
		26 28 01.00 10	SD-03 Product Data														
			Fault Current Analysis	2.1													
			Protective Device Coordination	2.1													
			Study														
			System Coordinator	1.4.1													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Field Testing	3.3													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	c sc	ONTRACTO	R: TES	CON	NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	A C T - O N C O D E	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		26 32 13.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Engine-Generator set and	1.5.1.1	G												
			auxiliary equipment														
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Engine-generator set data	1.3.1	G												
			Engine-generator set efficiencies	1.3.2	G												
			Diesel engine data	1.3.3	G												
			Generator and exciter data	1.3.4	G												
			Diesel engine-generator set	2.1	G												
			Auxiliary systems and equipment	2.2	G												
			Remote alarm annunciator	2.2.7	G												
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Capacity calculations for	1.3.5	G												
			engine-generator set														
			Calculations for brake mean	1.3.6	G												
			effective pressure														
			Torsional vibration stress	1.3.7	G												
			analysis computations														
			Capacity calculations for batteries	1.3.8	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Acceptance checks and tests	3.5.1	G												
			Functional acceptance tests	3.5.2	G												
			Functional acceptance test	3.4.4	G												
			procedure														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Vibration isolation system	1.5.2	G												

			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	-	-		-		_								
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT-V-TY NO	FRANWA-FFAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		26 32 13.00 20	Fuel system	1.5.3	G												
			Start-up engineer	3.3	G												
			Instructor's	3.6.1	G												
			SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports														
			Engine tests	2.6.1	G												
			Generator tests	2.6.2	G												
			Assembled engine-generator set	2.6.3	G												
			tests														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Diesel engine-generator set	2.1	G												
			Auxiliary systems and equipment	2.2	G												
			Preliminary assembled operation	3.4.3	G												
			and maintenance manuals														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Posted operating instructions	1.8.2	G												
			Training plan	3.6.2	G												
		26 41 00.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Overall lightning protection	1.4.1	G												
			system														
			Each major component	1.4.1	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Grounding system test	3.5.1	G												
			Lightning protection system	3.5.2	G												
			inspection														

			SUBMI		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	FOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APP	roving Au	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I F Y Z O	TRAZWAITTAL ZO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		26 41 00.00 20	SD-07 Certificates														
			UL listing or label	1.4.2	G												
		26 51 00	SD-03 Product Data														
			Fluorescent lighting fixtures	2.1	G												
			Fluorescent electronic ballasts	1.6.1	G												
			Fluorescent lamps	2.1.3	G												
			High-intensity-discharge (HID)	2.1.6	G												
			lighting fixtures														
			HID ballasts	2.2	G												
			High-pressure sodium (HPS)	2.2	G												
			lamps														
			Lighting contactor		G												
			Photocell switch	2.7	G												
			Power hook fixture hangers	2.8	G												
			Exit signs	2.9	G												
			Emergency lighting equipment	2.10	G												
			Occupancy sensors	2.11	G												
			Electronic dimming ballast		G												
			Dimming ballast controls		G												
			Light Level Sensor	2.1.2	G												
			Local/Regional Materials	1.9.1													
			Energy Efficiency	1.6.4.3													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Lighting fixtures	1.6.2	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Operating test	3.3													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY		_												
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APF	roving Au	THOR	NTY		
A C T - V - F Y R O	FRAZWA-FFAL ZO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		26 51 00	SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Lighting Control System	1.4.1	G												
			Operational Service	1.8													
		27 10 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Telecommunications drawings	1.6.1.1	G												
			Telecommunications Space	1.6.1.2	G												
			Drawings														
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Telecommunications cabling	2.3	G												
			Patch panels	2.4.5	G												
			Telecommunications	2.5	G												
			outlet/connector assemblies		-												
			Equipment support frame	2.4.2	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports		-												
			Telecommunications cabling	3.5.1	G												
			testing	0.011													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Telecommunications Contractor	1621	G												
			Key Personnel	1622	G												
			Manufacturer Qualifications	1.6.2.3	G		1										
			Test plan	1.6.3	G		1										
		1	SD-09 Manufacturer's Field		Ť												
		1	Reports														
		1	Factory reel tests	2 12 1	G												
					۲ ۲												

			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRACT	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY						_								
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR		APP	PROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACTIVITY NO	FRAZOZ-FFAL ZO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASS-F-CAT-ON	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	≪U⊢-OZ UODШ	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		27 10 00	SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Telecommunications cabling and	1.10.1	G												
			pathway system														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Record Documentation	1.10.2	G												
		27 54 00.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			wiring diagrams and installation	1.6.1	G												
			details														
			system components	1.4.4	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Attenuators	2.2.2	G												
			Amplifiers	2.3.1	G												
			Cables	2.3.2	G												
			Terminators	2.3.3	G												
			Splitters/combiners	2.3.4	G												
			Line Taps	2.3.5	G												
			Outlets	2.3.6	G												
			Connectors	2.3.7	G												
			Tilt compensator	2.3.8	G												
			Grounding block	2.4.1	G												
			SD-05 Design Data		- -												
			CATV System Loss Calculations	1.6.2	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports		-		1										
			Operational test plan	1.6.3	G		1										
			Operational test procedures	1.6.4	G												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	PROVING AU	THOR	ITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	O>F OR A>E RE>&R	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	A C T I O N C O D E	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		27 54 00.00 20	System pretest	3.2.1	G												
			Acceptance tests	3.2.2	G												
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Connector Installation	1.6.5	G												
		28 20 00.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			ESS components	1.6.1.1	G												
			Overall system schematic	1.6.1.2	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Card reader	2.4.14.2	G												
			Interior Point Sensors	2.4.13.1													
			Keypad	2.4.14.2	G												
			cable	2.4.15.2	G												
			Communications interface	2.4.15	G												
			devices														
			Batteries	2.3.3.2	G												
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Backup battery capacity	1.4.1.1	G												
			calculations														
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			ESS operational test plan	1.6.4	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			ESS operational test plan	1.6.4	G												
			Installer's qualifications	1.6.2.1	G												
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			ESS components	1.6.1.1	G												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY		_												
					G	C SC		R: TES				APP	PROVING AU	THOR	NTY		
A C T - V - F Y Z O	TRAZOMITTAL ZO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А К А О К А Р Т	OVT OR A/E REVWR	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		28 20 00.00 20	ESS software	1.6.5	G												
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			As-Built drawings	3.2.1	G												
			Posted operating instructions	2.3.1	G												
		28 31 76	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Wiring Diagrams	3.2.1	G												
			System Layout	1.4.1	G												
			System Operation	2.3	G												
			Notification Appliances	2.19	G												
			Amplifiers	2.16	G												
			As-Built Drawings	3.7.2													
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Technical Data And Computer	1.4.2	G												
			Software														
			Fire Alarm And Mass Notification	2.14	G												
			Control Panel (FACP/FMCP)														
			Manual stations	2.18	G												
			Transmitters	2.24	G												
			Batteries	2.13.1	G												
			Battery chargers	2.13.2	G												
			Smoke sensors	2.10	G												
			Thermal sensors	2.11	G												
			Wiring	2.25	G												
			Notification appliances	2.19	G												
			Addressable interface devices	2.7	G												
			Amplifiers	2.16	G												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	FOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APP	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
A C T I V I F Y Z O	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	ひって ひん せんき とうしょう	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		28 31 76	Digitalized voice generators	2.16	G												
			Waterflow detectors	2.21	G												
			Tamper switches	2.20	G												
			Electromagnetic door holders	2.22	G												
			Remote fire alarm control units	2.15	G												
			Radio transmitter and interface	2.24.1	G												
			panels														
			SD-05 Design Data														
			System Operation	2.3	G												
			Battery power	2.13.1.2	G												
			Battery power	2.24.1	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Field Quality Control	3.7													
			Testing Procedures	3.7.1	G												
			Smoke sensor testing	2.10.3	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Installer	1.6.1.4													
			SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports														
			Mass Notification System	1.6.2.2													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Operation and Maintenance	1.8	G												
			(O&:M) Instructions														
			Instruction of Government	3.8													
			Employees														

			SUBMI	FTAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC [®]	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	_													
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		NTRACTOR ACTION		APF	PROVING AU	THOF	RITY		
ACT-V-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P	O>F OR A>E RE>SR Claww-F-Caf-Oz	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		31 23 00.00 20	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals														
			Shoring and Sheeting Plan	1.7.1													
			Dewatering work plan	1.7.2													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Borrow Site Testing	1.6	G												
			Fill and backfill	3.14.2.1													
			Select material	3.14.2.2													
			Porous fill	3.14.2.3													
			Density tests	3.14.2.4													
			Moisture Content Tests	3.14.2.5													
		31 31 16	SD-03 Product Data														
			Termiticide Application Plan	3.3.6	G												
			Termiticides	2.1													
			Foundation Exterior	3.3.3													
			Utilities and Vents	3.3.4													
			Crawl and Plenum Air Spaces	3.3.5													
			Verification of Measurement	3.1													
			Application Equipment	3.4.1													
			Warranty	1.6													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Termiticides	2.1													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Equipment Calibration and Tank	3.4.1													
			Measurement														
			Soil Moisture	1.5.1													
			Quality Assurance	1.3													

			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-27	ЗТ	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
					G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES				APF	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASSIFICATION	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		31 31 16	SD-07 Certificates														
			Qualifications	1.3.1													
		32 01 19	SD-03 Product Data														
			Manufacturer's		G												
			Recommendations														
			Equipment	1.3													
			SD-04 Samples														
			Materials	1.5.1	G												
		32 05 33	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals		<u> </u>												
		02 00 00	Integrated Pest Management	22	G												
			Plan		l –												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Local/Regional Materials	161													
			Fortilizor	1.0.1	G												
			Hose	211	<u> </u>												
			Organic Mulch Materials	2.1.1													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Data														
			Maintenance	17													
		32 11 16	SD-03 Product Data	1.7													
		52 11 10	Fauinment	13													
			Waybills and Delivery Tickets	1.5													
			SD-06 Test Reports											-			
-+			Sampling and Testing	15			<u> </u>										
-+			Field Dopsity Tosts	1524													
-+		22 12 12 06	SD 03 Product Data	1.0.2.4													
		JZ 13 13.00	JUD-UJ FIUUUUI Dala		1	1			1	1							

			SUBMI	TTAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	-			-		-								
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A C T - V - T Y NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	S P E C S E C T	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVWR CLASS-F-CAT-OR	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		32 13 13.06	Curing materials	2.1.6													
			Admixtures	2.1.4													
			Dowel	2.1.5.1													
			Reinforcement	2.1.5.3													
			Cementitious Materials	2.1.1													
			Aggregate	2.1.3													
			Local/Regional Materials	1.5.1													
			Albedo	2.2.1													
			SD-05 Design Data														
			mix design	2.3													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Aggregate	2.1.3													
			Concrete slump tests	3.7.2													
			Air content tests	3.7.4													
			Flexural strength tests	3.7.3													
			Cementitious materials	2.1.1													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Ready-mixed concrete plant	1.4.1													
			Batch tickets	1.4.3													
			Cementitious materials	2.1.1													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Local/Regional Materials	1.5.1													
			Cementitious Materials	2.1.1													
			Aggregate	2.1.3													
			Albedo	2.2.1													
		32 17 23.00 20	SD-03 Product Data														
			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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		32 17 23.00 20	Reflective media for roads and	2.1.2													
			streets														
			Paints for roads and streets	2.1.1													
			Thermoplastic compound	2.1.3													
			Thermoplastic compound	3.2.2.2													
			Equipment	1.5	G												
			Qualifications	1.8													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Reflective media for roads and	2.1.2													
			streets														
			Paints for roads and streets	211													
			Thermoplastic compound	213													
			Thermoplastic compound	3222													
			SD-07 Certificates	0.2.2.2													
			Reflective media for roads and	212													
			streets	2.1.2													
			Paints for roads and streets	211													
			Volatile Organic Compound	2.1.1													
			Thermonlastic compound	213													
			Thermoplastic compound	2.1.5													
			Construction equipment list	1 5													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions	1.5													
			Paints for roads and streets	211													
			Thermonlastic compound	212													
			Thermonlastic compound	2.1.0													
		32 31 13 53	SD-02 Shop Drawings	0.2.2.2			1		-					-			
		02 01 10.00	DD-02 Onop Diawings	1	1	1			1								

			SUBMI	FTAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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		32 31 13.53	Fence Installation	1.3.2													
			Fence Installation	3.1													
			Installation Drawings	1.3.2													
			Location of gate, corner, end, and	1.3.2													
			pull posts														
			Gate Assembly	1.3.2													
			Gate Assembly	2.7.1													
			Gate Assembly	2.7.1													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	1.3.2													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	273													
			SD-03 Product Data	2.1.10													
			Fence Installation	132													
			Fence Installation	3.1													
			Gate Assembly	132													
			Gate Assembly	271													
			Gate Assembly	2.7.1													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	132													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	273													
			SD-04 Samples	2.7.5													
			SD-04 Samples	211													
			Poete	2.1.1													
			Post Cans	2.2													
			Proces	2.2.2					-								
			Line Deete	2.3					-					-			
		<u> </u>		2.3					-								
		<u> </u>		222													
		1		12.2.2	1	1	1		1	1							

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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ACT-V-FY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	ン>ト OR <>= R=>%r	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACT-ON CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACH-OZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		32 31 13.53	Barbed Wire	2.4.2													
			Barbed Wire Supporting Arms	2.2.2													
			Barbed Tape	2.5													
			Stretcher Bars	2.1.1													
			Gate Posts	2.1.1													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	1.3.2													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	2.7.3													
			Wire Ties	2.4.1													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			zinc coating	1.3.1													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Chain Link Fence	221													
			reports	1.3.1													
			reports	1.3.1													
			Zinc Coating	131													
			Fabric	211													
			Barbed Wire	2.1.1													
			Stretcher Bars	2.4.2													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	132													
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	273													
			Concrete	26													
				2.0													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions											-			
			Eance Installation	132			<u> </u>										
			Fonce Installation	2.1					-								
			Gata Assambly	122					-								
			Gale Assembly	1.0.2					1								

			SUBM	ITTAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	AINING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	/													
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		32 31 13.53	Gate Assembly	2.7.1													
			Gate Assembly	2.7.1													
			Hardware Assembly	3.6													
			Accessories	1.3.1													
		32 92 23	SD-03 Product Data														
			Fertilizer	2.4													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Topsoil composition tests	2.2.3													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			sods	2.1													
		33 11 00	SD-03 Product Data														
			Piping Materials	2.1.1													
			Water distribution main	2.1													
			Water service line	2.2													
			Hvdrants	2.1.2.4													
			Indicator posts	2.1.2.5													
			Valve boxes	2.1.2.6													
			Valve boxes	2.2.2.7													
			SD-05 Design Data														
			Design calculations of water														
		1	piping														
		1	SD-06 Test Reports														
			Disinfection	2.2.2.9													
			SD-07 Certificates			1	1										
			Water distribution main	2.1		1	1										
		1	Water service line	2.2													

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-27	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY						-								
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ACT-V-FY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	P A R A G R A P H	OVT OR A/E REVYR Class-f-cat-or	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACHIOZ CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		33 11 00	lining and coating														
			Lining	2.1.1.1													
			Lining	2.1.1.2													
			hydrants	2.1.2.4													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Delivery, storage, and handling	1.4													
			Installation	3.1.1													
		33 30 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals														
			Existing Conditions	1.6													
			SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Drawings	1.4.2													
			Precast concrete manhole	2.2.1	G												
			Metal items	2.2.4													
			Frames, covers, and gratings	2.2.4.1	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Pipeline materials	2.1													
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Reports	2.3													
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Portland Cement														
			Gaskets														
		33 40 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
		-	Precast Concrete Structures		G												
			Trench Drain System		G												
			Frames, Covers and Grates		G												
			SD-03 Product Data														

			SUBMIT		GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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		33 40 00	Placing Pipe														
			Trench Drain														
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Resin Certification														
			Pipeline Testing														
			Hydrostatic Test on Watertight														
			Joints														
			Determination of Density	3.5.5													
			Frame and Cover for Gratings	2.3.5													
		33 71 01	SD-03 Product Data														
			Conductors	2.5	G												
			Insulators	2.4	G												
			Pole top switch	3.1.5	G												
			Cutouts	2.9	G												
			Surge arresters	2.8	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Wood Crossarm Inspection	1.5.4													
			Report														
			Field Test Plan	1.5.4.1	G												
			Field Quality Control	3.4	G												
			Ground resistance test reports	1.5.3	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Wood crossarms	G													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance		- -												
			Data														

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
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P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY	_	-						-	-					
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		33 71 01	Operation and Maintenance	1.6.1	G												
			Manuals														
		33 71 02.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Precast underground structures	1.4.1	G												
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Medium voltage cable	2.5	G												
			Medium voltage cable joints	2.7	G												
			Medium voltage cable	2.6	G												
			terminations														
			Live end caps	2.9	G												
			Precast concrete structures	2.14.2.1	G												
			Sealing Material	2.14.2.4	-												
			Pulling-In Irons	3.5.3													
			Manhole frames and covers	2.14.3	G												
			Handhole frames and covers	2.14.4	G												
			Frames and Covers		G												
			Cable supports	2 15	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports	2.10	<u> </u>												
			Arc-proofing test	2 17 1	G												
			Arc-proofing test	2 17 1	G												
			Medium voltage cable	2.17.2	G		1										
			qualification and production tests		-		1										
			Field Acceptance Checks and	3 20 1	G												
			Tests	0.20.1	Ĭ												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Cable splicer/terminator	1.4.2	G		1										

			SUBMI	FTAL RE	EGISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
TITLE	AND	LOCATION				CONTRAC	TOR										
P-2	73 T	-6B JPATS TRA	INING OPS PARALOFT FACILITY														
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		33 71 02.00 20	Cable Installer Qualifications	1.4.3													
		33 82 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings														
			Telecommunications Outside	1.6.1.1	G												
			Plant														
			Telecommunications Entrance	1.6.1.2	G												
			Facility Drawings														
			SD-03 Product Data														
			Wire and cable	2.8	G												
			Cable splices, and connectors	2.5	G												
			Closures	2.3	G												
			Building protector assemblies	2.2.1	G												
			Protector modules	2.2.2	G												
			Cross-connect terminal cabinets	2.4	G												
			SD-06 Test Reports														
			Pre-installation tests	3.5.1	G												
			Acceptance tests	3.5.2	G												
			Outside Plant Test Plan	1.6.3	G												
			SD-07 Certificates														
			Telecommunications Contractor	1.6.2.1	G												
			Kev Personnel	1.6.2.2	G												
			Manufacturer's Qualifications	1.6.2.3	G												
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions														
			Building protector assembly	2.2.1	G												
			installation														
			Cable tensions	3.1.8.1	G												
			Fiber Optic Splices	3.1.10.2	G												

			SUBMIT	TAL RE	GISTER							CONTRACT	NO.				
						CONTRACT	FOR										
F-2	131	-OD JFATS TRA	INING OFS FARALOFT FACILITY		G	C SC	ONTRACTO	R: TES		ITRACTOR		APP	ROVING AU	THOR	RITY		
ACT->-FY ZO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	Р А К А G К А Р Т	OOVT OR A/E REVWR CLASS-F-CAT-ON	SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		33 82 00	SD-09 Manufacturer's Field														
			Reports	0.40.4													
			Factory Reel Test Data	2.16.1	G												
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance														
			Telecommunications outside	1611	G												
			plant (OSP)	1.0.1.1													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals														
			Record Documentation	1.8.1	G												
	_																

TEST/REQUIREMENTS LIST

This report lists all the test requirements cited in the text.

HINT: Double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.

SECTION: 01 57 19.00 20 SUBPART: 3.13.2

For hazardous wastes spills, verbally notify the Contracting Officer immediately.

SECTION: 01 75 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

Documentation of the Testing and Verification Actions; G

SECTION: 01 75 00 SUBPART: 1.2.4.1

Factory Tests

SECTION: 01 75 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2.4.2

Functional Field Test

SECTION: 01 75 00 SUBPART: 1.2.4.2

documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer's representative

SECTION: 01 75 00 SUBPART: 1.2.4.3

Final Acceptance Test

SECTION: 02 41 00 **SUBPART:** 1.8

If necessary, the Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to install a temporary barricade at the Contractor's expense to control the spread of FOD potential debris.

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 2.8.4

Provide slump for concrete at time and in location of placement as follows:

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 3.12.1

Collect samples of fresh concrete to perform tests specified.

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 3.12.2.1

Take concrete samples during concrete placement.

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 3.12.2.2

Test the concrete delivered and the concrete in the forms

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 3.12.2.3

ASTM C 39/C 39M. Make five test cylinders for each set of tests in accordance with ASTM C 31/C 31M. Take precautions to prevent evaporation and loss of water from the specimen. Test two cylinders at 7 days, two cylinders at 28 days, and hold one cylinder in reserve. Take samples for strength tests of each mix design of concrete placed each day not less than once a day, nor less than once for each 160 cubic yards of concrete, nor less than once for each 5400 square feet of surface area for slabs or walls. For the entire project, take no less than five sets of samples and perform strength tests for each mix design of concrete placed. Each strength test result must be the average of two cylinders from the same concrete sample tested at 28 days. If the average of any three consecutive strength test results is less than f'c or if any strength test result falls below f'c by more than 450 psi, take a minimum of three ASTM C 42/C 42M core samples from the in-place work represented by the low test cylinder results and test. Concrete represented by core test is considered structurally adequate if the average of three cores is equal to at least 85 percent of f'c and if no single core is less than 75 percent of f'c. Retest locations represented by erratic core strengths.

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 3.12.2.4

ASTM C 173/C 173M or ASTM C 231 for normal weight concrete . Test air-entrained concrete for air content at the same frequency as specified for slump tests.

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 3.12.2.5

Determine water soluble ion concentration.

SECTION: 03 30 00 SUBPART: 3.12.2.7

When there is evidence that strength of concrete structure in place does not meet specification requirements, make cores drilled from hardened concrete for compressive strength determination in accordance with ASTM C 42/C 42M, and as follows:

Take at least three representative cores from each member or area of concrete-in-place that is considered potentially deficient. Location of cores will be determined by the Contracting Officer.

Test cores after moisture conditioning in accordance with ASTM C 42/C 42M if concrete they represent is more than superficially wet under service.

Air dry cores, (60 to 80 degrees F with relative humidity less than 60 percent) for 7 days before test and test dry if concrete they represent is dry under service conditions.

Strength of cores from each member or area are considered satisfactory if their average is equal to or greater than 85 percent of the 28-day design compressive strength of the class of concrete.

Core specimens will be taken and tested by the Government. If the results of core-boring tests indicate that the concrete as placed does not conform to the drawings and specification, the cost of such tests and restoration required must be borne by the Contractor.

SECTION: 04 20 00 **SUBPART:** 2.5

Test in accordance with ASTM C 780.

SECTION: 05 12 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

Structural steel systems including design, materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, inspection, quality control, and testing shall be provided in accordance with AISC 325 except as modified in this contract.

SECTION: 05 12 00 **SUBPART:** 3.9

Perform field tests, and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing. The Contracting Officer shall be notified in writing of defective welds, bolts, nuts, and washers within 7 working days of the date of weld inspection.

SECTION: 05 12 00 SUBPART: 3.9.1.1

Welding inspectors shall visually inspect and mark welds, including fillet weld end returns.

SECTION: 05 12 00 SUBPART: 3.9.1.2

If more than 20 percent of welds made by a welder contain defects identified by testing, then all welds made by that welder shall be tested by radiographic or ultrasonic testing

SECTION: 05 12 00 SUBPART: 3.9.2.1

Load indicator washers shall be tested

SECTION: 05 12 00 SUBPART: 3.9.3.1

Test a minimum of 3 bolt, nut, and washer assemblies

SECTION: 05 12 00 **SUBPART:** 3.9.3.3

option to perform nondestructive tests on 5 percent of the installed bolts

SECTION: 05 12 00 **SUBPART:** 3.9.4

ASTM A 143/A 143M for steel products hot-dip galvanized after fabrication.

SECTION: 05 21 19 SUBPART: 3.4.1

AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Section 6. Perform erection inspection and field welding inspections with AWS certified welding inspectors. Welding inspectors must visually inspect and mark welds.

SECTION: 05 30 00 SUBPART: 3.8.1

Inspect the decking top surface for distortion after installation

SECTION: 05 50 13 **SUBPART:** 3.5

Perform welding, welding inspection, and corrective welding, in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

SECTION: 07 14 00 **SUBPART:** 3.4.1

Test/Requirements List Page 3 Prior to application of fluid-applied waterproofing, measure moisture content of substrate with a moisture meter in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

SECTION: 07 14 00 **SUBPART:** 3.4.2

Measure wet film thickness every 100 square feetduring application by placing flat metal plates on the substrate or using a mil-thickness gage especially manufactured for the purpose.

SECTION: 07 14 00 SUBPART: 3.4.3

Test watertightness by measuring water level at beginning and end of the 24 hour period. If water level falls, drain water, allow installation to dry, and inspect.

SECTION: 07 22 00 **SUBPART:** 3.1.1

The Contracting Officer will inspect and approve the surfaces immediately before starting installation. Prior to installing insulation, perform the following:

b. Examine steel decks to ensure that panels are properly secured to structural members and to each other and that surfaces of top flanges are flat or slightly convex.

SECTION: 07 42 13 SUBPART: 3.7.2

Finished application of metal wall panels are to be subject to inspection and test for leakage by request of the Contracting Officer, Architect/Engineer. Conduct inspection and tests at no cost to the Government.

Inspection and testing is to be made promptly after erection to permit correction of defects and the removal and replacement of defective materials.

SECTION: 08 51 13 **SUBPART:** 1.2

Certified test reports attesting that the prime window units meet the requirements of AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440, including test size, will be acceptable in lieu of product labeling.

SECTION: 08 51 13 SUBPART: 1.4.4

Submit test reports for each type of window attesting that identical windows have been tested and meet the requirements specified herein for conformance to AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 including test size, and minimum condensation resistance factor (CRF) , and resistance to forced entry.

SECTION: 08 51 13 SUBPART: 1.9.3

Test windows proposed for use in accordance with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 for the particular type and quality window specified.

SECTION: 08 51 13 SUBPART: 1.9.3

Perform tests by a nationally recognized independent testing laboratory equipped and capable of performing the required tests. Submit the results of the tests as certified laboratory reports required herein.

SECTION: 08 51 13 SUBPART: 1.11.1

Structural Performance

SECTION: 08 51 13 **SUBPART:** 1.11.6

The window unit must have a minimum STC of 41 with the window glazed with two pieces of 1/4 inch thick laminated glass

SECTION: 08 51 13 SUBPART: 2.1

Provide windows with insulating glass and thermal break necessary to achieve a minimum Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF) of 35 when tested in accordance with AAMA 1503.

SECTION: 08 71 00 **SUBPART:** 1.6

Deliver permanent keys and removable cores to the Contracting Officer, directly. Deliver construction master keys with the locks.

SECTION: 08 71 00 **SUBPART:** 3.5

Demonstrate that permanent keys operate respective locks, and give keys to the Contracting Officer.

SECTION: 08 81 00 SUBPART: 1.7.1

Warranty insulating glass units against development of material obstruction to vision (such as dust, fogging, or film formation on the inner glass surfaces) caused by failure of the hermetic seal, other than through glass breakage, for a 10-year period following acceptance of the work. Provide new units for any units failing to comply with terms of this warranty within 45 working days after receipt of notice from the Government.

SECTION: 09 30 00 **SUBPART:** 3.5

TESTING

SECTION: 22 00 00 SUBPART: 3.9.1

Plumbing System

SECTION: 22 00 00 SUBPART: 3.9.4

Operational Test

SECTION: 22 15 14 **SUBPART:** 3.2

Prior to acceptance of the work, pressure-test completed systems in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

SECTION: 22 15 14 **SUBPART:** 3.2.1

Testing of any system for any purpose shall include preliminary testing by

swabbing joints under test with standard high-strength film soap solution and observing for bubbles at internal pressures not in excess of 5 psi.

SECTION: 22 15 14 SUBPART: 3.2.3

Test ferrous piping systems at 1-1/2 times maximum operating pressure.

SECTION: 22 15 14 SUBPART: 3.2.3

Test control and instrumentation tubing systems at 30 psi

SECTION: 23 05 93 **SUBPART:** 1.3.1

Test, adjust, and balance systems (TAB) in compliance with this section.

SECTION: 23 05 93 SUBPART: 3.4.1

Test, adjust, and balance the HVAC systems until measured flow rates (air and water flow) are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents.

That is, comply with the the requirements of AABC MN-1 , NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS, NEBB MASV, or SMACNA 1780 (TABB) and SMACNA 1858 (TABB), except as supplemented and modified by this section.

 $<\!\! AST/\!\!> <\!\! \hat{1}PR\!>\!NOTE:$ For those projects having only a single season TAB report, delete the last sentence of the following paragraph.
 $<\!\! AST/\!\!>$

Test, adjust, and balance the HVAC systems until measured flow rates (air and water flow) are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents. Conduct TAB work, including measurement accuracy, and sound measurement work in conformance with the AABC MN-1 and AABC MN-4, or NEBB TABES and NEBB MASV, or SMACNA 1780 (used by TABB) and SMACNA 1858 sound measurement procedures, except as supplemented and modified by this section. The only water flow and air flow reporting which can be deferred until the Season 2 is that data which would be affected in terms of accuracy due to outside ambient conditions.

SECTION: 23 08 00.00 10 SUBPART: 3.2.1

Pre-Functional Performance Test Checklists

SECTION: 23 08 00.00 10 SUBPART: 3.2.2

Functional Performance Tests

SECTION: 23 11 25 SUBPART: 3.5.3

Visually inspect butt joints by comparing with, manufacturer's visual joint appearance chart. Inspect fusion joints for proper fused connection. Replace defective joints by cutting out defective joints or replacing fittings. Inspect, in conformance with API 570, 100 percent of all joints and re-inspect all corrections. Arrange with the pipe manufacturer's representative in the presence of the Contracting Officer to make first time inspection. **SECTION:** 23 11 25 **SUBPART:** 3.15

TESTING

SECTION: 23 11 25 **SUBPART:** 3.15.1

Pressure Tests

SECTION: 23 11 25 **SUBPART:** 3.15.2

Pressure Tests for Liquified Petroleum Gas

SECTION: 23 11 25 SUBPART: 3.15.3

Test With Gas

SECTION: 23 81 00.00 20 SUBPART: 2.8.1

Salt-spray test the factory-applied coating or paint system of equipment including packaged terminal units, heat pumps, and air conditioners in accordance with ASTM B 117.

SECTION: 23 81 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.7.1

Upon completion of installation of air conditioning equipment, test factory- and field-installed refrigerant piping with an electronic-type leak detector.

SECTION: 23 81 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.7.3

Test the air conditioning systems and systems components for proper operation. Adjust safety and automatic control instruments as necessary to ensure proper operation and sequence. Conduct operational tests for not less than 8 hours.

SECTION: 23 81 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.7.4

Upon completion of evacuation, charging, startup, final leak testing, and proper adjustment of controls, test the systems to demonstrate compliance with performance and capacity requirements. Test systems for not less than 8 hours, record readings hourly.

SECTION: 26 12 19.10 SUBPART: 3.7.1

Perform in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations

SECTION: 26 12 19.10 SUBPART: 3.7.2

Upon completion of acceptance checks and tests, the Contractor shall show by demonstration in service that circuits and devices are in good operating condition and properly performing the intended function.

SECTION: 26 20 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1

Each device subject to manual operation shall be operated at least five times, demonstrating satisfactory operation each time.

SECTION: 26 20 00 **SUBPART:** 3.5.2

Test wiring rated 600 volt and less to verify that no short circuits or accidental grounds exist. Perform insulation resistance tests on wiring No. 6 AWG and larger diameter using instrument which applies voltage of approximately 500 volts to provide direct reading of resistance.

SECTION: 26 20 00 **SUBPART:** 3.5.4

Test ground-fault receptacles with a "load" (such as a plug in light) to verify that the "line" and "load" leads are not reversed.

SECTION: 26 20 00 **SUBPART:** 3.5.5

Test grounding system to ensure continuity, and that resistance to ground is not excessive.

SECTION: 26 32 13.00 20 SUBPART: 3.5.1

Perform in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations,

SECTION: 26 41 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.5.1

Test the grounding system to ensure continuity and that resistance to ground is not in excess of 10 ohms.

SECTION: 26 41 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.5.2

Make visual inspections to verify that there are no loose connections which may result in high resistance joints, and that conductors and system components are securely fastened to their mounting surfaces and are protected against accidental mechanical displacement.

SECTION: 26 51 00 **SUBPART:** 3.1.2

Obtain approval of the exact mounting for lighting fixtures on the job before commencing installation and, where applicable, after coordinating with the type, style, and pattern of the ceiling being installed.

SECTION: 26 51 00 **SUBPART:** 3.3

Upon completion of installation, verify that equipment is properly installed, connected, and adjusted. Conduct an operating test to show that equipment operates in accordance with requirements of this section.

SECTION: 27 10 00 **SUBPART:** 2.12.1

Provide documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer to confirm compliance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA-568-C.3, TIA-526-7 for single mode optical fiber cables.

SECTION: 27 10 00 **SUBPART:** 3.5.1

Perform telecommunications cabling inspection, verification, and performance tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.1, TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA-568-C.3.

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.2

UTP backbone copper cabling shall be tested for DC loop resistance, shorts,

opens, intermittent faults, and polarity between conductors, and between conductors and shield, if cable has overall shield. Test operation of shorting bars in connection blocks. Test cables after termination but not cross-connected.

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.2

For single-mode optical fiber, perform optical fiber end-to-end attenuation tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.3 and TIA-526-7 using Method A, Optical Power Meter and Light Source for single-mode optical fiber. Perform verification acceptance tests.

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.3

Perform testing for each outlet and MUTOA as follows:

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.3

a. Perform Category 5e link tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.1 and TIA/EIA-568-B.2. Tests shall include wire map, length, insertion loss, NEXT, PSNEXT, ELFEXT, PSELFEXT, return loss, propagation delay and delay skew.

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.3

c. Optical fiber Links. Perform optical fiber end-to-end link tests in accordance with TIA-568-C.3.

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.4

Perform verification tests for UTP and optical fiber systems after the complete telecommunications cabling and workstation outlet/connectors are installed.

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.4

a. Voice Tests. These tests assume that dial tone service has been installed. Connect to the network interface device at the demarcation point. Go off-hook and listen and receive a dial tone. If a test number is available, make and receive a local, long distance, and DSN telephone call.

SECTION: 27 10 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.4

b. Data Tests. These tests assume the Information Technology Staff has a network installed and are available to assist with testing. Connect to the network interface device at the demarcation point. Log onto the network to ensure proper connection to the network.

SECTION: 27 54 00.00 20 SUBPART: 1.4.5.1

Each termination for a TV receiver must have a minimum signal level of 0 decibel millivolts (dBmV) (1000 microvolts) at 55 MHz and of 0 dBmV (1000 microvolts) at 750 MHz and a maximum signal of 15 dBmV or a level not to overload the receiver for the entire system bandwidth.

SECTION: 27 54 00.00 20 SUBPART: 1.4.5.3

The system shall not show a serious loss of carrier to noise when the

system levels are lowered 3 dB below normal or a significant distortion when the levels are increased 3 dB above normal, as observed on a TV set located at the far end extremities of the system.

SECTION: 27 54 00.00 20 SUBPART: 2.3.5

Line taps shall have 18 dB minimum isolation from each tap to the thru-line.

SECTION: 27 54 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.2.2

Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer of system readiness 10 days prior to the date of acceptance testing. Contractor shall also coordinate with the local CATV provider and allow them to attend witness tests. CATV system shall be tested in accordance with the approved test plan in the presence of the Contracting Officer's representative to certify acceptable performance. System test shall verify that the total system meets all the requirements of the specification and complies with the specified standards. Contractor shall verify that no signal leakage exists in conformance with NCTA RP and 47 CFR 76.605. System leakage shall also be tested at the headend location with signal applied to system. Deficiencies revealed by the testing shall be corrected and revalidated by follow-up testing. Contractor shall conduct testing at each of the following points in the system:

SECTION: 28 20 00.00 20 SUBPART: 2.4.15.1

Circuit shall be supervised by monitoring changes in the current that flows through the detection circuit and a terminating resistor of at least 2.2 kohms. Supervision circuitry shall initiate an alarm in response to opening, closing, shorting, or grounding of conductors by employing Class C, standard line security.

SECTION: 28 20 00.00 20 SUBPART: 2.4.15.1

Complex impedance shall be sized so that current leads or lags the driving voltage by 45 plus or minus 5 degrees. For supervision currents of 0.5 to 30 milliamperes root mean square (rms), an alarm shall result when rms current changes by more than 5 percent, or phase changes by more than 5 degrees. For lines with supervision currents of 0.01 to 0.5 milliampere, an alarm shall result when rms current changes by more than 10 percent, or phase changes by more than 8 degrees.

SECTION: 28 20 00.00 20 SUBPART: 2.4.15.2

Telephone lines shall be provided by the Government. Coordinate and check out system operation.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.3.1

Ensure that footing subgrades have been inspected and approved by the Contracting Officer prior to concrete placement.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.3.3

Removal of hard material beyond lines and grades indicated will not be grounds for a claim for additional payment unless previously authorized by the Contracting Officer. Excavation of the material claimed as rock shall not be performed until the material has been cross sectioned by the Contractor and approved by the Contracting Officer. Common excavation shall consist of all excavation not classified as rock excavation.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.14.1

Take the number and size of samples required to perform the following tests.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.14.2

Perform one of each of the following tests for each material used. Provide additional tests for each source change.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.14.2.1

Test fill and backfill material in accordance with ASTM C 136 for conformance to ASTM D 2487 gradation limits; ASTM D 1140 for material finer than the No. 200 sieve; ASTM D 4318 for liquid limit and for plastic limit; ASTM D 698 or ASTM D 1557 for moisture density relations, as applicable.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.14.2.2

Test select material in accordance with ASTM C 136 for conformance to ASTM D 2487 gradation limits; ASTM D 1140 for material finer than the No. 200 sieve; ASTM D 698 or ASTM D 1557 for moisture density relations, as applicable.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.14.2.3

Test porous fill in accordance with ASTM C 136 for conformance to gradation specified in ASTM C 33/C 33M.

SECTION: 31 23 00.00 20 SUBPART: 3.14.2.4

Test density in accordance with ASTM D 1556, or ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017. When ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017 density tests are used, verify density test results by performing an ASTM D 1556 density test at a location already ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017 tested as specified herein. Perform an ASTM D 1556 density test at the start of the job, and for every 10 ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017 density tests thereafter. Test each lift at randomly selected locations every 2000 square feet of existing grade in fills for structures and concrete slabs, and every 2500 square feet for other fill areas and every 2000 square feet of subgrade in cut.

SECTION: 32 13 13.06 SUBPART: 2.1.4

ASTM C 494/C 494M: Type A, water reducing; Type B, retarding; Type C, accelerating; Type D, water-reducing and retarding; and Type E, water-reducing and accelerating admixture. Do not use calcium chloride admixtures. Where not shown or specified, the use of admixtures is subject to written approval of the Contracting Officer.

SECTION: 32 13 13.06 SUBPART: 3.3.5

At the option of the Contractor, vibrating equipment of a type approved by the Contracting Officer may be used to consolidate concrete in unreinforced pavement slabs less than 6 inches thick.

SECTION: 32 13 13.06 SUBPART: 3.5.1

Transverse rotating tube or pipe shall not be permitted unless approved by

the Contracting Officer.

SECTION: 32 13 13.06 **SUBPART:** 3.7.2

The Contractor's approved laboratory shall perform concrete slump tests in accordance with ASTM C 143/C 143M. Take samples for slump determination from concrete during placement. Perform tests at the beginning of a concrete placement operation and and for each batch (minimum) or every 20 cubic yards (maximum) of concrete to ensure that specification requirements are met. In addition, perform tests each time test beams and cylinders are made.

SECTION: 32 13 13.06 SUBPART: 3.7.3

The Contractor's approved laboratory shall test for flexural strength in accordance with ASTM C 78. Make four test specimens for each set of tests. Test two specimens at 728 days, and the other two at 2890 days.

SECTION: 32 13 13.06 SUBPART: 3.7.4

Test air-entrained concrete for air content at the same frequency as specified for slump tests. Determine percentage of air in accordance with ASTM C 231 on samples taken during placement of concrete in forms.

SECTION: 32 13 13.06 SUBPART: 3.7.9

Inspect dowel placement prior to placing concrete to assure that dowels are of the size indicated, and are spaced, aligned and painted and oiled as specified. Dowels shall not deviate from vertical or horizontal alignment after concrete has been placed by more than 1/8 inch per foot.

SECTION: 32 17 23.00 20 SUBPART: 1.5

Machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work shall be approved by the Contracting Officer and maintained in satisfactory operating condition.

SECTION: 32 17 23.00 20 SUBPART: 3.3.3

Surface preparations and application procedures will be examined by the Contracting Officer to determine conformance with the requirements specified. Approve each separate operation prior to initiation of subsequent operations.

SECTION: 32 17 23.00 20 SUBPART: 3.3.3.1

After the test stripes have cured to a "no-track" condition, demonstrate compliance with the average retroreflective values specified herein. Take a minimum of ten readings on each test stripe with a Mirolux 12 Retroreflectometer, or similar instrument with the same measuring geometry and direct readout in millicandelas per square meter per lux (mcd/m2/lx).

SECTION: 32 31 13.53 SUBPART: 3.2.1

Test fence post rigidity by applying a 50 pound force on the post, perpendicular to the fabric, at 5 feet above ground. Post movement measured at the point where the force is applied shall be less than or equal to 3/4 inch from the relaxed position. Test every tenth post for rigidity. When a post fails this test, make further tests on the next four

posts on either side of the failed post. All failed posts shall be removed, replaced, and retested at the Contractor's expense.

SECTION: 33 11 00 **SUBPART:** 3.2.1

The Contracting Officer will conduct field inspections and witness field tests specified in this section. The Contractor shall perform field tests, and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing .

SECTION: 33 11 00 SUBPART: 3.2.2

Test water mains and water service lines in accordance with the applicable specified standard, except for the special testing requirements given in paragraph entitled "Special Testing Requirements." Test ductile-iron water mains and water service lines in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. The amount of leakage on ductile-iron pipelines with mechanical-joints or push-on joints shall not exceed the amounts given in AWWA C600; no leakage will be allowed at joints made by any other method. Test PVC plastic water mains and water service lines made with PVC plastic water main pipe in accordance with the requirements of UBPPA UNI-B-3 for pressure and leakage tests. The amount of leakage on pipelines made of PVC plastic water main pipe shall not exceed the amounts given in UBPPA UNI-B-3, except that at joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings, no leakage will be allowed.

SECTION: 33 11 00 SUBPART: 3.2.3

For pressure test, use a hydrostatic pressure 50 psi greater than the maximum working pressure of the system, except that for those portions of the system having pipe size larger than 2 inches in diameter, hydrostatic test pressure shall be not less than 200 psi. Hold this pressure for not less than 2 hours. Prior to the pressure test, fill that portion of the pipeline being tested with water for a soaking period of not less than 24 hours. For leakage test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than the maximum working pressure of the system. Leakage test may be performed at the same time and at the same test pressure as the pressure test.

SECTION: 33 30 00 **SUBPART:** 3.2.1

The Contracting Officer will conduct field inspections and witness field tests specified in this section.

SECTION: 33 30 00 SUBPART: 3.2.2

Check each straight run of pipeline for gross deficiencies by holding a light in a manhole; it shall show a practically full circle of light through the pipeline when viewed from the adjoining end of line.

SECTION: 33 30 00 SUBPART: 3.2.2.1

Test lines for leakage by either infiltration tests or exfiltration tests, or by low-pressure air tests.

SECTION: 33 30 00 **SUBPART:** 3.2.3

Test pressure lines in accordance with the applicable standard specified in this paragraph, except for test pressures. For hydrostatic pressure test, use a hydrostatic pressure 50 psi in excess of the maximum working pressure of the system, but not less than 100 psi, holding the pressure for a period

of not less than one hour. For leakage test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than the maximum working pressure of the system. Leakage test may be performed at the same time and at the same test pressure as the pressure test

SECTION: 33 40 00 **SUBPART:** 3.5.5

Determination of Density

SECTION: 33 71 01 **SUBPART:** 3.4.3

Pre-Energization Services

SECTION: 33 71 02.00 20 SUBPART: 2.17.1

Manufacturer shall test one sample assembly consisting of a straight lead tube 12 inches long with a 2 1/2 inch outside diameter, and a 1/8 inch thick wall, and covered with one-half lap layer of arc and fireproofing material per manufacturer's instructions.

SECTION: 33 71 02.00 20 SUBPART: 3.8

Test existing duct lines with a mandrel and thoroughly swab out to remove foreign material before pulling cables.

SECTION: 33 71 02.00 20 SUBPART: 3.20.1.2

On systems consisting of interconnected ground rods, perform tests after interconnections are complete. On systems consisting of a single ground rod perform tests before any wire is connected.

SECTION: 33 71 02.00 20 SUBPART: 3.20.2

Upon completion of acceptance checks and tests, the Contractor shall show by demonstration in service that circuits and devices are in good operating condition and properly performing the intended function.

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 2.16.1

Test 100 percent OTDR test of FO media at the factory in accordance with TIA-568-C.1 and TIA-568-C.3. Use TIA-526-7 for single mode fiber and TIA-526-14-A Method B for multi mode fiber measurements. Calibrate OTDR to show anomalies of 0.2 dB minimum. Enhanced performance filled OSP copper cables, referred to as Broadband Outside Plant (BBOSP), shall meet the requirements of ICEA S-99-689. Enhanced performance air core OSP copper cables shall meet the requirements of ICEA S-98-688. Submit test reports, including manufacture date for each cable reel and receive approval before delivery of cable to the project site.

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1

Perform the following tests on cable at the job site before it is removed from the cable reel. For cables with factory installed pulling eyes, these tests shall be performed at the factory and certified test results shall accompany the cable.

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.1

Perform capacitance tests on at least 10 percent of the pairs within a

cable to determine if cable capacitance is within the limits specified.

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 3.5.1.2

Perform DC-loop resistance on at least 10 percent of the pairs within a cable to determine if DC-loop resistance is within the manufacturer's calculated resistance.

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 3.5.2.1

Perform the following acceptance tests in accordance with TIA-758-A:

- a. Wire map (pin to pin continuity)
- b. Continuity to remote end
- c. Crossed pairs
- d. Reversed pairs
- e. Split pairs
- f. Shorts between two or more conductors

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 3.5.2.2

a. OTDR Test: The OTDR test shall be used to determine the adequacy of the cable installations by showing any irregularities, such as discontinuities, micro-bendings or improper splices for the cable span under test. Hard copy fiber signature records shall be obtained from the OTDR for each fiber in each span and shall be included in the test results. The OTDR test shall be measured in both directions. A reference length of fiber, 66 feet minimum, used as the delay line shall be placed before the new end connector and after the far end patch panel connectors for inspection of connector signature. Conduct OTDR test and provide calculation or interpretation of results in accordance with TIA-526-7 for single-mode fiber and TIA-526-14-A for multimode fiber. Splice losses shall not exceed 0.3 db.

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 3.5.2.2

b. Attenuation Test: End-to-end attenuation measurements shall be made on all fibers, in both directions, using a 1550 nanometer light source at one end and the optical power meter on the other end to verify that the cable system attenuation requirements are met in accordance with TIA-526-7 for single-mode fiber optic cables. The measurement method shall be in accordance with TIA-455-78. Attenuation losses shall not exceed 0.5 db/km at 1310 nm and 1550 nm for single-mode fiber. Attenuation losses shall not exceed 5.0 db/km at 850 nm and 1.5 db/km at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

SECTION: 33 82 00 SUBPART: 3.5.2.2

c. Bandwidth Test: The end-to-end bandwidth of all multimode fiber span links shall be measured by the frequency domain method. The bandwidth shall be measured in both directions on all fibers. The bandwidth measurements shall be in accordance with TIA TIA/EIA-455-204.