Work Order Nos. 1331743 & 1331739

REPLACE STEAM & CONDENSATE, GOODRICH AVE & SICARD ST
REPLACE PUMP STATIONS, BUILDING 22 & 347

PWD PORTSMOUTH
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD
KITTERY, ME

PREPARED BY:

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(A/E Contract N62472-11-D-7206)

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Date:

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LIST OF DRAWINGS
02/11

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:

Replace Steam & Condensate Goodrich Avenue & Sicard Street.

DRAWING NO.	NAVFAC DWG NO.	TITLE
GENERAL		
G-001	12679251	COVER SHEET
G-002	12679252	INDEX SHEET
SURVEY		
V-101	12679253	EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN - SICARD STREET
V-102	12679254	EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN - GOODRICH AVENUE - SHEET 1 OF 2
V-103	12679255	EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN - GOODRICH AVENUE - SHEET 2 OF 2
CIVIL		
C-001	12679256	ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES
CD101	12679257	SICARD STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN
CD102	12679258	GOODRICH AVENUE - DEMOLITION PLAN - SHEET 1 OF 2

DRAWING NO.	NAVFAC DWG NO.	TITLE
CD103	12679259	GOODRICH AVENUE - DEMOLITION PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 2
C-101	12679260	SICARD STREET
C-102	12679261	GOODRICH AVENUE - SHEET 1 OF 2
C-103	12679262	GOODRICH AVENUE - SHEET 2 OF 2
C-501	12679263	DETAILS - SHEET 1 OF 2
C-502	12679264	DETAILS - SHEET 2 OF 2
MECHANICAL		
M-001	12679265	LEGEND, ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES & EXPANSION JOINT SCHEDULE
MD101	12679266	SICARD STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN
MD102	12679267	GOODRICH AVENUE - DEMOLITION PLAN - SHEET 1 OF 2
MD103	12679268	GOODRICH AVENUE - DEMOLITION PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 2
M-101	12679269	SICARD STREET
M-102	12679270	GOODRICH AVENUE - SHEET 1 OF 3
M-103	12679271	GOODRICH AVENUE - SHEET 2 OF 3
M-104	12679272	GOODRICH AVENUE - SHEET 3 OF 3
M-105	12679273	SERVICE PROFILES & DETAILS
M-301	12679274	TRENCH SECTIONS
M-401	12679275	MANHOLE PART PLANS - SHEET 1 OF 2
M-402	12679276	MANHOLE PART PLANS - SHEET 2 OF 2

Replace Pump Stn Bld 22 & 347/Replace Steam Goodrich & Sicard
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, ME

DRAWING NO.	NAVFAC DWG NO.	TITLE
M-501	12679277	DETAILS - SHEET 1 OF 2
M-502	12679278	DETAILS - SHEET 2 OF 2
M-601	12679279	PIPING CONNECTIONS TO BUILDINGS - PLANS & DIAGRAMS

Replace Condensate Pump Stations Buildings 22 & 347

DRAWING NO.	NAVFAC DWG. NO.	TITLE
GENERAL		
G-001	12680388	COVER SHEET
G-002	12680389	INDEX SHEET
G-101	12680390	BUILDING SITE PLAN
STRUCTURAL		
S-001	12680391	LEGEND, ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES
SD101	12680392	DEMOLITION FLOOR PLAN, ROOF PLAN & SECTION - BUILDING 22
S-101	12680393	FLOOR PLANS & SECTIONS - BUILDING 22
S-102	12680394	FLOOR PLAN AND TANK SUPPORTS - BUILDING 347
S-103	12680395	ROOF PLAN - BUILDING 347
S-501	12680396	DETAILS
MECHANICAL		
M-001	12680397	LEGEND, ABBREVIATIONS, AND GENERAL NOTES

DRAWING NO.	NAVFAC DWG. NO.	TITLE
MD101	12680398	DEMOLITION FLOOR PLANS -BUILDING 22
MD102	12680399	DEMOLITION FLOOR PLAN -BUILDING 347
M-101	12680400	FLOOR PLANS - BUILDING 22
M-102	12680401	FLOOR PLAN - BUILDING 347
M-301	12680402	SECTIONS - BUILDING 22
M-302	12680403	SECTIONS - BUILDING 347
M-401	12680404	FIRST FLOOR PART PLAN -BUILDING 22
M-501	12680405	DETAILS
M-601	12680406	SCHEDULES
ELECTRICAL		
E-001	12680407	LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES
ED101	12680408	DEMOLITION FLOOR PLANS - BUILDING 22
ED102	12680409	DEMOLITION FLOOR PLANS - BUILDING 347
E-101	12680410	POWER FLOOR PLANS - BUILDING 22
E-102	12680411	POWER FLOOR PLAN - BUILDING 347
E-501	12680412	DETAILS
E-601	12680413	SCHEDULES

-- End of Document --

SECTION 01 11 00

SUMMARY OF WORK
08/11

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 WORK COVERED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

1.1.1 Project Description

The work is divided into two separate projects.

1. Replace Steam and Condensate, Goodrich Avenue and Sicard Street:

Demolition of the steam and condensate system and the provision of a new steam system in its' entirety as indicated on the drawings. Three Bid Options:

BASE BID:
System between manholes 149a and 170 along Goodrich Ave.

BID OPTION 1:
Connection from Goodrich Ave. to Building 154.

BID OPTION 2:
System between Sicard St. and Building 29.

The new system will be direct buried, prefabricated/pre-engineered piping steam and condensate piping system. The existing steam trenches shall be backfilled and the new system shall utilize the existing trench locations. New manholes or repurposed existing manholes shall be provided to incorporate anchors, drip legs, pumps, etc. required by the pre-engineered piping system.

2. Replace Condensate Pump Stations, Building 22 and 347:

The work includes the demolition of the existing steam condensate pump station located in a subsurface vault adjacent to Building 22 and the provision of a new condensate pump station.

The work includes the the demolition of miscellaneous piping, valves and other related equipment in the condensate pump station vault adjacent to Building 347.

Building 347 condensate pump station location contains asbestos and lead paint. Both pump station locations are considered to be confined spaces. Pump Station 22 experiences flooding due to infiltration of rain water.

1.1.2 Location

The work shall be located at the Portsmouth Navy Shipyard approximately as indicated. The exact location will be shown by the Contracting Officer.

1.2 OCCUPANCY OF PREMISES

Adjacent and connected Buildings 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.

1.3 EXISTING WORK

In addition to "FAR 52.236-9, Protection of Existing Vegetation, Structures, Equipment, Utilities, and Improvements":

a. Remove or alter existing work in such a manner as to prevent injury or damage to any portions of the existing work which remain.

b. Repair or replace portions of existing work which have been altered during construction operations to match existing or adjoining work, as approved by the Contracting Officer. At the completion of operations, existing work shall be in a condition equal to or better than that which existed before new work started.

1.4 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.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 14 00.00 22

WORK RESTRICTIONS (PWD ME)
06/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to all Design Bid Build and Design Build projects.

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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 241	(2009) Standard for Safeguarding Construction,Alteration, and Demolition Operations

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2008; Errata 1-2010; Changes 1-3 2010; Changes 4-6 2011; Change 7 2012) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

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

List of Contact Personnel; G

Vehicle List; G

1.2.1 SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUIREMENTS

ADDENDUM (09-15-2014)

1. Work shall only be performed between the hours of 8:00 AM and 2:00 PM or on weeknights and weekends/holidays.

2. Traffic flaggers shall be utilized anytime work is being performed.

3. Side roads must have at least one lane open for regular traffic during normal business hours. Only completely close side streets connected to the scope area on nights, or weekends/holidays. To include access roads to internal buildings such as the NEX, Commissary as well as parking lots.

a. The facility will remain in operation during the entire construction period. The Contractor shall conduct his/her operations so as to cause the least possible interference with normal operations of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

b. Permission to interrupt any Portsmouth Naval Shipyard roads, railroads, and/or utility services shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer in writing a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to the desired date of interruption.

c. The project is located in and adjacent to security islands. The Contractor is not allowed in these areas without continuous Government escorts. Areas are as indicated.

d. The project is located in and adjacent to special requirement areas that require special Shipyard coordination and briefing. The Contractor shall coordinate work in these areas with Shipyard personnel. Areas are as indicated.

1.3 CONTRACTOR ACCESS AND USE OF PREMISES

Deliveries to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard are limited to 13 foot widths. Notify the Contracting Officer 30 days in advance for any wide loads exceeding 13 feet. The Contractor shall contact the Contracting Officer to determine if there are other access limitations at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Ensure that Contractor personnel employed on the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard become familiar with and obey Portsmouth Naval Shipyard regulations. Keep within the limits of the work and avenues of ingress and egress. Do not enter restricted areas unless required to do so and until cleared for such entry.

All Contractor's equipment shall be conspicuously marked for identification.

1.3.1 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.

1.3.2 Vehicle List

Submit an original list of vehicles to be utilized at the work site with the following information for each vehicle:

a. Make

b. Year

c. Model

d. License number

e. Registered owner

f. Current Base pass expiration date.

1.3.3 Identification Badges and Installation Access (Portsmouth Naval Shipyard)

a. Application for and use of badges will be as directed. Obtain access

to the installation by participating in the Navy Commercial Access Control System (NCACS), or by obtaining passes each day from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's Pass and Identification/Security Office.

Costs for obtaining passes through the NCACS are the responsibility of the Contractor. One-day passes, issued through the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's Pass and Identification Office, will be furnished without charge. 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/portal/site/uscis by searching or selecting Employment Verification Form I-9. Immediately report instances of lost or stolen badges to the Contracting Officer.

b. NCACS Program: NCACS is a voluntary program in which Contractor personnel who enroll, and are approved, are subsequently granted access to the installation for a period up to one year, or the length of the contract, whichever is less, and are not required to obtain a new pass from the Base Pass and Identification Office for each visit. The Government performs background screening and credentialing. Throughout the year the Contractor employee must continue to meet background screening standards. Periodic background screenings are conducted to verify continued NCACS participation and installation access privileges.

   Information on costs and requirements to participate and enroll in NCACS is available at:

   http://www.rapidgate.com/vendors/how-to-enroll

   Or by calling 1-877-727-4342. Contractors should be aware that the costs incurred to obtain NCACS credentials, or costs related to any means of access to a Navy Installation, are not reimbursable. Any time invested, or price(s) paid, for obtaining NCACS credentials will not be compensated in any way or approved as a direct cost of any contract with the Department of the Navy.

c. All Contractors who posses a Navy Commercial Access Control (NCAC) System Card, are required to present a second form of valid ID to the Gate Sentry, if requested, upon arrival at the Installation's Entrance Gate.

   All Contractor personnel without CAC cards will need two forms of approved indentification for sccess to the Installation.

   See Attatchment A for the list of acceptable identification documents.

d. One-Day Passes: Participation in the NCACS is not mandatory, and if the Contractor chooses to not participate, the Contractor's personnel will have to obtain daily passes, be subject to daily mandatory vehicle inspection, and will have limited access to the installation. The Government will not be responsible for any cost or lost time associated with obtaining daily passes or added vehicle inspections incurred by non-participants in the NCACS.

1.4 STATION REGULATIONS

1.4.1 Radiological

1.4.1.1 Radiological Indoctrination

All Contractors working at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard are required to view a 15 minute video briefing on radiological postings and controls in use at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. The briefing will be given at the Pass Office prior to issue of security badges and vehicle passes.

Any Contractor employee who disregards, alters, moves, or otherwise tampers with a radiological posting, or who disobeys a radiological instruction, may be removed from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and denied future access.

1.4.1.2 Yellow Materials

Contractors working at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard shall not use yellow or orange-yellow colored materials for the following purposes: Protective clothing, hoods, sheeting, tarpaulins, polyethylene bottles or other containers, tapes, bags, banding, identification marks on tools, boundary markers, ribbons, vent ducts, temporary erosion control devices, survey ribbon, etc. The Contractor shall contact the Contracting Officer for a list of yellow items that have been approved for use on the Shipyard. Contractor generated yellow colored waste shall be disposed of by the Contractor off-yard. Shipyard refuse containers shall not be used for disposal of yellow colored waste materials. Yellow colored items such as described above are of special significance within the Shipyard and are subject to strict controls. Yellow colored contract generated debris shall be bagged in non-translucent containers, and promptly removed from Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

1.4.1.3 Smoke Detectors

Ionization type smoke detectors and duct smoke detectors contain radioactive material and are prohibited from use on the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Photoelectric smoke detectors are the only type authorized for use on the Shipyard.

1.4.1.4 Radioactive Sources

All contracts involving radiation generating devices shall conform to the requirements listed in Section 01 35 26.00 22 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (PWD ME) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Safety Manual EM 385-1-1. All requirements are to be submitted to the Contracting Officer at least 14 days prior to commencement of operations involving radiation generating devices. A requirements checklist will be provided by NAVFAC (COTs) Contractor Oversight Technician and also available on PWD Maine website:

https://www.navfac.navy.mil/navfac_worldwide/atlantic/fecs/mid-atlantic/pwd_maine/about_us/construction.html

1.4.2 Laser Control

Contractor shall comply with laser safety requirements under 21 CFR 1040 and ANSI 2136.1-1986 for any work under this contract utilizing lasers.

1.4.3 Energy Conservation

In cooperation with Government representatives, the Contractor shall participate in an active program directed toward the efficient use of energy. Government furnished utilities will not be provided for air conditioning of Contractor trailers or office areas.

1.4.4 Fire Prevention

Contractor shall familiarize and require all their employees to become familiar with fire prevention regulations within the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard to include the proper method of turning in a fire alarm, storage of flammable and combustible materials and control of combustible waste and trash. Any HOT WORK (welding, burning, grinding, cutting, etc.) requires a HOT WORK PERMIT prior to commencing such work. This permit is obtained from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's Fire Department via the Contracting Officer.

1.4.5 Identification and Control of Seamed (Welded) Pipe and Tubing

Submarine Safety regulations prohibit the use of seamed (welded) pipe or tubing within the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, unless such pipe or tubing is identified and controlled so as to prevent its inadvertent substitution for seamless pipe or tubing. The following requirements apply and will be strictly enforced:

Any seamed (welded) copper-nickel, carbon steel, carbon-molysteel, stainless steel, nickel-chromium-iron alloy, or nickel-copper pipe or tubing the Contractor intends to use on the Shipyard shall be identified in the following manner PRIOR TO DELIVERY TO THE SHIPYARD:

Using a lead-free white paint, mark a 24-inch long stripe and the word "welded" alternately along the entire length of the pipe or tubing. Apply a one-half inch wide stripe unless the size of the pipe or tubing requires use of a narrower stripe.

Contractor shall maintain positive control over seamed pipe or tubing until worked into place or removed from the Shipyard.

Seamless pipe or tubing may be substituted for any seamed (welded) pipe or tubing specified in the technical specifications.

The above requirements do not apply to square or rectangular tubing, copper or brass pipe or tubing, nor to piping or tubing which has been incorporated into equipment or fixtures prior to delivery to the Shipyard.

1.4.6 Pesticide and Herbicide Control

Contractor shall not apply pesticides nor herbicides unless specifically required by this contract. Where application of pesticides or herbicides is required, provide the submittals required by the specification and obtain written approval prior to any application.

1.4.7 Smoking Policy

In accordance with NAVFAC policy, smoking is prohibited inside all buildings and other facilities except those areas specifically identified as smoking areas (e.g., smoking shelters). Smoking is not permitted not permitted within 20 feet of air intakes, doorways or windows.

1.4.8 Portal Crane Clearance Zone

The Contractor shall ensure there is no construction debris or materials within the Crane Clearance Zone (i.e., between the painted yellow lines on each side of the rail) unless a rail outage has been approved.

1.5 WORKING HOURS

Regular working hours shall consist of a period established by the Contracting Officer between 8:00 AM and 2:00 PM, Monday through Friday, excluding Government holidays. The regular working hours shall be confirmed with the Contracting Officer.

1.5.1 Work Outside Regular Hours

Work outside regular working hours requires Contracting Officer approval. Provide written requests fifteen (15) Calendar days prior to such work to allow arrangements to be made by the Government for inspecting the work in progress and to allow scheduling of full time escorts in the building(s) if required. During periods of darkness, the different parts of the work shall be lighted in a manner approved by the Contracting Officer.

Contractors that utilize NCACs are responsible to coordinate for the correct access times with the Contracting Officer and the RAPIDGate Operations Center. If a contractors attempts access outside of their approved times, access to the Shipyard will be denied.

1.6 WORK IN OCCUPIED BUILDING(S)

Work under this contract may be located in an occupied building. Move unfixed furniture away from Contractor's working area as required to perform the work; protect; and replace in original locations upon completion of the work. Leave fixed equipment in place and protect against damage or temporarily disconnect, relocate, protect, and reinstall at completion of work. If determined necessary by the Contracting Officer, the Government will remove and relocate other Government property in the areas of the buildings scheduled to receive work. Allow 15 calendar days after written notification from the Contractor for the Government to relocate Government property.

1.7 UTILITY CUTOVERS AND INTERRUPTIONS

Make utility cutovers and interruptions after normal working hours or on Saturdays, Sundays, and Government holidays as approved by the Contracting Officer. Conform to procedures required in the paragraph "Work Outside Regular Hours." Anticipated costs shall be included in the bid.

Ensure that new utility lines are complete, except for the connection, before interrupting existing service.

Interruption to Water, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Telephone Service, Electric Service, Air Conditioning, Heating, Fire Alarm, Compressed Air, and other utilities shall be considered utility cutovers pursuant to the paragraph entitled "Work Outside Regular Hours." This time limit includes time for deactivation and reactivation.

Operation of Station Utilities: The Contractor shall not operate nor disturb the setting of control devices in the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard utilities system, including water, sewer, electrical, and steam services.

The Government will operate the control devices as required for normal conduct of the work. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing within 15 calendar days when such operation is required depending on the utility.

1.8 CRANE AND RAILROAD TRACKAGE INTERRUPTIONS

Crane and railroad trackage are considered utilities, and as such are subject to strict scheduling approvals. Where the following contract work is planned, submit written requests for outages a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to the desired date of interruption to the Contracting Officer:

Any excavation within 10 feet of a rail that will extend below the grade of the cross ties.

Any work that will penetrate a track foundation.

Any work involving trackage replacement or repair.

Any work affecting the load bearing capacity of the trackage.

No work shall be conducted in affected areas until the Contractor receives written approval to the request for outage.

1.9 WORK ADJACENT TO CIA SECURITY FENCING

Work adjacent to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Controlled Industrial Area (CIA) fencing is strictly controlled to ensure security is maintained at all times.

Work which will breach CIA fencing is prohibited unless approval has been obtained from Head of Security Operations (Code 1720) and a Shipyard Police representative is at the worksite during the period that the fence has been breached.

A minimum of 30 calendar days prior to performing work which requires breaching the CIA security fence, arrange through the Contracting Officer to obtain Head of Security Operations approval and scheduling of the Shipyard Police representative. "Breaching the fence" is any repair, alteration, or other work which would allow access into the CIA either over, under, or through an opening in a CIA fence.

Conditions which breach the fence shall be eliminated during all non-work periods to the satisfaction of the Shipyard Police representative. Contractor shall not leave the worksite until such conditions are eliminated. All materials used to close openings in fencing and method of installation shall be the same type and construction as adjacent, undisturbed CIA fencing.

Except for temporary off-loading of materials, the 10-foot zone adjacent to CIA fencing shall remain clear of vehicles, materials, and equipment. Contractor personnel shall be at the site throughout the entire time of any off-loading.

1.10 WORK ADJACENT TO AN OVERHEAD CRANE

Provide a minimum vertical clearance of three (3) inches between the highest point of the crane and the lowest overhead obstruction. For buildings where truss sag becomes a factor, increase the clearance as

necessary to maintain the minimum required clearance.

The horizontal clearance between the end of the crane and the building columns, knee braces or any other obstructions shall not be less than two (2) inches with the crane centered on the runway rails. Pipes, conduits, etc. shall not reduce this clearance.

The vertical clearance beneath a bridge crane is to be at least three (3) inches. This clearance is not applicable to the hook block unless it is in its up most position.

For work involving installation, adjustment, or replacement of rail fasteners (e.g. clips/bolts), the Contractor shall verify the existing crane envelope and clearance measurements around the rail head prior to beginning work. The Contractor shall notify the Government if the work will reduce the clearance between the bridge crane and rail fasteners and ensure newly installed items will not obstruct bridge crane travel.

The Contractor shall notify the Government to verify that crane clearance has been maintained when the work performed may have changed any physical dimensions of objects or structures adjacent to the crane (e.g., changing or servicing lighting fixtures/pendant assemblies, removal and reinstallation of pipes, conduits, junction boxes, etc.). If the crane is not available (e.g., undergoing maintenance, inspection, etc.), the Contractor shall verify crane clearance by taking measurements using reference points (e.g., vertical and horizontal distance from the top of crane rail with respect to the crane envelope, vertical distance from the floor with respect to the crane envelope, etc.).

1.11 FIRE PROTECTION

1.11.1 Compliance

The Contractor shall comply with COE EM 385-1-1, NFPA 241, NAVSHIPYD PTSMH INST 11320.6 (latest revision Fire Safety Manual and NAVSHIPYD PTSMH INST 11300.9 (Latest revision) for work at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Utility and Facility Outages, and Portsmouth Naval Shipyard fire regulations. Obtain approval from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Fire Chief via the Contracting Officer prior to commencement of hot work operations.

1.11.2 Fired Kettles

Melt kettles for tar, asphalt, and similar materials shall not be closer than 25 feet to buildings or combustible materials. Provide a minimum of two 20 pound ABC all-purpose type extinguishers at the melting kettle and the area of hot material application. Equip kettles with proper heat controls and means of agitation to assure controlled uniform temperatures throughout contents to prevent spot heating. Do not heat contents above flash point.

1.11.3 Notification of Fire

Post the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard fire poster in conspicuous locations and at telephones in construction shacks.

1.12 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

1.12.1 General

Contractor employees and representatives performing work under this contract are required to be United States citizens. If naturalized, the individual shall present his naturalization papers to the Security Officer for inspection. Foreign born personnel shall present evidence of citizenship regardless of citizenship of parents, as required by immigration laws.

1.12.2 Access to the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

Contract Clause "FAR 52.204-2, Security Requirements and Alternate II" and the following apply:

Access to areas designated as "Red Badge" will require the Contractor to be escorted by a "Red Badged" Government Representative. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer at least 14 Calendar Days in advance of the date access is required.

Obtain security badges and vehicle passes to enter the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's Pass/Security Office. Contractor must furnish proof that employees are U.S. citizens to obtain badges to enter the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Contractor must have a completed Department of Homeland Security Form I-9; Employment Eligibility Verification for each employee and furnish proof that employees are U.S. citizens to obtain badges to enter Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

1.12.3 Application and Issue of Security Badges

"Temporary" Security Badges will be issued to Contractor personnel requiring access for less than two (2) work days upon satisfactory proof of U.S. citizenship, in the form of an original or certified birth certificate, passport, or naturalization papers. A picture ID is required in addition to satisfactory proof of citizenship.

"Permanent" (photo) Standard Access Control Badges will be issued to Contractor personnel requiring access for two (2) or more work days. Contractor personnel will be required to complete an authorization application form for local record check, and a personal information sheet. The forms will be furnished to the Contractor following award of any contract resulting from this solicitation, at time of pre-performance or pre-construction conference.

In the event the Contractor requires access to contract work areas not permitted by the level of security badge issued, such need shall be demonstrated and an escort obtained. The escort shall remain visible to the Contractor at all times within areas requiring escort.

STANDARD ACCESS CONTROL BADGES SHALL BE ATTACHED TO THE OUTER GARMENT AND DISPLAYED AT ALL TIMES WHILE ON THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD.

CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL SHALL NOT ENTER AREAS FOR WHICH THEY HAVE NOT BEEN CLEARED. WHERE A NEED HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED TO ENTER SUCH AREAS, CONTRACTOR SHALL BE UNDER CONSTANT ESCORT BY PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BEEN CLEARED. FAILURE TO ADHERE TO POSTED SECURITY REQUIREMENTS MAY RESULT IN REMOVAL OF THE EMPLOYEE FROM THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD WITH FUTURE

ACCESS DENIED.

1.12.4 Application and Issue of Vehicle Passes

Vehicle passes will be issued upon satisfactory proof of a valid Operator's License, Vehicle Insurance, and State Vehicle Registration. Temporary passes will be issued for short term or single trip requirements on a case by case basis. All vehicles permitted to enter or park on the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard shall comply with the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's traffic and parking regulations and shall only park in assigned areas, which may or may not be in the vicinity of the site of the contract work. No vehicle shall be parked in such a manner that crane tracks, railroad tracks, and vehicle access routes are blocked Vehicles left unattended which are blocking such access routes are subject to towing and loss of vehicle passes. Parking on the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard may be in excess of one-half mile from the worksite.

1.12.5 Application and Issue of Vehicle Passes for Entry into Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's Controlled Industrial Areas (CIA)

Contractor vehicular access to the CIA will be minimized and all vehicles shall comply with the following requirements:

Vehicles must visibly display a CIA vehicle entry pass and inspection pass from the Commercial Vehicle Inspection Station (CVIS), Building 386. CIA passes will only be issued to company owned or leased vehicles, rental vehicles rented in the company name, or privately owned vehicles the company has certified in writing, to be necessary in the performance of contracted work. A current license, registration, security badge, and decal number or temporary vehicle pass is required for a CIA vehicle entry pass. Contractor's company name must appear on the registration and on the vehicle. CIA passes will be issued on weekends and holidays at Building 29, from the Watch Supervisor. Contractors not possessing the level security badge required for CIA access must be accompanied by a properly badged escort to obtain the CIA vehicle pass.

Vehicles must clearly display an authorized company sign or logo, in the form of an exterior mounted magnetic signs or painted identifications on both sides of the vehicle. Paper or cardboard signs are not authorized.

Vehicles will only be allowed in the CIA for the transportation of Contractor's tools, parts, and materials to and from the worksite. An exception to this policy, Contractors may transport employees to and from the worksite if a specific security plan has been developed and approved by the Shipyard Security Officer.

Parking of privately-owned vehicles within the CIA is prohibited.

1.12.6 Application and Issue of Crane Passes

Comply with EM 385-1-1.

For Cranes Passes at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard to be valid, the Certificate of Compliance must be stamped with a red, Code 700 Access Review Date and Signature Stamp displaying the current date.

1.12.7 Return of Badges and Vehicle Passes

Contractor shall ensure all vehicle access permits and personnel badges are

returned to the Security Officer when the need has ended. Contractor shall account in writing for each missing pass or badge prior to final payment being made on the contract.

1.12.8 Contractor Security Responsibilities

Contractor employees shall not transport, drink, or have in their possession any alcoholic beverages. Possession of any controlled substances without a physician's prescription is also prohibited. Any Contractor employee appearing to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics will be apprehended by Shipyard Police, escorted off of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, and turned over to the local Police Department.

Any vehicle found to contain controlled substances, including usable residue, may be seized and impounded. Within 24 hours of the work day following any vehicle seizure, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Police will have determined whether forfeiture of the vehicle is required. If not, the vehicle will be returned to the owner or authorized agent. If the vehicle is determined to be appropriate for forfeiture, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's Legal Officer will notify the Drug Enforcement Administration of such seizure and impoundment, for initiation of forfeiture proceedings pursuant to Title 21, U.S. Code, Section 881. Such actions may be taken regardless of whether the owner/operator of the vehicle had knowledge of the presence of drugs in the vehicle. The Government may pursue criminal or other disciplinary actions pursuant to Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1382.

Possession of firearms, ammunition and/or explosives is prohibited. In the event explosives are required for construction work, specific handling requirements and approvals shall be obtained from the Security Officer via the Contracting Officer.

Cameras, video equipment, or similar photographic equipment shall not be introduced into nor removed from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. In the event such equipment is required for performance of contract work, approvals shall be obtained from the Security Officer via the Contracting Officer.

Weapons (firearms, personal knives with blades 2 ½" long or greater, Mace, Pepper Spray etc.) are not permitted aboard the shipyard.

Cell phones equipped with cameras are permitted aboard the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard outside NAVSEA controlled spaces such as the CIA, but using them to take pictures is not allowed. Cameras, or cell phones equipped with cameras, are not allowed in the CIA or in any NAVSEA space such as an NWA, CNIA or Security Island.

Laptop computers shall not be intro duced into nor removed from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. If laptop computers are required to perform work, obtain approvals from the Security Officer via the Contracting Officer.

Driver use of a hand-held cellular phone in a moving vehicle on the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is prohibited. This prohibition does not include hands-free cellular phone devices. Hands-free devices include console/dash-mounted or otherwise secured cellular phones with integrated features such as voice-activation, speed dial, speakerphone or other similar technology for sending and receiving calls.

Driver use of any portable, personal listening device worn inside the aural canal, around or covering the driver's ear while operating a motor vehicle, is prohibited. Listening devices include wired or wireless earphones and headphones (including blue tooth or similar technology), and do not include hearing aides or devices designed and required for hearing protection.

The use of radar or laser detection devices to indicate the presence of speed recording instruments or to transmit simulated erroneous speeds are prohibited in accordance with OPNAVINST 5100.2H.

The Contractor shall indoctrinate personnel on access limitations to ensure security control is maintained as an integral part of their work pattern and habit.

Contractor shall indoctrinate his/her personnel on escorting procedures and responsibilities. Contractor personnel acting as escorts for other Contractor personnel assume full responsibility for their actions. Escorts shall be within sight of the persons being escorted at all times.

Contractor is advised that any unescorted personnel found in security areas requiring a higher level clearance than the level represented by the badge displayed will be removed from the area with possible confiscation of security badges and vehicle passes.

1.14 CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES

The Contractor shall not utilize any vehicle that will exceed an HS20 wheel load. The use of "off road" vehicles which cannot be legally operated on State roadways or highways is prohibited.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

ATTACHMENT A

LISTS OF ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTS

All documents must be unexpired

LIST A Documents that Establish Both Identity and Employment Authorization	OR	LIST B Documents that Establish Identity	AND	LIST C Documents that Establish Employment Authorization
1. U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card		1. Driver's license or ID card issued by a State or outlying possession of the United States provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address		1. Social Security Account Number card other than one that specifies on the face that the issuance of the card does not authorize employment in the United States
2. Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551)				2. Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the Department of State (Form FS-545)
3. Foreign passport that contains a temporary I-551 stamp or temporary I-551 printed notation on a machine-readable immigrant visa		2. ID card issued by federal, state or local government agencies or entities, provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address		3. Certification of Report of Birth issued by the Department of State (Form DS-1350)
4. Employment Authorization Document that contains a photograph (Form I-766)		3. School ID card with a photograph		
		4. Voter's registration card		4. Original or certified copy of birth certificate issued by a State, county, municipal authority, or territory of the United States bearing an official seal
5. In the case of a nonimmigrant alien authorized to work for a specific employer incident to status, a foreign passport with Form I-94 or Form I-94A bearing the same name as the passport and containing an endorsement of the alien's nonimmigrant status, as long as the period of endorsement has not yet expired and the proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified on the form		5. U.S. Military card or draft record		
		6. Military dependent's ID card		
		7. U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card		5. Native American tribal document
		8. Native American tribal document		6. U.S. Citizen ID Card (Form I-197)
		9. Driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority		
		For persons under age 18 who are unable to present a document listed above:		7. Identification Card for Use of Resident Citizen in the United States (Form I-179)
6. Passport from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) or the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) with Form I-94 or Form I-94A indicating nonimmigrant admission under the Compact of Free Association Between the United States and the FSM or RMI		10. School record or report card		8. Employment authorization document issued by the Department of Homeland Security
		11. Clinic, doctor, or hospital record		
		12. Day-care or nursery school record		

Illustrations of many of these documents appear in Part 8 of the Handbook for Employers (M-274)

SECTION 01 20 00.00 20

PRICE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES (PWD ME)
06/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to only Design Bid Build projects.

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	(2009) Construction Equipment Ownership and Operating Expense Schedule

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

All progress payment amounts will be derived from and tied to the cost loaded schedule activities per Section 01 32 17.00 25 NETWORK ANALYSIS SCHEDULES (NAS) (PWD ME).

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) as directed by the Contracting Officer. Provide a detailed breakdown of the contract price, giving quantities for each of the various kinds of work, unit prices, and extended prices. Provide labor, material, equipment for each line item. Costs shall be summarized and totals provided for each construction category.

1.3.2 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 ft line. Identify costs for the building(s), and include work out to the 5 ft line. Work out to the 5 ft line shall include construction encompassed within a theoretical line 5 ft from the face of exterior walls and shall include attendant construction, such as pad mounted HVAC cooling equipment, cooling towers, and transformers placed beyond the 5 ft line.

1.3.3 Real Property Assets

The Government will provide the Draft DD Form 1354, Transfer and Acceptance of Military Real Property filled in with the appropriate Real Property Unique Identifiers (RPUID) and related construction Category Codes to summarize the designed real property assets that apply to this contract. The Contractor shall meet with the Contracting Officer and the Real Property Accounting Officer during the Pre Construction Meeting and the Project Closeout Meetings to modify and include any necessary changes to the DD Form 1354. The Contractor shall provide the Interim DD Form 1354 that uses the appropriate division of the RPUIDs/ Category Codes to represent the final constructed facility and include all associated cost. Coordinate the Contractor's Price and Payment structure with the structure of the RPUIDs/ Category Codes.

Divide detailed asset breakdown into the RPUIDs and related construction Category Codes and populate associated costs which represent all aspects of the work. Where assets diverge into multiple RPUID/ Category Codes, divide the asset and provide the proportion of the assets in each RPUID/ Category Code. Assets and related RPUID/ Category Codes may be modified by the Contracting Officer as necessary during course of the work. Coordinate identification and proportion of these assets with the Government Real Property Accounting Officer.

Cost data accumulated under this section are required in the preparation of DD Form 1354.

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 FAR 52.232-5, Payments Under Fixed-Price Construction Contracts. The requests for payment shall include the documents listed below.

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 Estimate for Voucher/ Contract Performance Statement on NAVFAC Form 7300/31 furnished by the Government, showing in detail: the estimated cost, percentage of completion, and value of completed performance for each of the construction categories stated in this contract. Use NAVFAC LANT Form 4-330/110 (New 7/84) on NAVFAC LANT contracts when a Monthly Estimate for Voucher is required.

c. Updated Project Schedule and reports required by the contract.

d. Contractor Safety Self Evaluation Checklist.

e. Other supporting documents as requested.

f. Updated copy of submittal register.

g. Invoices not completed in accordance with contract requirements will be returned to the Contractor for correction of the deficiencies.

h. Contractor's Monthly Estimate for Voucher (NAVFAC LANT Form 4-330/110 (New 7/84)) with Subcontractor and supplier payment certification.

i. Affidavit to accompany invoice (NAVFAC LANT NORVA Form 4-4235/4 (Rev.5/81)).

j. Materials on Site.

k. Monthly Work-hour report.

l. Solid Waste Disposal Report.

1.5.2 Submission of Invoices

If NFAS Clause 5252.232-9301 is included in the contract, the documents listed in paragraph "CONTENT OF INVOICE" shall be provided in their entirety as attachments in Wide Area Work Flow (WAWF) for each invoice submitted. 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.

Monthly invoices and supporting forms for work performed through the anniversary award date of the contract shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer within 5 calendar days of the date of invoice. For example, contract award date is the 7th of the month, the date of each monthly invoice shall be the 7th and the invoice shall be submitted by the 12th of the month.

1.5.3 Final Invoice

a. A final invoice shall be accompanied by 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.

b. For final invoices being submitted via WAWF, the original Contractor's Final Release Form must be provided directly to the respective Contracting Officer prior to submission of the final invoice. Once receipt of the original Final Release Form has been confirmed by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall then submit final invoice and attach a copy of the Final Release Form in WAWF.

c. Final invoices not accompanied by the Contractor's Final Release will be considered incomplete and will be returned to the Contractor.

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 Onsite and Offsite Materials

Progress payments may be made to the contractor for materials delivered on the site, for materials stored off construction sites, or materials that are in transit to the construction sites under the following conditions:

a. FAR 52.232-5(b) Payments Under Fixed Price Construction Contracts.

b. Materials delivered on the site but not installed, including completed preparatory work, and off-site materials to be considered for progress payment shall be major high cost, long lead, special order, or specialty items, not susceptible to deterioration or physical damage in storage or in transit to the construction site. Examples of materials acceptable for payment consideration include, but are not limited to, structural steel, non-magnetic steel, non-magnetic aggregate, equipment, machinery, large pipe and fittings,precast/prestressed concrete products, plastic lumber (e.g., fender piles/curbs), and high-voltage electrical cable. Materials not acceptable for payment include consumable materials such as nails, fasteners, conduits, gypsum board, glass, insulation, and wall coverings.

c. Materials to be considered for progress payment prior to installation shall be specifically and separately identified in the Contractor's estimates of work submitted for the Contracting Officer's approval in accordance with Schedule of Prices requirement of this contract. Requests for progress payment consideration for such items shall be supported by documents establishing their value and that the title requirements of the clause at FAR 52.232-5 have been met.

d. Materials are adequately insured and protected from theft and exposure.

e. Provide a written consent from the surety company with each payment request for offsite materials.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 30 00

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS (PWD ME)
06/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to all Design Bid Build and Design Build projects.

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)

EM 385-1-1	(2008; Errata 1-2010; Changes 1-3 2010; Changes 4-6 2011) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

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 for Design Bid Build projects :

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Insurance; G
List of contact personnel; G
Progress and completion pictures; G
NAVFAC Red Zone Checklist/POAM; G
NAVFAC PWD ME Follow-on Services List; G

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, 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 State Law.

1.5 CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

1.5.1 Contractor Personnel Requirements

In case of conflict with other specification provisions, the requirements of this paragraph take precedence.

The following personnel shall be on site whenever work is being performed:

Project Superintendent
Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)
Quality Control Manager (QC Manager)

The following personnel need only be on site as their specified duties require:

Project Manager
Commissioning Authority, if included in the contract.

1.5.2 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.

1.5.3 Subcontractor Special Requirements

1.5.3.1 Asbestos Containing Material

All contract requirements of Section 02 82 16.00 22 ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS assigned to the Private Qualified Person (PQP) shall be accomplished directly by a first tier subcontractor.

1.5.3.2 Space Temperature Control, HVAC TAB, Commissioning and Apparatus Inspection

All contract requirements contained in the project HVAC Specifications shall be accomplished directly by a first tier subcontractor, including the Commissioning Agent. No work shall be accomplished by a second tier subcontractor.

1.5.3.3 Qualified Testing Organization

All contract requirements of work required to be performed by a Qualified Testing Organization shall be accomplished directly by a first tier subcontractor. No work to be performed by a Qualified Testing Organization, shall be accomplished by a second tier subcontractor.

1.5.4 Contractor Personnel Requirements

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

1.6 SUPERVISION

Provide at least one (1) qualified Project Manager and one (1) on-site Project Superintendent per project capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in English to supervise the work at all times work is being performed. The Project Manager must have a minimum 10 years experience as a Project Manager or Superintendent on projects like this contract or similar in size and complexity. The Project Superintendent must have a minimum of 10 years experience as a Superintendent on projects similar in size and complexity.

The Project Superintendent shall be on site during working hours. The Superintendent **cannot** be the Quality Control Manager nor the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO).

In addition to the above experience requirements, the Project Manager and on-site Project Superintendent shall complete the course entitled "Construction Quality Management for Contractors" prior to the start of construction.

The Project Manager in this context shall mean the individual with the responsibility for the overall management of the project and the Project Superintendent shall mean the individual with the responsibility for quality and production. Both the Project Manager and Project Superintendent are subject to removal by the Contracting Officer for non-compliance with requirements specified in the contract and for failure to manage the project to insure timely completion. Furthermore, 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 shall be made the subject of claim for extension of time for excess costs or damages by the Contractor.

Approval of Project Manager and on-site Project Superintendent by the Contracting Officer is required prior to start of construction. Provide resumes for the proposed Project Manager and on-site Project Superintendent describing their experience with references and qualifications to the Contracting Officer for approval. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to interview the proposed Project Manager and on-site Project Superintendent at any time in order to verify the submitted qualifications.

1.7 QUALITY CONTROL PERSONNEL:

1.7.1 QC and Alternative QC Manager Qualifications

a. Complete the course entitled "Construction Quality Management (CQM) for Contractors" and shall maintain a current certificate.

b. Ten (10) years of combined experience as a Superintendent, QC Manager, Project Manager, or Project Engineer, and at least two years experience as a QC Manager on similar size and type construction contracts.

c. Familiar with requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1, and experience in the areas of hazard identification and safety compliance.

1.8 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, prosecution of the work, and clear expectations of the "Interim DD Form 1354" Submittal. Major subcontractors who will engage in the work shall also attend.

1.9 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

1. 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, fill out the NRZ Checklist, and discuss "Interim DD From 1354" requirements.

2. Review the Contractor's updated schedule. The Contractor shall develop a Plan of Action and Milestones (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.

4. The Contractor shall prepare the NAVFAC Red Zone Project Facility System & Equipment List included in Appendix A of this Section. The List shall include all facility systems and equipment provided as part of the project which will require future maintenance, inspections or certifications. The Contractor shall submit a preliminary list of items with the COTR at the initial Facility Turnover Meeting. The Contractor shall provide the final completed Project Facility System & Equipment List with all information required facility system/equipment information to the COTR at least sixty (60) calendar days prior to the project BOD.

See Appendix A of this Section for the Facility Turnover Planning Meeting Agenda, NRZ Checklist & POAM and the NAVFAC Red Zone Project Facility System & Equipment List.

1.10 CLEANUP

Leave premises "broom clean." 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. Clean debris from roofs, gutters, catch basins, manholes, downspouts and drainage systems. Sweep paved areas and rake clean landscaped areas. Remove waste and surplus materials, rubbish and construction facilities from the site.

1.11 PARTNERING

To most effectively accomplish this contract, the Government requires the formation of a cohesive partnership within the Project Team whose members are from the Government, the Contractor and their Subcontractors. Key personnel from the Supported Command, the End User (who will occupy the facility), NAVFAC PWD ME Representatives, the Navy Region/Installation, the Contractor and Subcontractors, and the Designer of Record will be invited to participate in the Partnering process. The Partnership will draw on the strength of each organization in an effort to achieve a project that is without any safety mishaps, conforms to the Contract, and stays within budget and on schedule.

The Contracting Officer will provide Information on the Partnering Process and a list of key and optional personnel who should attend the Partnering meeting.

1.11.1 Informal Partnering

The Contracting Officer will organize the Partnering Sessions with key personnel of the project team, including Contractor personnel and Government personnel.

The Initial Partnering session should be a part of the Pre-Construction Meeting. Partnering sessions will be held at a location agreed to by the Contracting Officer and the Contractor (typically a conference room provided by the PWD ME FEAD office or the Contractor).

The Initial Informal Partnering Session will be conducted and facilitated using electronic media provided by the Contracting Officer.

The Partners will determine the frequency of the follow-on sessions.

1.12 AVAILABILITY OF CADD DRAWING FILES

After award and upon request, the electronic "Computer-Aided Drafting and Design (CADD)" drawing files included in the RFP 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.

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.

1.13 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 be 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 --

Guidelines for conducting Facility Turnover Planning Meeting are as follows:

a. Meeting is held at approximately 75% construction contract completion or three to six months prior to BOD. NAVFAC representatives will include the Project Manager, Construction Manager/AROICC (CM) and Design Manager (DM), as appropriate. The contractor representatives include applicable prime contractor staff and decision-makers from major subcontractors. Design-Build contractors will have A-E representatives attending. The Client should include representatives from Public Works Officer (PWO) staff, a Client scope and financial decision maker, a user tenant representative, a facility start-up person, and others such as SPAWAR, NMCI, telephone, and furniture contractor, etc.

b. The purpose of the meeting is to plan the remaining work, identify critical project features that still need to be completed (such as "soft" construction contract requirements as shown on the NRZ Checklist/POAM Items), and to complete the filling out of the "NRZ Checklist/POAM Items".

c. The contractor, client and NAVFAC provide a POC and due date for each item on their checklist. The team fills in the checklists by selecting items applicable to the project, selects due dates on each item, and appoints a person who has responsibility to ensure the item gets completed by the due date. The CM will be responsible to monitor the milestones.

01 30 00 APPENDIX A

NAVFAC Red Zone
Facility Turnover Planning Meeting

AGENDA

I. Introduction and Overview – Purpose CM

[The purpose of the Facility Turnover Planning Meeting is to address elements within the project team's purview – schedule management, assure completed facility complies with contract requirements, and other contractual issues. Each member of the project delivery team (Client, NAVFAC, and the contractor) has critical responsibilities to ensure timely completion and turnover of the new facility and each member should execute the NRZ process to achieve this end. The NRZ process provides a final re-focusing of attention to details of those key elements critical for a successful construction contract completion. In implementing NRZ processes, the NAVFAC/Contractor/Client team take a collective "snapshot" of contract status, identifying remaining actions to be accomplished, and confirm required resources needed for successful contract completion and turnover to the Client.

The Facility Turnover Planning Meeting is a collaborative effort between the Client, NAVFAC, and the contractor and results in a completed "NRZ Checklist/POAM Items" list that identifies the major items (and their due dates) that must be completed by the Contractor, the Client and the NAVFAC team to ensure timely completion of the contract.]

II. Attendees

NAVFAC Echelon IV (PM); NAVFAC FEAD/ROICC Team (AROICC, CM, ET/QA, Contracting Officer); Client Team (Project Manager, Program Coordinator, User/Tenant); Contractor Team (Project Manager, Project Superintendent, CQC Manager)

III. Schedule to Completion (POAM)	Contractor
IV. Schedule of Final Outfitting and Occupancy (POAM)	Client
V. Critical feature(s) of project (POAM)	CM
VI. Transfer of Maintenance Responsibility	CM
VII. Systems training & O&M Manuals (POAM)	CQC Manager
VIII. Other Items to include on NRZ checklists	All
IX. Summary of Required Actions and Responsibility	CM

NRZ Checklist/POAM Items

The table below provide typical NRZ checklist items for contractor, Client, and NAVFAC actions. Items listed on the checklists are required to remain on the checklists if they are part of the project/contract or required by construction convention. Items not listed on the checklists, but required in the contract or by construction convention, must be added to the checklists by the contractor, Client and NAVFAC. Checklists are applicable to all contracts no matter what Category of Work.

The Point of Contact and due date shall initially be determined during the Facility Turnover Planning Meeting by the NAVFAC, client and contractor leads. During execution of the NRZ process, for each item on the entire list, the Construction Manager (CM) shall indicate date completed and initial to indicate completion of the item. If a party fails to complete an item by the due date, this should be noted on the checklist and new due date established and indicated. The completed NRZ Checklist/POAM shall be placed in the contract file.

Resp.	Checklist Items	Point of Contact	Due Date	Actual Complete Date	CM Initials	Notes
Client	Telephone service contract					
Client	Utilities service contract					
Client	Custodial service contract					
Client	Coordination of Intrusion Detection Systems and Physical Security Equipment					
Client	Coordination of IT and Communication Infrastructure and Devices					
Client	Delivery and installation of client furnished equipment					
Client	Delivery and installation of client furnished furniture					
Client	GFE status/delivery schedule (GFCI, GFGI)					
Client	Installation of communications for phones and computers					
Client	Modification to FSC or BOSC to maintain/service new facility					
Client	NMCI Installations or other networks					
Client	Process operating permits					i.e generators
Client	Recycled/recovered materials report					

Client	Ribbon-cutting ceremony					
Client	User move-in					
Contractor	ACATS Controls Testing					
Contractor	Communications / IT Systems Testing					
Contractor	Conduct Second Seasons TAB					
Contractor	Coordination and Delivery of Facility Signage					
Contractor	Delivery of As-Built Drawings					
Contractor	Delivery of Internal Services Requirement List					60 days prior to BOD
Contractor	Delivery of O&M Manuals					
Contractor	Delivery of Spare Parts, Extra Stock, Special Tools, etc					
Contractor	Duct Air Leakage Testing					
Contractor	Electrical Systems Testing					
Contractor	Elevator Certification(s)					
Contractor	EV Notebook submitted (Spec Sec Temp EV Controls - SWPP etc)					

Contractor	Final Cleaning					
Contractor	Demob					
Contractor	Final Inspection and Acceptance					
Contractor	Final utility systems connections (power, water, etc.)					
Contractor	Fire Protection Systems Inspections and Performance Verification					
Contractor	HVAC System Test & Balance					
Contractor	Landscaping Complete					
Contractor	Notice of Termination (EV Permits)					
Contractor	O&M/OMSI Training of Navy Personnel					
Contractor	Other Specified Building Performance Requirements					i.e. leed
Contractor	Plumbing / Other Mechanical Testing					
Contractor	Pre-Final Inspection					
Contractor	Pre-warranty Conference					
Contractor	Project Close-out Meeting					

Contractor	Provide Interim DD1354					
Contractor	Punch List Completion					
Contractor	Replace Construction Lock Cores and Re-keying					
Contractor	Security Systems Testing					
Contractor	Site Restoration, if applicable					
Contractor	Specialized Equipment & Systems Inspections (Boilers, UPS, etc.)					
Contractor	Superchlorination of potable water systems					
NAVFAC	A-E and Construction Contractor Evaluations (ACASS/CCASS)					
NAVFAC	Client walk-thru prior to pre-final inspections, if appropriate					
NAVFAC	Closeout actions on construction permits (e.g., NPDES)					
NAVFAC	Complete Installed Property List and DD 1354					
NAVFAC	Confirm utilities availability for final connections by contractor					
NAVFAC	Mechanical Acceptance					
NAVFAC	Process final payment (w/ final release)					

NAVFAC	Process recycled/recovered materials report					
NAVFAC	Provide keying plan to contractor					
NAVFAC	Resolve contract modifications & requests for equitable adjustment					
NAVFAC	Return unobligated funds					
NAVFAC	Schedule client satisfaction post BOD follow-up					
NAVFAC	Schedule Government inspections of specialized equipment (e.g., Boiler/pressure vessels, elevators, UPS,					
NAVFAC	Sign & provide Interim DD1354 to activity Real Property Accountability Officer NLT BOD					
NAVFAC	Startup utilities					

NAVFAC PWD Maine Follow-on Services List

Fire Suppression Requirements

		Features						Fire Pumps		Other Systems			
SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Wet	Dry	Pre Activation	Deluge	D-Drip	Air Compressor	Diesel	Electric	Gas	Wet Chemical	Dry Chemical	Foam

HVAC

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Equipment Description	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Tonnage/HP	# of Filters	Size of Filters	Belt Specs	Refrigerant

Boilers

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Number of Boilers	Manufacturer	Model	MBH	Fuel	Certification Expiration	National Board Number

Back Flow Preventers

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Unique Number	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Size (1",3" etc)	Type of Back Flow (BLDG FEED, Heat Make up etc	Frequency
								Annual

Generator

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Manufacturer	Model number	Serial Number	KW	HP	Fuel Type

Water Coolers

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Building Description	EA	Floor	Outlet Location	Outlet #	Outlet Type (floor/wall mount)	Manufacturer	Model #	Serial Number	Filter Model Number

Gutters & Downspouts

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Material	Gutter Size 6" etc	LF above 30'	LF below 30'	# of Drops	Downspout Size 4" etc	LF above 30'	LF below 30'	#of Roof Drains

Overhead Doors

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Door Number	Width	Height	Manufacturer	Type (U-M RMP)	Condition

Elevator

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Speed (FPM)	Capacity (lbs)	Manufacturer	MFG Date	Type (FE/H)

Lightning Protection

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	*Attach drawing of system

Emergency Lighting

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Number of Emergency Lights

Janitorial/Waste

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Square Footage of Room	Use (Admin/ Bathroom etc)	# of anticipated occupants

*Attach CAD file of building
* Attach Finish Schedule

Electrical Distribution Equipment

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Type (CC OIL DRY etc)	USS or PAD	Manufacturer	Serial Number	Rating

NAVFAC PWD Maine Follow-on Services List

Refuse/ Waste

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Type of Dumpster	Number Required	Placement Location

Pest Control

SHOPS / FSC Action	Location (BLDG-FLR-RM)	Total SQFT of Building	Food Service/Child Care/ or Medical Space SQFT

Grounds

SHOPS / FSC Action	Total SQFT of Grounds Maint Req	Mowing (Y/N)	Tree Trimming (Y/N)
Production			

Storm Water Management Soil Filters, Ponds, etc.

SHOPS / FSC Action			

Miscellaneous Maintainable Items (e.g. Oil and Water Separators)

SHOPS / FSC Action			

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		01 14 00.00 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			List of Contact Personnel	1.3.1	G													
			Vehicle List	1.3.2	G													
		01 20 00.00 20	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Schedule of Prices	1.3	G													
		01 30 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Insurance	1.4	G													
			List of contact personnel	1.5.2	G													
			Progress and completion pictures	1.3	G													
			NAVFAC Red Zone		G													
			Checklist/POAM															
			NAVFAC PWD ME Follow-on		G													
			Services List															
		01 32 17.00 25	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Qualifications	1.5	G													
			Baseline Network Analysis	1.3	G													
			Schedule															
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Monthly Network Analysis	1.7.2	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			As-Built Schedule	1.7.3	G													
		01 33 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Submittal Register	1.8	G													
		01 35 26.00 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Accident Prevention Plan (APP)	1.7	G													
			Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)	1.8	G													

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		01 35 26.00 22	Crane Critical Lift Plan	1.7.1	G													
			Crane Operators	1.6.1.4	G													
			Crane Operators	1.12.4	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Notifications and Reports	1.12														
			Accident Reports	1.12.2	G													
			Monthly Exposure Report	1.4	G													
			Crane Reports	1.12.3	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Confined Space Entry Permit	1.9	G													
			Hot work permit	1.9	G													
			License certificates	1.14	G													
			Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation	1.4	G													
			Checklist															
			Accident Notification	1.12.1	G													
			Certificate of Compliance	1.12.4	G													
		01 35 29.13 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			SAFETY AND HEALTH		G													
			PROGRAM															
			ACCIDENT PREVENTION	1.6	G													
			PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND															
			HEALTH PLAN															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Work Zones	1.16.1	G													
			Decontamination Facilities	1.17.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															

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		01 35 29.13 22	Exposure Monitoring/Air	1.13	G													
			Sampling Program															
			Site Control Log	1.16.2	G													
			HAZWOPER Qualifications	1.10.1	G													
			Employee Certificates	1.12.4	G													
		01 45 00.10 20	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			QC Plan	1.6	G													
		01 50 00.00 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Construction site plan	1.4	G													
			Traffic control plan	3.3.1	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Backflow Preventer Tests	2.2.5	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Backflow Tester	1.5.1	G													
			Backflow Preventers	1.5	G													
		01 57 19.00 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Preconstruction Survey	1.5.1	G													
			Solid Waste Management Plan	3.4	G													
			Regulatory Notifications	1.5.2	G													
			Environmental Management Plan		G													
			Dirt and Dust Control Plan	3.14.1	G													
			Contractor Hazardous Material	3.6	G													
			Inventory Log															
			MEDEP Contractor Erosion		G													
			Control Cerftification															
			Documentation															

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		01 57 19.00 22	SD-06 Test Reports															
			Laboratory Analysis	3.13.4.2	G													
			Disposal Requirements	3.15.2	G													
			Erosion and Sediment Control	3.2.4	G													
			Inspection Reports															
			Solid Waste Management Report	3.4.1	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Storm Water Management and		G													
			Erosion Control Compliance															
			Notebook															
			Waste Determination	3.5	G													
			Documentation															
			Disposal Documentation for	3.13.4.4	G													
			Hazardous and Regulated Waste															
			Contractor 40 CFR Employee	1.5.5	G													
			Training Records															
			Solid Waste Management Report	3.4.1	G													
			Contractor Hazardous Material	3.6	G													
			Inventory Log															
			'Notice of Termination'		G													
			Hazardous Waste/Debris	3.13.4	G													
			Management															
			Regulatory Notifications	1.5.2	G													
		01 74 19.00 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Waste Management Plan	1.3	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															

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		01 74 19.00 22	Records	1.4														
		01 78 00.00 22	SD-03 Product Data															
			As-Built Record of Equipment	1.3.2	G													
			and Materials															
			Warranty Management Plan	1.7.1	G													
			Warranty Tags	1.7.4	G													
			Final Cleaning	1.10	G													
			Spare Parts Data	1.4	G													
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions															
			Preventative Maintenance	1.5	G													
			Condition Monitoring (Predictive	1.5	G													
			Testing)															
			Inspection	1.5	G													
			Instructions	1.7.1	G													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Operation and Maintenance		G													
			Manuals															
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Record Drawings	1.3.1	G													
			Certification of EPA Designated	1.6	G													
			Items															
		02 41 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Existing Conditions	1.10	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Demolition Plan	1.2.1	G													

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		02 41 00	Notification	1.7	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Receipts															
		02 82 16.00 22	SD-03 Product Data															
			Local exhaust equipment	3.1.4	G													
			Vacuums	3.1.5	G													
			Respirators	3.1.1.1	G													
			Pressure differential automatic	3.1.4	G													
			recording instrument															
			Amended water	1.3.2	G													
			Glovebags	3.1.7	G													
			Material Safety Data Sheets	1.4.8	G													
			(MSDS) for all materials															
			Encapsulants	2.1	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Air sampling results	1.6.5	G													
			Pressure differential recordings	1.6.6	G													
			for local exhaust system															
			Asbestos quantity report	3.3.3.2	G													
			Encapsulation test patches	3.2.5.2	G													
			Clearance sampling	3.2.6.3	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Asbestos hazard abatement plan	1.4.9	G													
			Testing laboratory	1.4.10	G													
			Private qualified person	1.6.1	G													
			documentation															

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		02 82 16.00 22	Contractor's license	1.6.4	G													
			Competent person	1.6.2	G													
			Worker's license	1.6.3	G													
			Employee training	1.4.3	G													
			Medical certification	1.4.12	G													
			Respiratory Protection Program	1.4.6	G													
			Vacuums	3.1.5	G													
			Water filtration equipment	3.1.2.3	G													
			Ventilation systems	3.1.5	G													
			equipment used to contain	3.1	G													
			airborne asbestos fibers															
			encapsulants	2.1	G													
			Notifications	1.4.4	G													
			Notifications	1.4.4	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Notifications	1.4.4	G													
			Notifications	1.4.4	G													
			Rental equipment	1.7.1	G													
			Respirator program records	1.4.6.1	G													
			Permits	1.4.4	G													
		02 83 13.00 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Occupational and Environmental	1.5.2.3	G													
			Assessment Data Report															
			Lead Compliance Plan	1.5.2.2	G													
			Competent Person	1.5.1.1	G													
			Training Certification	1.5.1.2	G													

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		02 83 13.00 22	Lead waste management plan	1.5.2.8	G													
			Medical Examinations	1.5.2.4	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			sampling results	1.5.2.3														
			Occupational and Environmental	1.5.2.3	G													
			Assessment Data Report															
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Testing laboratory	1.5.1.3	G													
			Clearance Certification	3.5.1.1	G													
		02 84 16	SD-07 Certificates															
			Qualifications of CIH	1.8.1	G													
			Training Certification	1.8.1	G													
			PCB and Lamp Removal Work	1.8.2	G													
			Plan															
			PCB and Lamp Disposal Plan	1.8.3	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Transporter certification		G													
			Certification of Decontamination	3.2.4														
			Certificate of Disposal and/or															
			recycling															
		03 30 53	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Installation Drawings	1.4														
			Reinforcing Steel	2.1.6	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Air-Entraining Admixture	2.1.4.1														

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		03 30 53	Water-Reducing or Retarding	2.1.4.2														
			Admixture															
			Curing Materials	2.1.11														
			Joint Sealants - Field Molded	2.1.8														
			Sealants															
			Conveying and Placing Concrete	3.2														
			Formwork	2.1.9														
			Forms	2.4														
			Ready-Mix Concrete	2.2														
			Mix Design Data	2.2														
			Air-Entraining Admixtures	2.2														
			Fly Ash	2.2														
			Accessories	2.5														
			Curing Compound	2.5.1														
			Repair Mortar	1.2.4	G													
			Epoxy Resin	3.4.2	G													
			Protective Coating/Bonding agent	1.2.5														
			Polymer Modified Portland	2.1.3	G													
			Cement (PMC) Mortar															
			Expansion Joint Filler Strips,	2.1.7														
			Premolded															
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Aggregates	2.1.2														
			Concrete Mixture Proportions	1.2.3														
			Compressive Strength Testing	3.10														
			Slump	3.10														

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		03 30 53	SD-07 Certificates															
			Cementitious Materials	2.1.1														
		05 50 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Cover and Frames		G													
			Anchor Bolts	2.1.4	G													
			Fabricated pipe supports,		G													
			installation drawings															
		07 31 13	SD-03 Product Data															
			Shingles	2.1.1														
		22 00 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Plumbing System	3.2.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Submersible Pumps	2.5	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Tests, Flushing and Disinfection	3.2														
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Materials and Equipment	1.3														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Plumbing System	3.2.1	G													
		22 15 26.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Compressed air system	1.3	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Piping	2.1.1	G													
			Fittings		G													
			Valves	2.1.5	G													

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		22 15 26.00 20	Unions	2.1.4	G													
			Unions	3.1.7	G													
			Identification labels for piping	2.3	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Non-Destructive Examination	3.1.1	G													
			(NDE) report for welding of piping															
			Leak tightness test	3.3.2.2	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Employer's record documents	1.3.2														
			Welding procedures and	1.3.3														
			qualifications															
		23 05 15	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Record of satisfactory field	1.4.2	G													
			operation															
			Record Drawings	1.2	G													
			Fabrication Drawings	1.2	G													
			List of qualified permanent	1.4.3	G													
			service organizations															
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Pipe and Fittings	2.1	G													
			Piping Specialties	2.2	G													
			Valves	2.3	G													
			Miscellaneous Materials	2.4	G													
			Expansion Joints															
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															

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		23 05 15	Operation and Maintenance	3.9	G													
			Manuals															
		23 07 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Pipe Insulation Systems	2.3	G													
			Pipe Insulation Systems	3.1.4	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Pipe Insulation Systems	2.3	G													
			Pipe Insulation Systems	3.1.4	G													
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions															
			Pipe Insulation Systems	2.3	G													
			Pipe Insulation Systems	3.1.4	G													
		23 35 19.00 20	SD-03 Product Data															
			Fans	2.1	G													
			Dampers		G													
			Flexible connectors	2.4.2														
			Gaskets	2.4.3														
			Protective coating materials	2.4.4														
			Sealants	2.4.5														
			Damper regulators	2.5.1	G													
			Ductwork															
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Welders' identification	1.4.1	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Fan tests	2.1.1	G													
			start-up tests	1.2.3	G													

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		23 35 19.00 20	SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Fans	2.1	G													
		26 20 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Marking Strips	3.1.5.1	G													
			Marking Strips	3.1.5.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Receptacles	2.9	G													
			Switches	2.8	G													
			Manual motor starters	2.11	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			600-volt wiring test	3.2.2	G													
			Ground-fault receptacle test	3.2.3	G													
		26 51 00	SD-03 Product Data															
			Fluorescent lighting fixtures	2.1	G													
			Fluorescent electronic ballasts	1.5.1	G													
			Fluorescent lamps	2.1.2	G													
			Emergency lighting equipment	2.3	G													
		26 52 00.00 40	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Material, Equipment, and Fixture	1.2.1	G													
			Lists															
			sample warranty	1.2.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Emergency Lighting Egress Units	1.2.1	G													
			Emergency Lighting Egress Units	2.2.1	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															

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		26 52 00.00 40	System Operational Tests	3.2	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Warranty	3.3	G													
		31 23 00.00 22	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Shoring and Sheeting Plan	3.1.1	G													
			Dewatering work plan	1.7.2	G													
			Excess Soil Disposal Plan	1.7.4	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Pervious Granular Fill	3.11.2.3	G													
			Borrow Site Testing	1.6	G													
			Fill and backfill	3.11.2.1	G													
			Select material	3.11.2.2	G													
			Density tests	3.11.2.4	G													
		32 12 17	SD-05 Design Data															
			Job-mix formula	1.3.2	G													
			MIX DESIGN	2.8	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Specific gravity test of asphalt	2.9.1	G													
			Coarse aggregate tests	2.9.1	G													
			Weight of slag test	2.9.1	G													
			Percent of crushed pieces in	2.9.1	G													
			gravel															
			Fine aggregate tests	2.9.1	G													
			Specific gravity of mineral filler	2.9.1	G													
			Bituminous mixture tests	2.9.1	G													
			Aggregates tests	3.3.2.1	G													

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		32 12 17	Bituminous mix tests	3.3.2.2	G													
			Pavement courses	3.3.2.3	G													
		33 63 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Heat Distribution System design	1.4.3	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Pipe	2.3.1	G													
			Insulation	2.2	G													
			Fittings	2.3.2	G													
			Anchors	1.3.3	G													
			Expansion joints	2.4	G													
			Coatings	1.2.8	G													
			Conduit	2.1.6	G													
			Field Connection of Casing	2.1.11	G													
			Sections															
			SD-05 Design Data															
			Pipe-stress and system	1.2.7	G													
			expansion calculations															
			Manufacturer's data sheets	1.2.8	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Work plan	1.2.9	G													
			Quality assurance	1.2.10	G													
			Thermal performance testing	1.2.11	G													
			UHDS manufacturer certification	1.2.5	G													
			UHDS design	1.3.2	G													
			Certificate of compliance	1.2.12	G													
			Testing firm qualification	1.2.13	G													

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		33 63 13	Welds	1.2.14	G													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Heat distribution system	1.2.16	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Daily written report	1.2.15														
		33 63 14	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Manholes	2.4.1														
			buried piping system	2.4														
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Pipe and fittings															
			Valves	2.2														
			Strainers	2.3.2														
			Pipe supports	2.3.1														
			Traps	2.3.3														
			SD-05 Design Data															
			buried piping system	2.4														
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Certification of welder's	1.4.1														
			qualifications															
		40 17 26.00 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Welding pressure piping	1.5.1														
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Welding procedures qualification	1.5.3	G													
			Nondestructive examination	1.5.2	G													
			(NDE) procedures															

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		40 17 26.00 20	NDE personnel certification	1.5.6.2	G													
			procedures															
			Inspector certification	1.5.6.1														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Weld identifications	1.5.7.1	G													

SECTION 01 32 17.00 25

NETWORK ANALYSIS SCHEDULES (NAS) (PWD ME)
06/14

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. All progress payment amounts will be derived from and tied to the cost loaded schedule activities.

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.

Include commissioning milestone per LEED NC Perequisite EAp2 - Fundamental Commission and Credit EAc3 - Enhanced Commissioning, if commissioning is included in the contract.

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

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:

1. The Contractor starting work on the demolition or construction stage(s) of the contract.

2. 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 P6. Importing data into P6 using data conversion techniques or third party software will be cause for rejection of the submitted schedule.

A listing of Primavera P6 settings and parameters which shall be used in preparing the Baseline Schedule is contained later in this specification section. See Attachment A. Deviation from these settings and parameters, without prior consent of the Contracting Officer, will be cause for rejection of schedule submission.

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/P6 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. Late Start Date

g. Late 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), Notice(s) to Proceed 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/Plan of Action and Milestones (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 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) historical monthly averages for the NOAA location closest to the project site or the following schedule of anticipated monthly non-work days due to adverse weather for projects located at Portmouth Naval Shipyard 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 - PNSY											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
3	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2

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 Anticipated Security Delays

The contractor shall allow in the schedule a total of 5 lost workdays per calendar year for instances where base access is not permitted due to a security related closure which causes a delay in the work. A lost workday is defined as a day in which the Contractor cannot work at least 50 percent

of the day on the closed installation. If the installation is closed for a period longer than 5 workdays per calendar year, the Contracting Officer will issue a no cost contract modification as applicable in accordance with the contract clauses extending the contract completion date where the critical path has been impacted.

1.6.2.6 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). Cost for material/equipment paid for after installation, labor and construction equipment 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 Dependent".

d. At a minimum, include the following settings and parameters in Baseline Schedule preparation:

1. General: Calendars and Activity Codes are defined or established at the "Project" level, not the "Global" level.

2. Admin Drop-Down Menu, Admin Preferences, Time Periods Tab:

a) Time periods for P6 should be set to 8.0 Hours/Day, 40.0 Hours/Week, 172.0 Hours/Month and 2000.0 Hours/Year.

b) Allow users to specify the number of work hours for each time period: Should be unchecked.

3. Project Level, Date Tab:

a) Set "Must Finish By" date to "Contract Completion Date".

4. Project Level, Default Tab:

a) Duration Type: Set to "Fixed Duration & Units".

b) Percent Complete Type: Set to "Physical".

c) Activity Type: Set to "Task Dependent".

d) Calendar: Set to "Standard 5 Day Workweek". Calendar shall reflect Saturday, Sunday and all Federal holidays as non-work days. Alternative calendars may be used with Contracting Officer approval.

5. Project Level, Calculations Tab:

a) Price/Unit: Set to "$1/h".

b) Activity percent complete based on activity steps: Should be Checked.

c) Reset Remaining Duration and Units to Original: Should be Checked.

d) Subtract Actual from At Completion: Should be Checked.

e) Recalculate Actual units and Cost when duration % complete changes: Should be Checked.

f) Update units when costs change on resource assignments: Should be Unchecked.

g) Link Actual and Actual This Period Units and Cost: Should be Checked.

6. Project Level, Settings Tab:

a) Define Critical Activities: Check "Total Float is less than or equal to" and add "0d".

7. Work Breakdown Structure Level, Earned Value Tab:

a) Technique for Computing Performance Percent Complete: "Activity percent complete" is selected.

b) Technique for Computing Estimate to Complete (ETC): "PF = 1" is selected.

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;
4) 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;
5) Any decrease in previously reported activity Earned Amount;
6) Pending items and status thereof, including permits, changes orders, and time extensions;
7) Status of Contract Completion Date and interim milestones;
8) Current and anticipated delays (describe cause of delay and corrective actions(s)); and
9) 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 Baseline Schedule

The Baseline Schedule shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer no later than thirty 30 calendars days from the date of the contract award.

1.7.2 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. An acceptable, updated schedule shall be submitted to the Government regardless of whether a Contractor's pay request will be submitted for the given period. 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 .xer file.

1.7.3 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.

b. Each TIA shall include a Fragmentary Network (fragment) demonstrating how the Contractor proposes to incorporate the impact into the most currently accepted schedule update. A fragment is defined as the sequence of new activities and/or activity revisions, logic relationships and resource changes that are proposed to be added to the existing schedule to demonstrate the influence of impacts to the schedule. The fragment 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.

c. 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 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 --

Initial Project Schedule (IPS)
Review Worksheet

Project Name: _____ Contract No.: _____

Contractor: _____ Contractor Scheduler: _____

NAVFAC IPS Reviewer: _____

Primavera Project ID: _____ Primavera Project Name: _____

NTP: _____ Contract Completion Date (CCD): _____

Interim or Phased Completion Contract Dates (if specified): _____

Total Contract Award: $ _____

ITM	DESCRIPTION	Y	N
IPS REPORTING & SOFTWARE (2.4.1)			
Reports Submitted			
1	P6 Project import file in Primavera Project Manager (.XER) 6.2 export file format. **(KTR)**		
2	Narrative Report		
3	Network Diagram (Schedule)		
4	Earned Value Report (If schedule cost loading specified)		
5	S-Curves (If schedule cost loading specified)		
6	All required submittals are provided by the contractor		
Software			
7	P6 was used to prepare the schedule **(KTR)**		
GENERAL SCHEDULE INFORMATION (Run Primavera Schedule Report/Log) (2.4.2)			
8	Start and Finish dated did not change after scheduling the project		
9	Retained Logic is used when scheduling progressed activities		
10	Critical activities defined as Total Float less than or equal to 0		
11	No activities have started or are in progress		
12	All Constraints are Contractually defined		
13	The only activity without predecessor(s) is the activity with the earliest start date		
14	The only activity without successor(s) is the activity with the latest finish date		
15	BLANK		
16	The Latest Early Finish Date is on or before the Contract Completion Date (CCD)		
17	No more than 20% of the activities are Critical or Near Critical; Activities with Total Float less than 14 working days are Near Critical		
PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND SETTINGS			
Schedule Dates (2.4.3)			
18	The project Must Finish By date is set to the current CCD		
19	The Must Finish By Time is set to 5pm		
Defaults (2.4.3)			
20	Duration Type is set to Fixed Duration & Units		

Initial Project Schedule (IPS) Review Worksheet

Project Name: _____ Contract No.: _____

21	Percent Complete Type is set to Physical		
22	Activity Type is set to Task Dependent		
23	The default Project Calendar reflects Saturday, Sunday and all Federal Holidays as non-work days		
Settings (2.4.3)			
24	Total Float less than or equal to 0 defines critical activity		
Calculations (2.4.3)			
25	Price/Unit is set to $1/h		
26	Activity percent complete based on activity steps is checked		
27	Reset Remaining Duration and Units to Original is selected		
28	Subtract Actual from At Completion is selected		
29	Recalculate Actual Units and Cost when duration % complete changes is checked		
30	Update units when costs change on resource assignments is unchecked		
31	Link Actual and Actual This Period Units and Cost is checked		
Earned Value (2.4.4)			
Technique For Computing Performance Percent Complete			
32	Activity percent complete is selected		
Technique For Computing Estimate To Complete (ETC)			
33	PF = 1 is selected		
Hours Per Time Period (2.4.5)			
34	Verified with the contractor that the Time Periods established for P6 on the computer the project was created and maintained are set to 8.0 Hours/Day, 40.0 Hours/Week, 172.0 Hours/Month and 2000.0 Hours/Year		
35	Time Periods established for P6 on the Government computer matches the Time Periods established on the contractor computer		
36	Allow users to specify the number of work hours for each time period is unchecked		
Project Calendars (2.4.6)			
Standard Calendars			
37	Calendar(s) are defined at the Project level		
38	A 5-day workweek calendar is defined for the project that establishes Saturdays, Sundays and all federal holidays as non-work days		
39	A 6-day workweek calendar may be defined for the project. The 6-day workweek calendar establishes Sundays and all federal holidays as non-work days		
40	A 7-day workweek calendar may be defined for the project. If defined, it establishes Saturdays, Sundays and all federal holidays as workdays		
41	Total work hours/day for all defined calendars is set to 8		
42	Standard Calendars are correctly assigned to activities		
Weather Calendars			
43	A project level Weather Calendar is defined		
44	The weather calendar is based on the Standard 5-Day Workweek Calendar		

Initial Project Schedule (IPS) Review Worksheet

Project Name: _____ Contract No.: _____

45	Anticipated non-work days due to adverse weather are assigned to normal workdays (Mon-Fri)		
46	The approved number of anticipated non-work days per month due to adverse weather is assigned		
47	The Weather Calendar is assigned to activities that could be delayed by adverse weather		
Special Calendars			
48	Special Calendar(s) defined for the project are properly set-up		
49	Special Calendar(s) are correctly assigned to activities		
ACTIVITY CODES (2.4.7)			
50	Activity Codes are established at the Project Level		
51	As a minimum, Activity Codes identified in the scheduling specification and/or established by the Contracting Officer are defined for the project		
ACTIVITY DATA, SETTINGS AND ASSIGNMENTS			
Activity Detail (2.4.8)			
52	Activity Type is set to Task Dependent, Duration Type is set to Fixed Duration & Units and % Complete Type is set to Physical for all activities		
53	Calendars are correctly assigned to activities		
Description and Duration (2.4.9)			
54	Activity Descriptions adequately define work scope		
55	Original activity durations are reasonable		
56	No on-site construction activity has a duration greater than 20 working days		
57	Actual Activity Start and Finish dates will be easy to determine/verify		
58	Work-in-Place percent complete for partially completed activates will be easy to determine/verify		
Schedule Logic			
59	No Negative Lags **(KTR)**		
60	Finish-To-Start relationships are all assigned 0 Lag **(KTR)**		
Contract Milestone Activities (2.4.10)			
61	Interim or Phased Completion Milestone Activity dates match Contract dates(if specified)		
Activities Assigned Government Responsibility For Completing (2.4.11)			
62	Responsibility for completing the activity is correctly assigned to the Government		
63	Durations comply with contract requirements		
Longest Path (2.4.12)			
64	Government activities are not arbitrarily placed on the Longest Path		
65	The Longest Path is made up of activities that you expect to drive project completion		
66	The Longest Path shows reasonable work flow and sequencing		
67	There are no time gaps between activities on the Longest Path		
COST LOADING (2.4.13)			
68	The total cost budget equals the contract value		
69	Activities that should have a cost budget are cost loaded		
70	Budget $ are equitable spread throughout the Project – Not Front End Loaded		
71	Anomalies in monthly and cumulative Budged Cost distribution are explainable		

SECTION 01 33 00

SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES
05/11

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 or 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-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 (MSDS)concerning impedances, hazards and safety precautions.

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.

Interim "DD Form 1354" with cost breakout for all assets 30 days prior to facility turnover.

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 the Government 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.

The Government 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

The Architect-Engineer for this project 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.

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," of this section. Process transmittal forms to record actions regarding sample installations .

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

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.

Present 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.

Include on each drawing the drawing title, number, date, and revision numbers and dates, in addition to information required in paragraph entitled, "Identifying Submittals," of this section.

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.

Reserve a blank space, no smaller than 4 inches on the right hand side of each sheet for the Government disposition stamp.

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.

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

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.

Indicate, by prominent notation, each product which is being submitted; indicate specification section number and paragraph number to which it pertains.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Submit manufacturer's instructions prior to installation.

1.5.5 Format of SD-04 Samples

Furnish samples in sizes below, unless otherwise specified or unless the manufacturer has prepackaged samples of approximately same size as specified:

a. Sample of Equipment or Device: Full size.

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

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

d. 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.

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

f. 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.

g. Sample Panel: 4 by 4 feet.

h. Sample Installation: 100 square feet.

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.

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.

Recording of Sample Installation: Note and preserve the notation of area

constituting sample installation but remove notation at final clean up of project.

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

Provide reports on 8 1/2 by 11 inches paper in a complete bound volume.

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 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA for O&M Data format.

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

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.

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 Five 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

Variations from contract requirements require both Designer of Record (DOR) and 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, after consulting with the DOR, 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, including the DOR's written analysis and approval. 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, including its Designer(s) of Record, 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 in electronic format 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 (l) List date of submittal transmission.

Column (q) List date approval received.

1.8.3 Approving Authority Use of Submittal Register

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

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

Column (l) 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 Action Codes

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

1.8.4.1 Government Review Action Codes

"A" - "Approved as submitted"; "Completed"

"B" - "Approved, except as noted on drawings"; "Completed"

"C" - "Approved, resubmission required"; "Resubmit"

"D" - "Returned by correspondence"; "Completed"

"E" - "Disapproved (See attached)"; "Resubmit"

"F" - "Receipt acknowledged"; "Completed"

"G" - "Other (Specify)"; "Resubmit"

"X" - "Receipt acknowledged, does not comply"; "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.

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

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.

When acceptability of a submittal is dependent on conditions, items, or materials included in separate subsequent submittals, submittal will be returned without review.

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, "Approved/Accepted Submittals," of the section."

(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 _____, 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 _____
(Signature when applicable)

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 _____, 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 _____
(Signature when applicable)

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 database 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," of this section and with markings appropriate for action indicated.

Upon completion of review of submittals requiring Government approval, stamp and date approved submittals. 2 copies of the approved submittal will be retained by the Contracting Officer and 3 copies of the submittal will be returned to the Contractor.

1.10.1 Review Notations

Contracting Officer review will be completed within 21 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 to 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 dimensions, the design of adequate connections and details, 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 disapprove 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 35 26.00 22

GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (PWD ME)
06/14

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	(2010) Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.3	(2009) Tower Cranes
ASME B30.5	(2011) Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
ASME B30.8	(2010) Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 10	(2010; Errata 2012) Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 241	(2009) Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 51B	(2009; TIA 09-1) Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work
NFPA 70	(2011; Errata 2 2012) National Electrical Code
NFPA 70E	(2012; Errata 1) Electrical Safety in the Workplace

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2008; Errata 1-2010; Changes 1-3 2010; Changes 4-6 2011) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

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

10 CFR 20	Standards for Protection Against Radiation
29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1910.146	Permit-required Confined Spaces
29 CFR 1910.147	Control of Hazardous Energy (Lock Out/Tag Out)
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 1926.16	Rules of Construction
29 CFR 1926.500	Fall Protection
CPL 2.100	(1995) Application of the Permit-Required Confined Spaces (PRCS) Standards, 29 CFR 1910.146.

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (NAVFAC)

NAVFAC P-307	(2012) Management of Weight Handling Equipment
ATTACHMENT "A"	"CONTRACTOR CRANE, MULTI-PURPOSE MACHINE, FORKLIFT, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, AND RIGGING GEAR REQUIREMENTS"
ATTACHMENT "B"	"PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD UTILITY LOCATING PROCEDURES"

The attachments are included following the end of this specification section. If attachments are missing from this copy of specification notify the Contracting Officer.

1.2 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 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 though 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. Recordable Injuries or Illnesses: Any work-related injury or illness that results in:

(1) 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.

f. "USACE" property and equipment specified in USACE EM 385-1-1 should be interpreted as Government property and equipment.

g. Weight Handling Equipment (WHE) Accident: A WHE accident occurs when any one or more of the eight 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; or collision, including unplanned contact between the load, crane, 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. Comply with additional requirements and procedures for accidents in accordance with NAVFAC P-307, Section 12.

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

Accident Prevention Plan (APP); G

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA); G

Crane Critical Lift Plan; G

Proof of qualification for Crane Operators; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Notifications and Reports

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

Accident Reports; G

Monthly Exposure Report; G

Crane Reports; G

SD-07 Certificates

Confined Space Entry Permit; G

Hot work permit; G

License certificates; G

Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation Checklist; G

Accident Notification; G

Certificate of Compliance (Crane); G

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

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. Complete the checklist monthly and submit with each request for payment voucher. 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, may result in a retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher. Additionally, provide a Monthly Exposure Report and attach to the monthly billing request. This report is a compilation of employee-hours worked each month for all site workers, both prime and subcontractor. Failure to submit the report may result in retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher. The Contracting Officer will submit a copy of the Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation and Monthly Exposure Report to the local safety and occupational health office.

1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the detailed requirements included in the provisions of this contract, comply with the most recent edition of USACE EM 385-1-1, and applicable 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 SSHO must meet with requirements of EM 385-1-1 Section 1 and ensure that the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.16 are met for this project. 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 or an equally-qualified designated representative/alternate shall be at the work site at all times to implement and administer the Contractor's safety program and government-accepted Accident Prevention Plan. The SSHO's training, experience, and qualifications shall be as required by EM 385-1-1 paragraph 01.A.17, entitled SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER (SSHO), and all associated sub-paragraphs.

A Competent Person 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. Provide the credentials of the Competent Persons(s) to the Contracting Officer for acceptance in consultation with the Safety Office.

1.6.1.2 Contractor Quality Control (QC) Manager

The Contractor Quality Control (QC) Manager can be the SSHO on this project, even though the QC has safety inspection responsibilities as part of the QC duties.

1.6.1.3 Competent Person for Confined Space Entry

Provide a "Competent Person" to supervise the entry into each confined space. That individual must meet the requirements and definition of Competent Person as contained in EM 385-1-1.

1.6.1.4 Crane Operators

Meet the crane operators requirements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 16 and Appendix I. In addition, for mobile cranes with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) rated capacitates of 2,000 pounds or greater, designate crane operators as qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., union, a government agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Provide proof of current qualification. In addition, the Contractor shall comply with Contractor Operated Crane Requirements included in the latest revision of document NAVFAC P-307 Section 1.7.2 "Contractor Operated Cranes," and Appendix P, Figure P-1 and with 29 CFR 1926, Subpart CC.

1.6.2 Personnel Duties

1.6.2.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

The SSHO shall:

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 production or 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 APP's and AHA's.

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.

h. Maintain a list of hazardous chemicals on site and their Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

Failure to perform the above duties will result in dismissal of the Project 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.

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 Manager, 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.

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 production or 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 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 review 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 CPL 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 in height. 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 Documentation at the job site for the duration of the project. Include the Fall Protection and Prevention Program Documentation in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

The FP&P Plan shall include a Rescue and Evacuation Plan in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 21.M. The plan shall 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 in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan, and as part of the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

f. Lead Compliance Plan: The safety and health aspects of lead work, prepared in accordance with Section 02 83 13.00 22 LEAD IN CONSTRUCTION.

g. Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan: The safety and health aspects of asbestos work, prepared in accordance with Section 02 82 16.00 22 ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS.

h. PCB and Mercury Plan: The safety and health aspects of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and mercury work, prepared in accordance with Section 02 84 16 HANDLING OF LIGHTING BALLASTS AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBS AND MERCURY.

i. Site Demolition Plan: The safety and health aspects prepared in accordance with Section 02 41 00 DEMOLITION and references sources. Include engineering survey as applicable.

j. Excavation Plan: The safety and health aspects prepared in accordance with Section 31 23 00.22 EXCAVATION AND FILL (PWD ME).

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 5 calendar days prior to the phase prepatory meeting. Format subsequent AHAs as amendments to the APP. The analysis should be used during daily inspections to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard'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 one calendar day 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 NOTIFICATIONS AND REPORTS

1.12.1 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. Ensure positive contact is made with GDA as voice mail and e-mail is not acceptable as official notification. 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.

1.12.2 Accident Reports

a. Conduct an accident investigation for recordable injuries and illnesses, for Medical Treatment defined in paragraph DEFINITIONS, property damage accidents resulting in at least $20,000 in damages, and near misses as defined in EM 385-1-1, to establish the root cause(s) of the accident. Complete the applicable NAVFAC Contractor Incident Reporting System (CIRS), and electronically submit via the NAVFAC Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS). The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any required or special forms.

b. Near Misses: Complete the applicable documentation in NAVFAC Contractor Incident Reporting System (CIRS), and electronically submit

via the NAVFAC Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS).

c. 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.

1.12.3 Crane Reports

Submit crane inspection reports required in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix I and as specified herein (Refer to ATTACHMENT "A"- "CONTRACTOR CRANE, MULTI-PURPOSE MACHINE, FORKLIFT, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, AND RIGGING GEAR REQUIREMENTS") with Daily Reports of Inspections.

1.12.4 Certificate of Compliance

Provide a Certificate of Compliance for each crane entering the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard 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. 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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard 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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Fire Department. 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. Provide at least one (1) 2A: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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. 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. Separate hot work permits will be issued for any Hot Asphalt roofing kettle.

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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Fire Department phone number. ANY FIRE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE CONTRACTING OFFICER IMMEDIATELY.

Obtain services from a NFPA Certified Marine Chemist for "HOT WORK" within or around flammable materials (such as fuel systems, welding/cutting on fuel pipes) or confined spaces (such as sewer wet wells, manholes, vaults,

etc.) that have the potential for flammable or explosive atmospheres.

1.14 RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

License Certificates and other applicable information for radiation materials and equipment shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer and Radiation Safety Office (RSO), and Contracting Oversight Technician (COT) for all specialized and licensed material and equipment that could cause fatal harm to construction personnel or to the construction project.

A complete list of requirements are available on the PWD Maine's Web site or available for the COTS representative.

https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac_ww_pp/navfac_navfacmidlant_pp/pwbl/maine/construction:general%20contractor%20information:tab3

Workers shall be protected from radiation exposure in accordance with 10 CFR 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation.

Loss of radioactive material shall be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer.

Actual exposure of the radiographic film or unshielding the source shall not be initiated until after 5 p.m. on weekdays.

In instances where radiography is scheduled near or adjacent to buildings or areas having limited access or one-way doors, no assumptions shall be made as to building occupancy. Where necessary, the Contracting Officer will direct the Contractor to conduct an actual building entry, search, and alert. Where removal of personnel from such a building cannot be accomplished and it is otherwise safe to proceed with the radiography, a fully instructed employee shall be positioned inside such building or area to prevent exiting while external radiographic operations are in process. Transportation of Regulated Amounts of Radioactive Material will comply with 49 CFR, Subchapter C, Hazardous Material Regulations. Local Fire authorities and the site Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) shall be notified of any Radioactive Material use.

Transmitter Requirements: The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard policy concerning the use of transmitters such as radios, cell phones, etc., must be adhered to by all Contractor personnel. They must also obey Emissions Control (EMCON) restrictions.

1.15 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.

1.16 SEVERE STORM PLAN

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

a. Secure outside equipment and materials and place materials that could be damaged in protected areas.

b. Check surrounding area, including roof, for loose material, equipment, debris, and other objects that could be blown away or against existing facilities.

c. Ensure that temporary erosion controls are adequate.

d. Comply with requirements as per EM-385 1-1 Section 06.I INCLEMENT WEATHER. Contracting Officer will notify Contractor of COR (Condition of Readiness level 1-5) for severe storms.

1.17 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS.

Contractors entering and working in confined spaces while performing general industry work are required to follow the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1926 and comply with the requirements in Section 34 of EM 385-1-1 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146. Contractors entering and working in confined spaces while performing shipyard industry work are required to follow the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1915 Subpart B.

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.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OTHER WORK

Comply with USACE EM 385-1-1, NFPA 70, NFPA 70E, NFPA 241, the APP, the AHA, Federal and State OSHA regulations, and other related submittals and Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's fire and safety regulations. The most stringent standard prevails.

PPE is governed in all areas by the nature of the work the employee is performing. Use personal hearing protection at all times in designated noise hazardous areas or when performing noise hazardous tasks. Safety glasses must be carried/available on each person.

Mandatory PPE includes:

a. Hard Hat

b. Appropriate Safety Shoes

c. Reflective Vests

3.1.1 Hazardous Material Use

Each hazardous material must receive approval from the Contracting Officer 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. Low mercury lamps used within fluorescent lighting fixtures are allowed as an exception without further Contracting Officer approval. Notify the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) prior to excepted items of radioactive material and devices being brought on Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

3.1.3 Unforeseen Hazardous Material

The design should have identified materials such as PCB, lead paint, dust that could potentially be hazardous, and friable and non-friable asbestos and other OSHA regulated chemicals (i.e., 29 CFR Part 1910.1000). If additional 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

Apply for utility outages at least 5 to 15 calendar days in advance depending on the utility. 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 and Contracting Officer written approval is obtained.

3.3 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/TAGOUT)

Ensure that each employee is familiar with and complies with these procedures and USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 12, Control of Hazardous Energy and 29 CFR 1910.147.

Contracting Officer will, at the Contractor's request, apply lock-out/tag-out 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.

No person, regardless of position or authority, shall operate any switch, valve, or equipment that has an official lock-out/tag-out tag attached to it, nor shall such tag be removed except as provided in this section.

No person shall work on any equipment that requires a lock-out/tag-out tag unless he, his immediate supervisor, project leader, or a subordinate has in his possession the stubs of the required lockout/tag-out tags.

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 lock-out/tag-out 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.

Shipyard and NAVFAC Personnel use a red lock and a red tag to indicate personnel are working on the systems. Use of a red lock and a red tag is highly encourage to maintain continuity throughout the installation. The use of another colored locks and tags (blue for Shipyard workers and Yellow for NAVFAC personnel) indicate that the system is out of service for some reason.

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

Lock-out/tag-out 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 lock-out/tag-out 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 lock-out/tag-out tag stub to the Contracting Officer. That group's or individual's lock-out/tag-out 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 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 Existing Anchorage

Certified (or re-certified) by a qualified person for fall protection existing anchorages, to be used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment in accordance with ASSE/SAFE Z359.1. Existing horizontal lifeline anchorages must be certified (or re-certified) by a registered professional engineer with experience in designing fall arrest anchorage systems.

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, 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 SHIPYARD REQUIREMENTS

All personnel who enter the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA) of Portsmouth Naval Shipyard shall wear mandatory personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times and comply with PPE postings of shops both inside and outside the CIA.

3.6 SCAFFOLDING

Provide employees with a safe means of access to the work area on the scaffold. A scaffolding competent person shall be present observing erecting, moving, altering, or dismantling any 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 in height. 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.

3.6.1 Stilts

The use of stilts for gaining additional height in construction, renovation, repair or maintenance work is prohibited.

3.7 EQUIPMENT

3.7.1 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. Additionally, when material handling equipment is used as a crane it must meet NAVFAC P-307 requirements in paragraphs entitled "Contractor Operated Cranes," an "Investigation and Reporting of Crane and Rigging Gear Accidents."

c. Operators of forklifts or power industrial trucks shall be licensed in accordance with OSHA.

3.7.2 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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard so that necessary quality assurance spot checks can be coordinated. Contractor's operator shall remain with the crane during the spot check. (Refer to ATTACHMENT "A" - "CONTRACTOR CRANE, MULTI-PURPOSE MACHINE, FORKLIFT, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, AND RIGGING GEAR REQUIREMENTS.")

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% 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.

l. 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.

o. 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.

3.7.3 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.

3.7.4 USE OF EXPLOSIVES

Use of Explosives are not allowed on Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

3.8 EXCAVATIONS

Perform soil classification by a competent person in accordance with 29 CFR 1926 and EM 385-1-1.

a. 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.

b. 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.

3.8.1 Utility Locations

All underground utilities in the work area must be positively identified by a third party, independent, private utility locating company (cannot be the Government's locating company) in addition to any Portsmouth Naval Shipyard location service and coordinated with the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard utility department.

For work completed at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, See Attachment B - "PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD UTILITY LOCATING PROCEDURES."

3.8.2 Utility Location Verification

Physically verify underground utility locations, including utility depth, 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.

3.8.3 Utilities Within and Under Concrete Slabs, Bituminous Asphalt and Other Impervious Surfaces

Utilities located within and under concrete slabs or pier structures, bridges, parking areas, and the like, are extremely difficult to identify. Whenever contract work involves chipping, saw cutting, or core drilling through concrete, bituminous asphalt or other impervious surfaces, the existing utility location must be coordinated with station utility departments in addition to location and depth verification by a third party, independent, private locating company. The third party, independent, private locating company shall locate utility depth by use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), bore scope, or ultrasound prior to the start of demolition and construction. 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. Any markings made during the utility investigation must be maintained throughout the contract.

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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard 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 remove from service all damaged extension cords. Portable extension cords shall meet the requirements of EM 385-1-1, 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, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146, OSHA Directive CPL 2.100 and OSHA 29 CFR 1926. 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 atmospheric monitoring with audible alarms Oxygen, a Flammable gas (methane preferably), and Hydrogen

sulfide or Carbon monoxide.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 35 26 – ATTACHMENT A

CONTRACTOR CRANE, MULTI-PURPOSE MACHINE, FORKLIFT, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, AND RIGGING GEAR REQUIREMENTS

1 CONTRACTOR CRANE, MULTI-PURPOSE MACHINE, FORKLIFT, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, AND RIGGING GEAR REQUIREMENTS

1.1 The following is a list of requirements that contractors shall comply with for all contracts that may result in the use of a category 1 or 4 crane, multi-purpose machines, forklifts, construction equipment, and rigging gear when used on Navy property to lift suspended loads. Non-compliance with the requirements of this instruction may result in denial of access, stopping of operations, or removal from Navy property.

1.2 References

1.2.1 NAVFAC P-307, Management of Weight Handling Equipment

1.2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B30.3 (tower cranes), B30.5 (mobile cranes), B30.8 (floating cranes), B30.9 (slings), B30.20 (below the hook lifting devices), B30.22 (articulating booms), B30.26 (rigging hardware); ANSI/ITSDF B56.6 (rough terrain forklifts); Safety Standards for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings

1.2.3 CFR, Title 29, Chapter XVII, Part 1917, Marine Terminals.

1.2.4 CFR, Title 29, Chapter XVII, Part 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

1.2.5 CFR, Title 29, Chapter XVII, Part 1915, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Shipyard Employment

1.2.6 OPNAVINST 5100.23, Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual

1.2.7 EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1.2.8 NAVFAC Guide Specification NFGS-01525D, Safety Requirements

1.3 These requirements are solely intended to provide for the protection of Government property and personnel and are not intended to, and do not, in any manner whatsoever, relieve the contractor of its responsibility, including, without limitation, its responsibility for the protection of its equipment and personnel.

1.4 Notification Requirement. Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer 7 calendar days in advance of the intent of bringing a non-Navy owned crane onto Navy property or of any multi-purpose machines, material handling equipment, or construction equipment that may be used in a crane-like application to lift suspended loads. The contractor shall also specify when crane entry onto Navy property is scheduled during back shift, weekend, or holiday hours of operation. All entries shall be through a prearranged entry point. The following documentation shall be provided along with notification: a copy of the Certification of Compliance (reference 1.2.1) and objective evidence of operator qualifications for cranes with rated capacities of 2,000 lbs. or greater. Failure to schedule or provide necessary documentation may result in the crane being denied access to the facility.

1.5 The contractor shall comply with applicable reference 1.2.2 standards (e.g., B30.3 for construction tower cranes, B30.5 for mobile cranes, B30.8 for floating cranes, B30.9 for slings, B30.20 for below the hook lifting devices, and B30.22 for articulating boom cranes), B30.26 for rigging hardware, and ANSI/ITSDF B56.6 for rough terrain forklifts). For barge mounted mobile cranes, require a third party certification from an OSHA accredited organization (or from a state accredited organization for those states with OSHA approved state plans), a load indicating device, a wind-indicating device, and a marine type list and trim indicator readable in one-half degree increments. Third party certification is not required for barge-mounted mobile cranes at naval activities in foreign countries.

1.6 Certification of Compliance (reference 1.2.1). The contractor shall complete a certificate of compliance that the crane (or other machine if used to lift suspended loads) and rigging gear meet applicable OSHA and ANSI/ASME regulations (with the contractor citing which OSHA regulations are applicable, e.g., cranes/multi-purpose machines used in cargo transfer shall comply with reference 1.2.3; cranes/multi-purpose machines used in construction, demolition, or maintenance shall comply with reference 1.2.4; cranes/multi-purpose machines used in ship repair shall comply with reference 1.2.5; slings shall comply with ASME B30.9; rigging hardware shall comply with ASME B30.26). For cranes (or other machine if used to lift suspended loads) and rigging equipment at naval activities in foreign countries, the contractor shall certify that the crane and rigging gear conform to the appropriate host country safety standards. The contractor shall also certify that all of its crane (or other machine) operators working on the naval activity have been trained not to bypass safety devices (e.g., anti-two block devices) during lifting operations, and that its operators, riggers, and company officials are aware of the actions required in the event of an accident as specified in the contract. Require that the certifications be posted on the crane. When a crane on Navy property is not authorized for use, the Certification of Compliance shall state, "Operation of this Crane is NOT Authorized."

1.7 The contractor shall certify (reference 1.2.1) that the crane or machine operator is qualified and trained for the operation of the crane to be used. For mobile and commercial truck mounted cranes with OEM rated capacities of greater than 2,000 pounds, the crane operator shall be designated as qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., a union, a government agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Proof of current qualification shall be provided.

1.8 For multi-purpose machines, material handling equipment, and construction equipment used to lift loads suspended by rigging equipment, the contractor shall have proof or authorization from the machine OEM that the machine is capable of making lifts of loads suspended by rigging equipment. The contractor shall demonstrate that the equipment is properly configured to make such lifts and is equipped with a load chart.

1.9 All hooks used on cranes, hoists, other machines, and rigging gear shall have self-closing latches or the throat opening shall be "moused" (secured with wire, rope, heavy tape, etc.) or otherwise secured to prevent the attached item from coming free of the hook under a slack condition. The following exceptions apply and shall be approved by the contractor's technical organization: items where the hook throat is fully obstructed and not available for manual securing and lifts where securing the hook throat increases the danger to personnel such as forge shop, dip tank, or underwater work.

1.10 Loading Limitations

CAUTION: Piers and waterfront areas such as along dry docks and quay walls may have load restrictions.

1.10.1 The contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer prior to moving a crane on a pier, dry dock, or other waterfront area. Provide the Contracting Officer with the crane make, model, and configuration in which it is to be used.

1.10.2 The contractor shall comply with crane access routes and load limitations issued with the contract.

1.10.3 Allowable Surface Loads. Loads transferred to soils and pavements shall be minimized to a desired maximum of 3000 pounds per square foot, by placement of cribbing or steel pads under rubber-tired crane outriggers and trailer stanchions/sand shoes, or by placement of mats under treads of crawler cranes. Visually inspect areas adjacent to cribbing or plates and report any unusual bituminous pavement surface conditions, irregularities, or cracking to the Contracting Officer.

1.10.3.1 Outriggers of rubber-tired cranes shall be landed on two layers of timbers of appropriate thickness, oriented at right angles to each other, or landed on properly designed steel pads. Treads of crawler cranes shall run on appropriate mats. Use and design of cribbing, plates and mats shall be in a manner consistent with general construction industry standards.

1.10.3.2 Position loads that will remain on trailers detached from tractors to attain a distribution of 65 percent to rear axles and 35 percent to front support stanchions/sand shoes. For example, assuming an 83000 pound maximum gross weight and a soil bearing pressure of 3000 pounds per square foot, the required support under each sand shoe would be 2.5 feet x 2.5 feet. Accordingly, two tiers of timber cribbing at right angles, each 2.5 feet x 2.5 feet x 4 inches, or a properly designed 2.5 feet x 2.5 feet steel pad would be utilized under each trailer stanchion/ sand shoe.

1.11 Prior to making any critical lift, the contractor shall provide a critical lift plan for each of the following lifts: lifts over 75 percent of the capacity of the crane, hoist, or other machine (50 percent of the capacity of a barge mounted mobile crane's hoists) at any radius of lift; lifts involving more than one crane, hoist, or other machine; lifts of personnel (lifts of personnel suspended by rigging equipment from multi-purpose machines, material handling equipment, or construction equipment shall not be permitted); lifts made in the vicinity of overhead power lines; erection of cranes; and lifts involving non-routine rigging or operation, sensitive equipment, or unusual safety risks. The plan shall include the following as applicable:

1.11.1 The size and weight of the load to be lifted, including crane (or other machine) and rigging equipment that add to the weight. The OEM's maximum load capacities for the entire range of the lift shall also be provided.

1.11.2 The lift geometry, including the crane (or other machine) position, boom length and angle, height of lift, and radius for the entire range of the lift. Applies to both single and tandem crane/machine lifts.

1.11.3 A rigging plan, showing the lift points, rigging equipment, and rigging procedures.

1.11.4 The environmental conditions under which lift operations are to be stopped.

1.11.5 For lifts of personnel, the plan shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of reference

1.11.6 For barge mounted mobile cranes, barge stability calculations identifying crane placement/footprint; barge list and trim based on anticipated loading; and load charts based on calculated list and trim specific to the barge the crane is mounted on. The amount of list and trim shall be within the crane manufacturer's requirements.

1.11.7 For lifts in the vicinity of overhead power lines (i.e., if any part of the crane or other machine, including the fully extended boom of a telescoping boom crane or machine, or the load could approach the distances noted in figure 10-3 of reference 1.2.1 during a proposed operation), the plan shall demonstrate compliance to 29 CFR 1926.550(a)(15).

1.12 The following additional documentation is required for contractor provided tower cranes (those cranes defined by ASME B30.3).

1.12.1 Foundation design and requirements

1.12.2 Installation instructions 1.12.4

1.12.3 Assembly and disassembly instructions including climbing/jumping instructions if applicable

1.12.4 Operating manual, limitations, and precautions

1.12.5 Periodic inspection and maintenance requirements

1.13 Crane and Rigging Gear Accident Reporting and Record Keeping. Contractor's operating cranes on Navy property shall report all WHE accidents that occur incidental to an operation, project, or facility as

prescribed by paragraphs (1.10.1) through (1.10.3) requirements below. Contractors shall report directly to their respective Contracting Officer. There are two general categories of accidents as defined below. Crane accidents are those that occur during operation of a crane. Rigging gear accidents are those that occur when gear is used by itself in weight handling operation i.e., without a crane.

1.13.1 Crane Accident: For the purpose of this definition, it is assumed there is an "operating envelope" around any crane, and inside the envelope are the following elements:

- The crane
- The operator
- The rigger(s) and crane walker
- Other personnel involved in the operation (supervisor, mechanic, tag line handler, engineer, etc.)
- The rigging gear between the hook and the load
- The load
- The crane's supporting structure (ground, rail, etc.)
- The lift procedure

1.13.1.1 Definition. A crane accident occurs when 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 the following:

- Personnel injury or death. Minor injuries that are inherent in any industrial operation, including strains and repetitive motion related injuries, shall be reported by the normal personnel injury reporting process in lieu of these requirements.
- Material or equipment damage
- Dropped load
- Derailment
- Two-blocking
- Overload (This includes load tests when the test load tolerance is exceeded.)
- Collision, including unplanned contact between the load, crane, and/or other objects.

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.). *[Bullets]* 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are considered crane accidents even though no material damage or injury occurs.

Exception. If a crane is used as an anchor point for a portable hoist/rigging gear, rigging gear accident as defined in paragraph 1.10.2 below is not considered a crane accident if the crane is not being operated (no functions are in motion) at the time of the rigging gear accident, unless the accident results in an overload or damage to the crane, in which case it shall be reported as a crane accident.

1.13.2 Rigging Gear Accidents: For the purpose of this definition, it is assumed there is an “operating envelope” around any weight handling operation, and inside the envelope are the following:

- Rigging gear and miscellaneous equipment
- The user of the gear or equipment
- Other personnel involved in the operation (supervisor, mechanic, tag line handler, engineer, etc.)
- The load
- The gear or equipment’s supporting structure
- The load’s rigging path

- The rigging procedure

1.13.2.1 Definition. A rigging gear accident occurs when any one or more of the five elements in the operating envelope fails to perform correctly during weight handling operations resulting in the following:

- Personnel injury or death. Minor injuries that are inherent in any industrial operation, including strains and repetitive motion related injuries, shall be reported by the normal personnel injury reporting process of the activity in lieu of these requirements.
- Material or equipment damage that requires the damaged item to be repaired because it can no longer perform its intended function. This does not include superficial damage such as scratched paint, damaged lagging, or normal wear on rigging gear.
- Dropped load.
- Two-blocking of cranes and powered hoists.
- Overload. (This includes load tests when the test load tolerance is exceeded.)

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 load, damaged load, etc.). *[Bullets]* 3, 4, and 5 are considered accidents even though no material damage or injury occurs.

1.13.3 The contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical, but not later than four hours, after any WHE accident. The contractor shall secure the accident site and protect evidence until released by the Contracting Officer. The contractor shall conduct an accident investigation to establish the root cause(s) of the accident. Crane operations shall not proceed until cause is determined and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer. The contractor shall provide the Contracting Officer within 30 days of any accident a Crane and Rigging Gear Accident Report using the form provided in reference1.2.1 consisting of a summary of circumstances, an explanation of causes(s), photographs if available, and corrective actions taken. These notifications and reporting requirements are in addition to those promulgated by reference 1.2.6 and related claimant instructions.

1.14 Each contractor shall perform the following actions prior to conducting crane operations on Navy property:

1.14.1 <u>Inspection Requirements</u>. It shall be the sole responsibility of the contractor to assure the Contracting Officer and/or designated Navy personnel that the crane and associated rigging gear are in good working order and safe for use.

1.14.1.1 <u>Crane Inspection</u>. Perform pre-operational inspection of the crane in the presence of a representative of the Contracting Office of the crane prior to starting work on Navy property. Inspection shall meet all applicable reference 1.2.2, reference 1.2.7 (for NAVFAC construction contracts), and OSHA requirements.

1.14.1.2 <u>Wire Rope Inspection</u>. Perform a Wire Rope Inspection in the presence of a representative of the contracting office to applicable reference 1.2.2, reference 1.2.7 (for NAVFAC construction contracts), and OSHA requirements.

1.14.1.3 <u>Rigging Gear Inspection</u>. Perform a Rigging Gear Inspection in the presence of a representative of the contracting office to applicable reference 1.2.2, reference 1.2.7 (for NAVFAC construction contracts), and OSHA requirements.

APPENDIX P – CONTRACTOR CRANE (OR ALTERNATE MACHINE USED TO LIFT SUSPENDED LOAD) AND RIGGING GEAR REQUIREMENTS

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	
This certificate shall be signed by an official of the company that provides cranes (or multi-purpose machines, material handling equipment, or construction equipment used to lift loads suspended by rigging gear) or rigging gear for any application under this contract. Post a completed certificate on each crane or alternate machine (or in the contractor's on-site office for rigging operations) brought onto Navy property.	
CONTRACTING OFFICER'S POINT OF CONTACT (**Government Representative)**	PHONE
PRIME CONTRACTOR/PHONE	CONTRACT NUMBER
CRANE OR ALTERNATE MACHINE SUPPLIER/PHONE (if different from prime contractor)	CRANE OR ALTERNATE MACHINE NUMBER (i.e., ID number)
CRANE OR ALTERNATE MACHINE MANUFACTURER/TYPE/CAPACITY	
CRANE OR ALTERNATE MACHINE OPERATOR'S NAME(S)	
I certify that 1. The above noted crane or alternate machine and all rigging gear conform to applicable OSHA regulations (host country regulations for naval activities in foreign countries) and applicable ASME B30 standards. The following OSHA regulations and ASME standards apply:_____ 2. The operators noted above have been trained and are qualified for the operation of the above noted crane(s) or alternate machine(s). 3. The operators noted above have been trained not to bypass safety devices during lifting operations. 4. The operators, riggers and company officials are aware of the actions required in the event of an accident as specified in the contract.	
COMPANY OFFICIAL SIGNATURE	DATE
COMPANY OFFICIAL NAME/TITLE	
POST ON CRANE (OR ALTERNATE MACHINE) (IN CAB OR VEHICLE) (or in the contractor's on-site office for rigging operations)	

FIGURE P-1

SECTION 01 35 26 – ATTACHMENT A

CONTRACTOR CRANE ENTRY CHECKLIST

1	Crane Company:	**Date of Entry:**		
	Crane Manufacturer/Crane Model/Crane Number:	**Time of Entry:**		
2	Date of Annual Inspection Expiration			
3	Date of Quadrennial Inspection Expiration			
4	Name & phone number of Contracting Official (or designated local representative)	**Contracting Official**		
		Phone Number		
5	Does the package include a routine or critical lift plan?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
6	Location of lift site?			
7	Duration crane will be continuously on the job site (hrs, days, weeks…)			
8	Does plan include certification from contractor that the crane complies with ASME B30 standard [B30.5 (mobile cranes), B30.8 (floating cranes), B30.22 (articulating boom cranes), or B30.3 (construction tower cranes)] as applicable?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
9	Does plan include a certificate of compliance?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
10	Which OSHA regulations does the certificate of compliance indicate? (For cranes used in cargo transfer, 29 CFR 1917 applies; for cranes used in construction, demolition, or maintenance, 29 CFR 1926 applies; for cranes used in shipbuilding, ship repair, or ship breaking, 29 CFR 1915 applies).			
11	Does plan include valid medical certificate and proof of operator qualification from a source that qualifies crane operators (union, governmental agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators)? Verify qualification for each back-up operator (if provided) on the certificate of compliance.	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
12	Does the plan designate a qualified Rigger-in-Charge		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
13	What is the weight of the heaviest load to be lifted?			**lbs.**
14	What is the weight of the rigging gear?			**lbs.**
15	What are the crane components (and their weights) that add to the weight of the load (hook, jib, etc.)?	**Main Block**		**lbs.**
		Aux. Block		**lbs.**
		Jib (Stowed)		**lbs.**
		Jib (Erected)		**lbs.**
		Other		**lbs.**
16	What is the maximum total crane lift (sum of 13, 14 & 15 above)?	**TOTAL**		**lbs.**
17	What is the capacity of the crane as configured			**lbs.**
18	What percentage of crane capacity does this lift represent?			**%**

FIGURE P-2

19	What is the main boom length? If a jib will be utilized, indicate the length and offset.	**MAIN**	**JIB**	**OFFSET**	
20	What are the minimum and maximum load radii?	**Min**		**Max**	
21	Does the plan include the manufacturer's load chart for entire range of lift(s)?			**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
22	Does plan include ground loading and outrigger reaction data to determine cribbing requirements, or a Waterfront Operational Permit?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
23	For crawler crane, does the plan indicate area restrictions for operation?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
24	For floating crane, does plan include maximum allowable list?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
25	For mobile crane mounted on barge, is crane equipped with load indicating device? wind indicating device? marine type list and trim indicator (readable in one-half degree increments)?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
26	For mobile crane mounted on barge, does plan include revised load chart?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
27	What are the environmental conditions under which crane operations are to be stopped?				
28	Will the crane perform critical lifts? **(If no, skip items 29 –49.)**			**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
29	What circumstances require this lift to be classified as a critical lift? (Blind lift, 75% of chart, non-routine rigging, etc.)				
30	What are the exact dimensions of the load? (L x W x H)				
31	Does the plan indicate the crane position? (Overhead view)			**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
32	What is the maximum lift height of the lift?				
33	What is the minimum boom angle?				
34	What is the maximum boom angle?				
35	What is the name of the operator?				
36	Indicate name(s) of backup operator (if required).				
37	Does the plan show lift points?			**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
38	Does the plan describe the rigging procedures?			**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
39	Does the plan indicate rigging hardware requirements?			**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐

FIGURE P-2

40	For personnel lifts, does the plan demonstrate compliance with 29 CFR 1926.550?	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
41	Does EM 385-1-1 govern this lift?	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
42	What are the coordination and communication requirements for the lift (e.g., radio and hand signals)?			
43	For tandem or tailing crane lifts, does the plan indicate the make and model of the crane, the line, boom, and swing speeds, and the requirement for an equalizer beam?	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**N/A** ☐
44	For floating cranes, refer to questions 20-22?			
45	What is the name of the lift supervisor?			
56	Does the plan indicate the qualifications of the lift supervisor?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
47	What are the names of the riggers?			
48	Does the plan indicate the qualifications of the riggers?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐
49	Did all involved personnel (Operator, Riggers, Lift Supervisor, etc.) sign the critical lift plan?		**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐

Name	Organization	**Signature**	**Date**	**Phone**
Contracting Official:				
wed By				

FIGURE P-2

CRANE AND RIGGING GEAR ACCIDENT REPORT

Accident Category: ☐ Crane Accident ☐ Rigging Gear Accident

From: UIC:	To: Navy Crane Center Bldg 491 NNSY Portsmouth, VA 23709 Fax (757) 967-3808

Activity:			Report No:
Crane No:	Category:	Accident Date:	Time: hrs
Category of Service: ☐ SPS ☐ GPS		Crane Type:	Crane Manufacturer:

Was Crane/Rigging Gear Being Used In SPS? Yes No	Was Crane/Rigging Gear Being Used In a Complex Lift/Critical non-crane rigging operation? Yes No
Location:	Weather:

Crane Capacity:	Hook Capacity:	Weight of Load on Hook:

Fatality or Permanent Disability? ☐ Yes ☐ No Material/Property Cost Estimate:

Reported to NAVSAFECEN? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Accident Type:

☐ Personal Injury	☐ Overload	☐ Derail	☐ Damaged Rigging Gear
☐ Load Collision	☐ Two Blocked	☐ Dropped Load	☐ Damaged Crane
☐ Crane Collision	☐ Damaged Load	☐ Other Specify _____	

Cause of Accident:

☐ Improper Operation	☐ Equipment Failure	☐ Inadequate Visibility
☐ Improper Rigging	☐ Switch Alignment	☐ Inadequate Communication
☐ Track Condition	☐ Procedural Failure	☐ Other Specify _____

Chargeable to:

☐ Crane Walker	☐ Rigger	☐ Operator
☐ Maintenance	☐ Management/Supervision	☐ Other Specify _____

Crane Function: ☐ Travel ☐ Hoist ☐ Rotate ☐ Luffing ☐ Telescoping ☐ Other ☐ N/A

Is this accident indicative of a recurring problem? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, list Accident Report Nos.: _____

ATTACH COMPLETE AND CONCISE SITUATION DESCRIPTION AND CORRECTIVE/PREVENTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN AS ENCLOSURE (1). Include probable cause and contributing factors. Assess damages and define responsibility. For equipment malfunction or failure, include specific description of the component and the resulting effect or problem caused by the malfunction or failure. List immediate and long term corrective/preventive actions assigned and respective codes.

Preparer:	Phone and email	Code	Date

Concurrences:

	Code	Date
	Code	Date
Certifying Official (Crane Accidents Only):	Code	Date

FIGURE 12-1 (1 of 2)

CRANE AND RIGGING GEAR ACCIDENT REPORT INSTRUCTIONS

This form is designed for fax transmission without a cover page or by e-mail and, with enclosures and signatures, shall be the official document. Electronic submission will be accepted without signatures but the names of the preparer, concurring personnel, and certifying official (for crane accidents only) shall be filled in. The e-mail address is m_nfsh_ncc_accident@navy.mil. The fax number is (757) 967-3808.

1. Accident Category: Indicate either crane accident or rigging gear accident.
2. From: The naval activity that is responsible for reporting the accident and UIC number.
3. Activity: The naval activity where the accident took place.
4. Report No.: The activity assigned accident number (e.g., 95-001).
5. Crane No.: The activity assigned crane number (e.g., PC-5), if applicable.
6. Category: Identify category of crane (i.e., 1, 2, 3, or 4), if applicable.
7. Accident Date: The date the accident occurred.
8. Time: The time (24 hour clock) the accident occurred (e.g., 1300).
9. Category of Service: Check the applicable service (SPS as defined by NAVSEA 0989-030-7000).
10. Crane Type: The type of crane involved in the accident (e.g., mobile, bridge), if applicable.
11. Crane Manufacturer: The manufacturer of the crane (e.g., Dravo, Grove, P&H), if applicable.
12. SPS: Was the crane or rigging gear being used in an SPS lift?
13. Complex lift: Was the crane or rigging gear being used in a complex lift?
14. Location: The detailed location where the accident took place (e.g., building 213, dry dock 5).
15. Weather: The weather conditions at time of accident (e.g., wind, rain, cold).
16. Crane Capacity: The certified capacity of the crane (e.g., 120,000 pounds), if applicable.
17. Hook Capacity: The capacity of the hook involved in the accident at the max radius of the operation, if applicable.
18. Weight of Load on Hook: If applicable, the weight of the load on the hook.
19. Fatality or Permanent Disability?: Check yes or no.
20. Material/Property Cost Estimate: Estimate total cost of damage resulting from the accident.
21. Reported to NAVSAFECEN?: Self-explanatory.
22. Accident Type: Check all that apply.
23. Cause of Accident: Check all that apply.
24. Chargeable to: Check all that apply.
25. Crane Function: Check all functions in operation at time of accident. Check N/A if a rigging gear accident.
26. Is this a recurring problem?: Check yes or no. Identify any other similar accidents.
27. Situation Description/Corrective Actions: Self-explanatory.
28. Preparer: Self-explanatory.
29. Concurrences: Self-explanatory.
30. Certifying Official (Crane Accidents Only): Self-explanatory.

FIGURE 12-1 (2 of 2)

CRANE AND RIGGING GEAR NEAR MISS REPORT

Near Miss Category: ☐ Crane Near Miss ☐ Rigging Gear Near Miss

From: UIC:	To: Navy Crane Center Bldg 491 NNSY Portsmouth, VA 23709 Fax (757) 967-3808 nfsh_ncc_accident@navy.mil

Activity:			Report No:
Crane/Equipment No:	Category:	Near Miss Date:	Time: hrs
Category of Service: ☐ SPS ☐ GPS		Crane /Equipment Type:	Crane/Equipment Manufacturer:
Location:		Weather:	
Crane/Equipment Capacity:	Hook Capacity:		Weight of Load on Hook:

Is this near miss indicative of a recurring problem? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, list report numbers: _____

In the space below, include a brief description of the event and corrective actions taken to prevent recurrence:

Preparer:	Phone and email	Code	Date

FIGURE 12-2 (1 of 2)

CRANE AND RIGGING GEAR NEAR MISS INSTRUCTIONS

This form is designed for fax transmission without a cover page or by e-mail and, with enclosures and signatures, shall be the official document. Electronic submission will be accepted without signatures but the names of the preparer, concurring personnel, and certifying official (for crane accidents only) shall be filled in. The e-mail address is nfsh_ncc_accident@navy.mil. The fax number is (757) 967-3808.

1. Near Miss Category: Indicate either crane or rigging gear near miss.
2. From: The naval activity that is responsible for reporting the near miss and UIC number.
3. Activity: The naval activity where the near miss took place.
4. Report No.: The activity assigned near miss number (e.g., 95-001).
5. Crane No.: The activity assigned crane number (e.g., PC-5), if applicable.
6. Category: Identify category of crane (i.e., 1, 2, 3, or 4), if applicable.
7. Near Miss Date: The date the near miss occurred.
8. Time: The time (24 hour clock) the near miss occurred (e.g., 1300).
9. Category of Service: Check the applicable service (SPS as defined by NAVSEA 0989-030-7000).
10. Crane Type: The type of crane involved in the near miss (e.g., mobile, bridge), if applicable.
11. Crane Manufacturer: The manufacturer of the crane (e.g., Dravo, Grove, P&H), if applicable.
12. Location: The detailed location where the near miss took place (e.g., building 213, dry dock 5).
13. Weather: The weather conditions at time of the near miss (e.g., wind, rain, cold).
14. Crane Capacity: The certified capacity of the crane (e.g., 120,000 pounds), if applicable.
15. Hook Capacity: The capacity of the hook involved in the near miss at the maximum radius of the operation, if applicable.
16. Weight of Load on Hook: If applicable, the weight of the load on the hook.
17. Is this a recurring problem?: Check yes or no. Identify any other similar near misses or accidents.
18. Situation Description/Corrective Actions: Self-explanatory.
19. Preparer: Self-explanatory.

FIGURE 12-2 (2 of 2)

SECTION 01 35 26 – ATTACHMENT B

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD UTILITY LOCATING PROCEDURES

LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND FACILITIES

B1.1 General

Excavation or ground penetrating work is defined as any operation in which earth, rock or other material below ground is moved or otherwise displaced, by means of power and hand tools, power equipment which includes grading, trenching, digging, boring, auguring, tunneling, scraping and cable or pipe driving except tilling of soil, gardening or displacement of earth, rock or other material for agricultural purposes. Removal of bituminous concrete pavement or concrete is not considered excavation

Ground penetrating work may include but is not limited to installing fence posts, probes, borings, piles, sign posts, stakes or anchor rods of any kind that penetrates the soil more than 3”.

The “Excavator” is defined as the person directly responsible for performing the excavation or ground penetrating work.

B1.2 Underground Utilities

The Contractor/Excavator shall fully comply with the State of Maine “DIG SAFE “law (Title 23, MRSA 3360-A).

Existing underground utilities shown on the plans are based on PNS Yard Plates and are shown in their approximate locations only.

The Excavator shall pre-mark the excavation area in “White Paint Only”. (Field notes may be done in Pink paint).

The Excavator shall notify “DIG SAFE” (1-888-344-7233) at least within 14calendar days, but no more than 30 calendar days prior to the commencement of the excavation or ground penetrating activity.

The Excavator shall prepare a PWD ME Dig Safe Utility Locate Request Format least within 14 calendar days prior to the commencement of the excavation or ground penetrating activity and submit the Form to the Contracting Officer. (The PDW ME Dig Safe Form is attached at the end of this Section.)

The Government will locate and mark the underground utilities within 14 calendar days of receiving the Dig Safe Notification.

Excavation or ground penetrating activities cannot commence until the utilities have been marked in the field and the PWD ME Dig Safe Utility Locate Form has been returned indicating the PWD ME Dig Safe review process has been completed and excavation has been approved by the Contracting Officer.

If the excavation or ground penetrating activities do not commence within27 days of Dig Safe notification or the excavation work is expanded outside the location originally specified in the notification, the Excavator shall re-notify Dig Safe, the Contracting Officer and the PWD ME Dig Safe Coordinator.

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD UTILITY LOCATING PROCEDURES

The Contractor shall maintain the utility markings though out the contract period. If additional markings are required, the Excavator shall re-notify Dig Safe, the Contracting Officer and the PWD ME Dig Safe Coordinator. Re-markings will be completed at the Contractor’s expense.

The Contractor shall contact the PWD ME Dig Safe Coordinator at 207-438-1082 if there are any questions regarding the underground utilities or the Dig Safe notification

SECTION 01 35 29.13 22

HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR WORK IN PNSY INSTALLATION RESTORATION (IR) SITES
(PWD ME)
06/14

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 Z358.1	(1998) Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)

NIOSH 85-115	(1985) Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2003) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements

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

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1910.120	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
29 CFR 1926.65	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

This section requires Contractors to implement practices and procedures for working safely and in compliance with OSHA and USACE regulation while performing cleanup activities on uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

The focus of this section is as it pertains to designated and possible undesignated areas of the project site having contaminated soils and groundwater. For purposes of bidding and soil handling, two soil zones have been designated on this site and are indicated on the drawings. The two soil zones are defines as follows:

1. Zone 1: Zone 1 demarcates an area that is assumed to contain hazardous

soils Hazardous soils shall include all soils which, upon generation, do meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by the EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 273, and 40 CFR 279 and the State of Maine DEP Hazardous Waste Regulations Chapter 850-855.

2. Zone 2: Zone 2 demarcates an area that is assumed to contain non-hazardous soils. Non-hazardous soils shall include all soils which, upon generation, do not meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by the EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 260through 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 273, and 40 CFR 279 and the State of Maine DEP Hazardous Waste Regulations Chapter 850-855.

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

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM; G

ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN; G

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Work Zones; G

Drawings including initial work zone boundaries: Exclusion Zone (EZ), including restricted and regulated areas; Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ); and Support Zone (SZ).

Decontamination Facilities; G

Drawings showing the layout of the personnel and equipment decontamination areas/ facilities.

SD-03 Product Data

Exposure Monitoring/Air Sampling Program; G

Personnel exposure monitoring/sampling results.

Site Control Log; G

Record of each entry and exit into the site, as specified.

HAZWOPER Qualifications; G

Employee Certificates; G

A certificate for each worker performing cleanup operations with potential for contaminant-related occupational exposure signed by the safety and health manager and the occupational physician indicating the workers meet the training and medical surveillance requirements of this contract.

1.4 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Comply with EM 385-1-1, OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926 with work performed under this contract, especially OSHA's Standards 29 CFR 1926.65 and 29 CFR 1910.120 and state specific OSHA requirements where applicable. Submit to the Contracting Officer for resolution matters of interpretation of standards before starting work. The most stringent requirements apply where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary.

1.5 PRECONSTRUCTION SAFETY CONFERENCE

The Contractor shall conduct a preconstruction safety conference with the Contracting Officer and PWD ME IR Program Manager prior to the start of site activities and after submission of the Contractor's APP/SSHP. The objective of the meeting will be to discuss health and safety concerns related to the impending work, discuss project health and safety organization and expectations, review and answer comments and concerns regarding the APP/SSHP or other health and safety concerns the Contractor may have. Ensure that those individuals responsible for health and safety at the project level are available and attend this meeting.

1.6 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

Develop and implement a Site Safety and Health Plan and attach to the Accident Prevention Plan (APP) as an appendix (APP/SSHP). Address all occupational safety and health hazards (traditional construction as well as contaminat-related hazards) associated with cleanup operations within the APP/SSHP. Cover each SSHP element in section 28.A.01 of EM 385-1-1 and each APP element in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1. There are overlapping elements in Section 28.A.01 and Appendix A of EM 385-1-1. SSHP appendix elements that overlap with APP elements need not be duplicated in the APP/SSHP provided each SOH issue receives adequate attention and is documented in the APP/SSHP. The APP/SSHP is a dynamic document, subject to change as project operations/execution change. The APP/ SSHP will require modification to address changing and previously unidentified health and safety conditions. it is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure that the APP/SSHP is updated accordingly. Submit amendments to the APP/SSHP to the COR as the APP/SSHP is updated. For long duration projects resubmit the APP/SSHP to the COR annually for review. The APP/SSHP must contain all updates.

1.6.1 Acceptance and Modifications

Prior to submittal, the APP/SSHP must be signed and dated by the Safety and Health Manager and the Site Superintendent. Submit for review 30 days prior to the Preconstruction Safety Conference. Deficiencies in the APP/SSHP will be discussed at the Preconstruction Safety Conference, and shall be revised to correct the deficiencies and resubmitted for acceptance. Onsite work shall not begin until the plan has been accepted by the Contracting Officer. Maintain a copy of the written APP/SSHP onsite. Changes and modifications must be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Safety and Health Manager, the Site Superintendent, and the Contracting Officer. Bring to the attention of the Safety and Health Manager, the Site Superintendent, and the Contracting Officer in writing any unforeseen hazard that becomes evident during the performance of the work, through the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) for resolution as soon as possible. In the interim, take necessary action to re-establish and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite

personnel, visitors, the public, and the environment. Disregard for the provisions of this specification or the accepted APP/SSHP will be cause for stopping work until the matter has been rectified.

1.6.2 Availability

Make available the APP/SSHP in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120, (b)(1)(v) and 29 CFR 1926.65, (b)(1)(v).

1.7 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTAMINATION CHARACTERIZATION

1.7.1 Project/Site Conditions

Refer to the reports listed below for information relative to site description and contamination characterization. The reports are located at PWD ME's Environmental Division or available from the Contracting Officer.

Site Specific Reports:

a._____
b._____

1.8 TASK SPECIFIC HAZARDS, INITIAL PPE, HAZWOPER MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE AND TRAINING APPLICABILITY

Task specific occupational hazards, task specific HAZWOPER medical surveillance and training applicability and task specific initial PPE requirements for the project are listed on the **Task Hazard and Control Sheets** at the end of this section. It is the Contractor's responsibility to reevaluate occupational safety and health hazards as the work progresses and to adjust the PPE and onsite operations, if necessary, so that the work is performed safely and in compliance with occupational safety and health regulations.

1.9 STAFF ORGANIZATION, QUALIFICATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.9.1 Safety and Health Manager

Safety and Health Manager must be an Industrial Hygienist certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene.

a. The Safety and Health Manager must have the following additional qualifications:

1) A minimum of 3 years experience in developing and implementing safety and health programs at hazardous waste sites.

2) Documented experience in supervising professional and technician level personnel.

3) Documented experience in developing worker exposure assessment programs and air monitoring programs and techniques.

4) Documented experience in the development of personal protective equipment programs, including programs for working in and around potentially toxic, flammable and combustible atmospheres and confined spaces.

5) Working knowledge of state and Federal occupational safety and health regulations.

b. The Safety and Health Manager shall:

1) Be responsible for the development, implementation, oversight, and enforcement of the SSHP.

2) Sign and date the SSHP prior to submittal.

3) Conduct initial site-specific training.

4) Be present onsite during the first 3 days of remedial activities and at the startup of each new major phase of work.

5) Visit the site as needed and at least once per week for the duration of activities, to audit the effectiveness of the APP/SSHP.

6) Be available for emergencies.

7) Provide onsite consultation as needed to ensure the SSHP is fully implemented.

8) Coordinate any modifications to the SSHP with the Site Superintendent, the SSHO, and the Contracting Officer.

9) Provide continued support for upgrading/downgrading of the level of personal protection.

10) Be responsible for evaluating air monitoring data and recommending changes to engineering controls, work practices, and PPE.

11) Review accident reports and results of daily inspections.

l2) Serve as a member of the Contractor's quality control staff.

1.9.2 Additional Certified Health and Safety Support Personnel

The Contractor shall retain safety support from a safety professional certified by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals or Industrial Hygienist to develop written occupational safety procedures for the APP/SSHP and, when necessary, visit the site to help implement APP/SSHP requirements.

1.9.3 Site Safety and Health Officer

Designate an individual and one alternate as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) as required in Section 01 35 26.00 22 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (PWD ME).

1.9.4 Occupational Physician

Utilize the services of a licensed physician, who is certified in occupational medicine by the American Board of Preventative Medicine, or who, by necessary training and experience is Board eligible. The physician must be familiar with this site's hazards and the scope of this project. Include the medical consultant's name, qualifications, and knowledge of the

site's conditions and proposed activities in the APP/SSHP. The physician will be responsible for the determination of medical surveillance protocols and for review of examination/test results performed in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120, (f) and 29 CFR 1926.65, (f) and paragraph MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE.

1.9.5 Persons Certified in First Aid and CPR

At least two persons who are currently certified in first aid and CPR by the American Red Cross or other approved agency must be onsite at all times during site operations. They must be trained in universal precautions and the use of PPE as described in the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard of 29 CFR 1910, Section .1030. These persons may perform other duties but will be immediately available to render first aid when needed.

1.9.6 Safety and Health Technicians

For each work crew in the exclusion zone, one person, designated as a Safety and Health technician, must perform activities such as air monitoring, decontamination, and safety oversight on behalf of the SSHO. They must have appropriate training equivalent to the SSHO in each specific area for which they have responsibility and report to and be under the supervision of the SSHO.

1.10 TRAINING

Meet the following requirements in the Contractor's training program for workers performing cleanup operations and who will be exposed to contaminants.

1.10.1 HAZWOPER Qualifications

All Personnel performing duties with potential for exposure to onsite contaminants must meet and maintain the following 29 CFR 1910.120/ 29 CFR 1926.65 (e) training requirements:

a. 40 hours of off site hazardous waste instruction.

b. 3 days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

c. 8 hours refresher training annually.

Onsite supervisors must have an additional 8 hours management and supervisor training specified in 29 CFR 1910.120/29 CFR 1926.65 (e) (4).

1.10.2 Pre-entry Briefing

Prior to commencement of onsite field activities, all site employees, including those assigned only to the Support Zone, must attend a site-specific safety and health training session. This session will be conducted by the Safety and Health Manager and the Site Safety and Health Officer to ensure that all personnel are familiar with requirements and responsibilities for maintaining a safe and healthful work environment. Thoroughly discuss procedures and contents of the accepted SSHP and Sections 01.B.02 and 28.D.03 of EM 385-1-1. Each employee must sign a training log to acknowledge attendance and understanding of the training. Notify the Contracting Officer at least 5 days prior to the initial site-specific training session so government personnel involved in the

project may attend.

1.10.3 Periodic Sessions

The SSHO shall conduct periodic onsite training at least daily for personnel assigned to work at the site during the following day. Address safety and health procedures, work practices, any changes in the APP/SSHP, activity hazard analyses, work tasks, or schedule; results of previous week's air monitoring, review of safety discrepancies and accidents. The SSHO shall convene a meeting prior to implementation of the change in the APP/SSHP and shall conduct any additonal followup meetings should an operational change affecting onsite field work be made, to explain any additional or updated safety and health procedures. The SSHO shall conduct site-specific training sessions for new personnel, visitors, and suppliers using the training curriculum outlines developed by the Safety and Health Manager. Each employee must sign a training log to acknowledge attendance and understanding of the training.

1.11 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1.11.1 Site Specific PPE Program

Onsite personnel exposed to contaminants shall be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment. Components of levels of protection (B, C, D and modifications) must be relevant to site-specific conditions, including heat and cold stress potential and safety hazards. Only respirators approved by NIOSH shall be used. Protective equipment and clothing shall be kept clean and well maintained. The PPE section of the SSHP shall include site-specific procedures to determine PPE program effectiveness and for onsite fit-testing of respirators, cleaning, maintenance, inspection, and storage of PPE.

1.11.2 Levels of Protection

The Safety and Health Manager shall establish and evaluate as the work progresses the levels of protection for each work activity. The Safety and Health Manager shall also establish action levels for upgrade or downgrade in levels of PPE. Protocols and the communication network for changing the level of protection shall be described in the SSHP. The PPE evaluation protocol shall address air monitoring results, potential for exposure, changes in site conditions, work phases, job tasks, weather, temperature extremes, individual medical considerations, etc.

1.11.2.1 Initial PPE Components

The following items constitute initial minimum protective clothing and equipment ensembles.

a. Level D. PPE includes the following:

Work clothes (shirts and pants)
Work Gloves (as needed)
Steel-toed boots
Hard hat
Hearing protection
Eye protection.

b. Modified Level D. PPE includes level D plus the following:

Site dedicated coveralls or Tyvek (non-breathable)
Gloves (inner latex and outer nitrile gloves)
Rubber steel-toed boots or booties.

c. Level C. PPE includes the following:

All of level D Modified PPE and a full face air-purifying respirator with combination organic vapor and high efficiency air cartridge.

d. Level B. PPE includes the following:

All of level D modified PPE and a full face air-supplied respirator with Grade D air combination escape bottle and air line or SCBA.

1.11.3 PPE for Government Personnel

Five clean sets of personal protective equipment, as required for entry into the Exclusion Zone and/or Contamination Reduction Zone, must be available for use by the Contracting Officer or official visitors. The items must be cleaned and maintained by the Contractor and stored in the clean room of the decontamination facility and clearly marked: "FOR USE BY GOVERNMENT ONLY." Provide basic training in the use and limitations of the PPE provided.

1.12 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Meet 29 CFR 1910.120/29 CFR 1926.65 (f) and the following requirements for medical surveillance program for workers performing cleanup operations and who will be exposed to contaminants. Assure the Occupational Physician or the physician's designee performs the physical examinations and reviews examination results. Participation in the medical surveillance program will be without cost to the employee, without loss of pay and at a reasonable time and place.

1.12.1 Frequency of Examinations

Medical surveillance program participants must receive medical examinations and consultations on the following schedule:

a. Every 12 months

b. If and when the participant develops signs and symptoms indicating a possible overexposure due to an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance on the project.

c. Upon termination or reassignment to a job where medical surveillance program participation is not required, unless his/her previous annual examination/consultation was less than 6 months prior to reassignment or termination.

d. On a schedule specified by the occupational physician.

1.12.2 Content of Physical Examinations/Consultation

Verify the following information about medical surveillance program participants:

a. Baseline health conditions and exposure history.

b. Allergies/sensitivity/susceptibility to hazardous substances exposure.

c. Ability to wear personal protective equipment inclusive of NIOSH certified respirators under extreme temperature conditions.

d. Fitness to perform assigned duties.

The Contractor shall provide the occupational physician with the following information for each medical surveillance program participant:

a. Information on the employee's anticipated or measured exposure.

b. A description of any PPE used or to be used.

c. A description of the employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposures (including physical demands on the employee and heat/cold stress).

d. A copy of 29 CFR 1910.120, or 29 CFR 1926.65.

e. Information from previous examinations not readily available to the examining physician.

f. A copy of Section 5.0 of NIOSH 85-115.

g. Information required by 29 CFR 1910 Section .134.

1.12.3 Physician's Written Opinion

Prior to empolyees beginning any on-site work, a Physician's Written Option shall be obtained and furnished to the Safety and Health Manager. The physician's written opinion for each employee shall address the employee's ability to perform hazardous waste site remediation work and containing the following:

a. The physician's verification of the employee's fitness to perform duties as well as recommended limitations upon the employee's assigned work and/or PPE usage;

b. The physician's opinion about increased risk to the employee's health resulting from work; and

c. A statement that the employee has been informed and advised about the results of the examination.

1.12.4 Employee Certificates

Provide employee certificates for each worker performing cleanup operations with potential for contaminant-related occupational exposure signed by the safety and health manager and the occupational physician indicating the workers meet the training and medical surveillance requirements of this contract.

1.12.5 Site Specific Medical Surveillance

Prior to on-site work, medical surveillance program participants shall undergo the following medical testing as required by the Certified Industrial Hygienist. The Contractor shall provide an explanation of the

site specific medical surveillance testing in the SSHP.

1.13 EXPOSURE MONITORING/AIR SAMPLING PROGRAM

The Safety and Health Manager shall prepare and implement an exposure monitoring/air sampling program to identify and quantify safety and health hazards and airborne levels of hazardous substances in order to assure proper selection of engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment for affected site personnel.

1.14 HEAT STRESS MANAGEMENT

Document in the APP/SSHP and implement the procedures and practices in section 06.J. in EM 385-1-1 to monitor and manage heat stress.

1.15 SPILL AND DISCHARGE CONTROL

Written spill and discharge containment/control procedures shall be developed and implemented. These procedures shall address radioactive wastes, shock sensitive wastes, laboratory waste packs, material handling equipment, and appropriate procedures for tank and vault entry as well as drum and container handling, opening, sampling, shipping and transport. These procedures shall describe prevention measures, such as building berms or dikes; spill control measures and material to be used (e.g. booms, vermiculite); location of the spill control material; personal protective equipment required to cleanup spills; disposal of contaminated material; and who is responsible to report the spill. Storage of contaminated material or hazardous materials shall be appropriately bermed, diked and/or contained to prevent any spillage of material on uncontaminated soil. If the spill or discharge is reportable, and/or human health or the environment is threatened, immediately telephone PNS Fire Department, Contracting Officer and PNS Base Environmental Department. Reporting requirements shall be in accordance with the Emergency Response Plan included in the HASP.

1.16 SITE CONTROL MEASURES

1.16.1 Work Zones

Utilizing this guidance, work zone boundaries (exclusion zone, including restricted and regulated areas; contamination reduction zone; and support zone) and access points shall be established. Delineation of work zone boundaries shall be based on the contamination characterization data and the hazard/risk analysis to be performed as described in paragraph: HAZARD/RISK ANALYSIS. As work progresses and field conditions are monitored, work zone boundaries may be modified with approval of the Contracting Officer. Work zones shall be clearly identified and marked in the field (using fences, tape, signs, etc.). A site map, showing work zone boundaries and locations of decontamination facilities, shall be posted in the Contractor's onsite field office. Work zones shall consist of the following:

a. Exclusion Zone (EZ): The exclusion zone is the area where hazardous contamination is either known or expected to occur and the greatest potential for exposure exists. Control entry into this area and exit may only be made through the CRZ.

b. Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ): The CRZ is the transition area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. The personnel and

equipment decontamination areas must be separate and unique areas located in the CRZ.

c. Support Zone (SZ): The Support Zone is defined as areas of the site, other than exclusion zones and contamination reduction zones, where workers do not have the potential to be exposed to hazardous substances or dangerous conditions resulting from hazardous waste operations. Secure the Support Zone against active or passive contamination. Site offices, parking areas, and other support facilities must be located in the Support Zone.

1.16.2 Site Control Log

A log of personnel visiting, entering, or working on the site must be maintained. Include the following: date, name, agency or company, time entering and exiting site, time entering and exiting the exclusion zone (if applicable). Before visitors are allowed to enter the Contamination Reduction Zone or Exclusion Zone, they must show proof of current training, medical surveillance and respirator fit testing (if respirators are required for the tasks to be performed) and fill out a Certificate of Worker or Visitor Acknowledgment. Record this visitor information, including date, in the log.

1.16.3 Communication

Provide and install an employee alarm system that has adequate means of on and off site communication in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 Section .165. The means of communication must be able to be perceived above ambient noise or light levels by employees in the affected portions of the workplace. The signals must be distinctive and recognizable as messages to evacuate or to perform critical operations.

1.16.4 Site Security

The following site security shall be provided. Signs shall be printed in bold large letters on contrasting backgrounds in English and/or where appropriate, in the predominant language of workers unable to read English. Signs shall be visible from all points where entry might occur and at such distances from the restricted area that employees may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering.

1.17 PERSONAL HYGIENE AND DECONTAMINATION

Personnel entering the Exclusion or Contamination Reduction Zones or otherwise exposed or subject to exposure to hazardous chemical vapors, liquids, or contaminated solids shall adhere to the following personal hygiene and decontamination provisions. Decontamination shall be performed in the CRZ prior to entering the Support Zone from the Exclusion Zone. Chapter 10.0 of NIOSH 85-115 shall be consulted when preparing decontamination procedures. A detailed discussion of personal hygiene and decontamination facilities and procedures to be followed by site workers shall be submitted as part of the APP/SSHP. Employees shall be trained in the procedures and the procedures shall be enforced throughout site operations. Persons disregarding these provisions of the APP/SSHP shall be barred from the site.

1.17.1 Decontamination Facilities

Submit drawings showing the layout of the personnel and equipment

decontamination areas.

1.17.2 Personnel Decontamination

The Contractor shall initially set up a decontamination line in the CRZ. Employees shall exit the exclusion zone through the CRZ and shall implement decontamination procedures and techniques. Showers if needed, must comply with 29 CFR 1910, Section.141 and EM 385-1-1, 02 C, Washing Facilities. It is the Site Safety and Health Officer's responsibility to recommend techniques to improve personnel decontamination techniques and procedures, if necessary.

1.17.3 Equipment Decontamination

Vehicles and equipment used in the EZ shall be decontaminated in the CRZ prior to leaving the site.

1.17.3.1 Facilities for Equipment and Personnel

A vehicle / equipment decontamination station shall be provided within the CRZ for decontaminating vehicles and equipment leaving the EZ. The decontamination station shall include the following:

A traffic surface consisting of a minimum of 12 inches of crushed rock.

A designated "clean area" in the CRZ for performing equipment maintenance shall be provided. This area shall be used when personnel are required by normal practices to come in contact with the ground, i.e., crawling under a vehicle to change engine oil. Equipment within the EZ or CRZ shall be decontaminated before maintenance is performed.

1.17.3.2 Procedures

Procedures for equipment decontamination shall be developed and utilized to prevent the spread of contamination into the SZ and offsite areas. These procedures shall address disposal of contaminated products and spent materials used on the site, including containers, fluids, oils, etc. Any item taken into the EZ shall be assumed to be contaminated and shall be inspected and/or decontaminated before the item leaves the area. Vehicles, equipment, and materials shall be cleaned and decontaminated prior to leaving the site. Construction material shall be handled in such a way as to minimize the potential for contaminants being spread and/or carried offsite. Prior to exiting the site, vehicles and equipment shall be monitored to ensure the adequacy of decontamination.

1.18 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS

Maintain, as a minimum, the following items onsite and available for immediate use:

a. First aid equipment and supplies approved by the consulting physician.

b. Emergency eyewashes and showers that comply with ANSI Z358.1.

c. Fire extinguishers with a minimum rating of 20-A:120-B:C shall be provided at site facilities and in all vehicles and at any other site locations where flammable or combustible materials present a fire risk.

1.19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES

An Emergency Response Plan, that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (l) and 29 CFR 1926.65 (l), shall be developed and implemented as a section of the SSHP. In the event of any emergency associated with excavation work, the Contractor shall, without delay, alert all onsite employees that there is an emergency situation; take action to remove or otherwise minimize the cause of the emergency; alert the Contracting Officer; and institute measures necessary to prevent repetition of the conditions or actions leading to, or resulting in, the emergency. Employees that are required to respond to hazardous emergency situations shall be trained in how to respond to such expected emergencies. The plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations. The plan shall be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary to reflect new or changing site conditions or information. The following elements, as a minimum, shall be addressed in the plan:

a. Pre-emergency planning. Contact the shipyard emergency response planner during preparation of the Emergency Response Plan. The Contractor shall arrange to have fire, rescue, medical and police security services provided by local emergency responders. The Contractor shall ensure the Emergency Response Plan for the site is compatible and integrated with the local fire, rescue, medical and police security services available from shipyard emergency response planning agencies

b. Personnel roles, lines of authority, communications for emergencies.

c. Emergency recognition and prevention.

d. Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions.

e. Criteria and procedures for site evacuation (emergency alerting procedures, employee alarm system, emergency PPE and equipment, safe distances, places of refuge, evacuation routes, site security and control).

f. Specific procedures for decontamination and medical treatment of injured personnel.

g. Route maps to nearest pre-notified medical facility. Site-support vehicles shall be equipped with maps. At the beginning of project operations, drivers of the support vehicles shall become familiar with the emergency route and the travel time required.

h. Emergency alerting and response procedures including posted instructions and a list of names and telephone numbers of emergency contacts (physician, nearby medical facility, fire and police departments, ambulance service, Federal, State, and local environmental agencies; as well as Safety and Health Manager, the Site Superintendent, the Contracting Officer and/or their alternates).

i. Criteria for initiating community alert program, contacts, and responsibilities.

j. Procedures for reporting incidents to appropriate government agencies. In the event that an incident such as an explosion or fire, or a spill or release of toxic materials occurs during the course of the project, the appropriate government agencies shall be immediately notified. In

addition, the Contracting Officer shall be verbally notified immediately and receive a written notification within 24 hours. The report shall include the following items:

(1) Name, organization, telephone number, and location of the Contractor.

(2) Name and title of the person(s) reporting.

(3) Date and time of the incident.

(4) Location of the incident, i.e., site location, facility name.

(5) Brief summary of the incident giving pertinent details including type of operation ongoing at the time of the incident.

(6) Cause of the incident, if known.

(7) Casualties (fatalities, disabling injuries).

(8) Details of any existing chemical hazard or contamination.

(9) Estimated property damage, if applicable.

(10 Nature of damage, effect on contract schedule.

(11)Action taken to ensure safety and security.

(12)Other damage or injuries sustained, public or private.

k. Procedures for critique of emergency responses and follow-up.

1.20 CERTIFICATE OF WORKER/VISITOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A copy of a Contractor-generated certificate of worker/visitor acknowledgement shall be completed and submitted for each visitor allowed to enter contamination reduction or exclusion zones, and for each employee, following the example certificate at the end of this section.

1.21 INSPECTIONS

The SSHO's Daily Inspection Logs shall be attached to and submitted with the Daily Quality Control reports. Each entry shall include the following: date, work area checked, employees present in work area, PPE and work equipment being used in each area, special safety and health issues and notes, and signature of preparer. In the event of an accident, the Contracting Officer shall be notified according to EM 385-1-1. Within two(2) working days of any reportable accident, an Accident Report shall be completed on ENG Form 3394 and submitted.

1.22 SAFETY AND HEALTH PHASE-OUT REPORT

A Safety and Health Phase-Out Report shall be submitted within ten (10) working days following completion of the work, prior to final acceptance of the work. The following minimum information shall be included:

a. Summary of the overall performance of safety and health (accidents or incidents including near misses, unusual events, lessons learned, etc.).

b. Final decontamination documentation including procedures and techniques used to decontaminate equipment, vehicles, and on site facilities.

c. Summary of exposure monitoring and air sampling accomplished during the project.

d. Signatures of Safety and Health Manager and SSHO.

Task Hazard and Control Requirements Sheet.

Task _____

Initial Anticipated Hazards_____

Initial PPE_____

Initial Controls_____

Initial Exposure Monitoring _____

HAZWOPER Medical Surveillance Required yes no

HAZWOPER Training Required yes no

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 42 00

SOURCES FOR REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS
08/10

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 B564 Standard Specification for 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.

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

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

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 CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (ACGIH)
1330 Kemper Meadow Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45240
Ph: 513-742-2020 or 513-742-6163

Fax: 513-742-3355
E-mail: mail@acgih.org
Internet: http://www.acgih.org

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION (AIHA)
3141 Fairview Park Dr, Suite 777
Falls Church, VA 22042
Tel: 703-849-8888
Fax: 703-207-3561
E-mail: infonet@aiha.org
Internet http://www.aiha.org

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)
One East Wacker Drive, Suite 700
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

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)
1819 L Street, NW,11th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Ph: 202-293-8020
Fax: 202-293-9287
E-mail: info@ansi.org
Internet: http://www.ansi.org/

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING (ASNT)
1711 Arlingate Lane
P.O. Box 28518
Columbus, OH 43228-0518
Ph: 800-222-2768; 614-274-6003
Fax: 614-274-6899
E-mail: webmaster@asnt.org
Internet: http://www.asnt.org

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: http://www.ashrae.org

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS (ASSE/SAFE)
1800 East Oakton Street
Des Plaines, IL 60018-2187
Ph: 847-699-2929
Fax: 847-768-3434
E-mail: customerservice@asse.org
Internet: http://www.asse.org

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)
6666 West Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235
Ph: 800-926-7337

Fax: 303-347-0804
E-mail: smorrison@awwa.org
Internet: http://www.awwa.org

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)
8669 NW 36 Street, #130550 N.W. LeJeune Road
Miami, FL 33166-6672
Ph: 800-443-9353 - 305-443-9353
Fax: 305-443-7559
E-mail: info@aws.org or customerservice@awspubs.com
Internet: http://www.aws.org

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)
Three Park Avenue, M/S 10E
New York, NY 10016-5990
Ph: 800-854-7179 or 800-843-2763
Fax: 212-591-7674
E-mail: infocentral@asme.org
Internet: http://www.asme.org

ASPHALT INSTITUTE (AI)
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Lexington, KY 40511-8480
Ph: 859-288-4960
Fax: 859-288-4999
E-mail: info@asphaltinstitute.org
Internet: http://www.asphaltinstitute.org

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959
Ph: 610-832-9585
Fax: 610-832-9555
E-mail: service@astm.org
Internet: http://www.astm.org

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION (CEC)
Media and Public Communications Office
1516 Ninth Street, MS-29
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512
Ph: 916-654-4287
Internet: http://www.energy.ca.gov/

COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA)
260 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Ph: 212-251-7200
Fax: 212-251-7234
E-mail: questions@cda.copper.org
Internet: http://www.copper.org

FM GLOBAL (FM)
270 Central Avenue
P.O. Box 7500
Johnston, RI 02919
Ph: 401-275-3000 ext. 1945
Fax: 401-275-3029
E-mail: servicedesk.myrisk@fmglobal.com
Internet: http://www.fmglobal.com

FOUNDATION FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL AND HYDRAULIC RESEARCH (FCCCHR)
University of South California
Kaprielian Hall 200
Los Angeles, CA 90089-2531
Ph: 213-740-2032 or 866-545-6340
Fax: 213-740-8399
E-mail: fccchr@usc.edu
Internet: http://www.usc.edu/dept/fccchr

GREEN SEAL (GS)
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 827
Washington, DC 20036-5525
Ph: 202-872-6400
Fax: 202-872-4324
E-mail: greenseal@greenseal.org
Internet: http://www.greenseal.org

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA (IES)
120 Wall Street, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10005
Ph: 212-248-5000
Fax: 212-248-5018
E-mail: IES@IES.org
Internet: http://www.IES.org

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)
445 Hoes Lane or 2001 L Street, NW. Suite 700
Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331 or Washington, DC 20036-4910 USA
Ph: 732-981-0060 or 800-701-4333
Fax: 732-562-6380
E-mail: onlinesupport@ieee.org or ieeeusa@ieee.org
Internet: http://www.ieee.org

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)
5360 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601
Ph: 562-699-0541
Fax: 562-699-8031
E-mail: webmaster@iccsafe.org
Internet: www.iccsafe.org

ISA - INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF AUTOMATION (ISA)
67 T W Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Ph: 919-549-8411
Fax: 919-549-8288
E-mail: info@isa.org
Internet: http://www.isa.org

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)
127 Park Street, NE
Vienna, VA 22180
Ph: 703-281-6613
Fax: 703-281-6671
E-mail: info@mss-hq.com

Internet: http://www.mss-hq.com

MASTER PAINTERS INSTITUTE (MPI)
2800 Engleton Avenue
Burnaby, BC CANADA V5C 6G7
Ph: 1-888-674-8937
Fax: 1-888-211-8708
E-mail: info@paintinfo.com,jody@mpi.net,bgl@mpi.net
Internet: http://www.paintinfo.com/mpi

MIDWEST INSULATION CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (MICA)
16712 Elm Circle
Omaha, NE 68130
Ph: 800-747-6422
Fax: 402-330-9702
E-mail: mica@tconl.com
Internet: http://www.micainsulation.org

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1752
Rosslyn, VA 22209
Ph: 703-841-3200
Fax: 703-841-5900
Internet: http://www.nema.org/

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471
Ph: 617-770-3000 or 800-344-3555
Fax: 617-770-0700
E-mail: webmaster@nfpa.org
Internet: http://www.nfpa.org

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)
Mail Stop C-34
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45226
Ph: 513-533-8611
Fax: 513-533-8285
E-mail: nioshdocket@cdc.gov
Internet: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products.htm

PIPE FABRICATION INSTITUTE (PFI)
511 Avenue of America's, #601
New York, NY 10011
Ph: 514-634-3434
Fax: 514-634-9736
E-mail: pfi@pfi-institute.org
Internet: http://www.pfi-institute.org
Canada Office:
655-32nd Ave., Suite 201
Lachine, QC H8T 3G6

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (RMA)
1400 K Street, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20005
Ph: 202-682-4800
Fax: 202-682-4854
E-mail: info@rma.org

Internet: http://www.rma.org

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)
4201 Lafayette Center Drive
Chantilly, VA 20151-1219
Ph: 703-803-2980
Fax: 703-803-3732
E-mail: info@smacna.org
Internet: http://www.smacna.org

TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY (TAPPI)
15 Technology Parkway South, Suite 115
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092
Ph: 800-322-8686 or 770-446-1400
Fax: 770-446-6947
E-mail: memberconnection@tappi.org
Internet: http://www.tappi.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

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Camas, WA 98607-8542
Ph: 877-854-3577
Fax: 360-817-6278
E-mail: CEC.us@us.ul.com
Internet: http://www.ul.com/
UL Directories available through IHS at http://www.ihs.com

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
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Internet: http://www.usace.army.mil/publications
or
http://www.hnc.usace.army.mil/Missions/Engineering/TECHINFO.aspx

U.S. DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)
Andrew T. McNamara Building
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221
Ph: 1-877-352-2255 or 703-767-5525
Fax: DSN 427-3316
Internet: http://www.dla.mil

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)
Order DOD Documents from:
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Internet: http://www.dod.gov
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: http://assist.daps.dla.mil/online/start/; 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. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)
Order from:
HUD User
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Washington, DC 20026-3268
Ph: 800-245-2691 or 202-708-9981
Fax: 202-708-9981
E-mail: helpdesk@Huduser.org
Internet: http://www.huduser.org

U.S. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)
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Internet: http://www.gpoaccess.gov
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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 HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA)
FHWA, Office of Safety
1200 New Jersey Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20590-
Ph: 202-366-0411
Fax: 202-366-2249
E-mail: contactcenter@gpo.gov
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Internet: http://www.gpoaccess.gov

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General Services Administration
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Washington, DC 20405
Ph: 202-501-0800
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Document Automation and Production Service (DAPS)
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700 Robbins Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094
Ph: 215-697-6396 - for account/password issues
Internet: http://assist.daps.dla.mil/online/start/; 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
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Washington, DC 20401
Ph: 202-512-1800
Fax: 202-512-2104
E-mail: contactcenter@gpo.gov
Internet: http://www.gpoaccess.gov

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (NAVFAC)
1322 Patterson Ave. SE, Suite 1000
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374
Ph: 757-322-4200
Fax: 757-322-4416
Internet: http://www.navfac.navy.mil

U.S. NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND (NAVSEA)
Commander Naval Sea Systems Command
1333 Isaac Hull Ave., SE
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20376-1080
Ph: 202-781-0000
E-mail: navsea_publicqueries@navy.mil

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 45 00.10 20

QUALITY CONTROL FOR MINOR CONSTRUCTION
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.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2008; Errata 1-2010; Changes 1-3 2010; Changes 4-6 2011) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

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

QC Plan; G,

(Submit a QC plan within 15 calendar days after receipt of Notice of Award.)

1.3 INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER (KO)

Prior to commencing work on construction, the Contractor can obtain a single copy set of the current report forms from the KO. 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 KO:

a. CQC Report: Original and one copy, by 10:00 AM the next working day that work is performed;

b. Contractor Production Report: Original and one copy by 10:00 AM the next working day that work is performed;

c. Preparatory Phase Checklist: Original attached to the original CQC Report and one copy attached to each copy;

d. Initial Phase Checklist: Original attached to the original CQC Report and one copy attached to each copy;

e. Field Test Reports: One copy, within two working days after the test is performed, attached to the CQC Report;

f. QC Meeting Minutes: One copy, within two working days after the meeting; and

g. 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. The QC program consists of a QC Manager, a QC plan, a Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting, QC meetings, three phases of control, submittal review and approval, testing, 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 shall cover on-site and off-site work and shall be keyed to the work sequence. No work or testing may be performed unless the QC Manager is on the work site.

1.4.1 Preliminary Work Authorized Prior to Acceptance

The only 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.

1.4.2 Acceptance

Acceptance of the QC plan is required prior to the start of construction. The KO 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 KO reserves the right to interview any member of the QC organization at any time in order to verify the submitted qualifications.

1.4.3 Notification of Changes

Notify the KO, in writing, of any proposed change, including changes in the QC organization personnel, a minimum of seven (7) calendar days prior to a proposed change. Proposed changes shall be subject to the acceptance by the KO.

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. In addition to implementing and managing the QC program, the QC Manager may perform the duties of SSHO. The QC Manager **shall not** perform the duties of Project Superintendent nor the duties of Project Manager. The QC Manager is required to attend the 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 others.

1.5.1.2 Qualifications

An individual with a minimum of 10 years combined experience as a superintendent, inspector, QC Manager, project manager, or construction manager on similar size and type construction contracts which included the major trades that are part of this contract. The individual must be familiar with the requirements of the EM 385-1-1 and have experience in the areas of hazard identification and safety compliance.

1.5.1.3 Construction Quality Management Training

In addition to the above experience and education requirements, the QC Manager shall have completed the course Construction Quality Management for Contractors and will have a current certificate.

1.5.2 Alternate QC Manager Duties and Qualifications

Designate an alternate for the QC Manager 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 shall be the same as for the QC Manager.

1.6 QC PLAN

1.6.1 Requirements

Provide, for acceptance by the KO, a QC plan submitted in a three-ring binder that covers both on-site and off-site work and includes the following with a table of contents listing the major sections identified with tabs.

I. QC ORGANIZATION: A chart showing the QC organizational structure and its relationship to the production side of the organization.

II. NAMES AND QUALIFICATIONS: In resume format, for each person in the QC organization. Include the CQM for Contractors course certification required by the paragraph entitled "Construction Quality Management Training".

III. DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY OF QC PERSONAL: Of each person in the QC organization.

IV. 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.

V. 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 managing and implementing the QC program as described in this contract. Include in this letter the QC Manager's authority to direct the removal and replacement of non-conforming work.

VI. 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.

VII. TESTING LABORATORY INFORMATION: Testing laboratory information required by the paragraphs "Accredited Laboratories" or "Testing Laboratory Requirements", as applicable.

VIII. 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.

IX. PROCEDURES TO COMPLETE REWORK ITEMS: Procedures to identify, record, track and complete rework items.

X. DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES: Use Government formats.

XI. LIST OF DEFINABLE FEATURES: A Definable Feature of Work (DFOW) is a task, which is separate and distinct from other tasks, has the same control requirements and work crews. The list shall be cross-referenced to the Contractor's Construction Schedule and the specification sections. For projects requiring a Progress Chart, the list of definable features of work shall include but not be limited to all items of work on the schedule. For projects requiring a Network Analysis Schedule, the list of definable features of work shall include but not be limited to all critical path activities.

XII. PROCEDURES FOR PERFORMING THREE PHASES OF CONTROL: For each DFOW provide Preparatory and Initial Phase Checklists. Each list shall include a breakdown of quality checks that will be used when performing the quality control functions, inspections, and tests required by the contract documents. The preparatory and initial phases shall be conducted with a view towards obtaining quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems.

XIII. PERSONNEL MATRIX: Not Applicable.

XIV. PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETION INSPECTION: See the paragraph entitled "COMPLETION INSPECTIONS".

XV. TRAINING PROCEDURES AND TRAINING LOG: Not Applicable.

1.7 COORDINATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING MEETING

During the Pre-Construction conference and prior to the start of construction, discuss the QC program required by this contract. 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, and the coordination of the Contractor's management, production and the QC personnel. At the meeting, the Contractor will be required to explain how three phases of control will be implemented for each DFOW. Contractor's personnel required to attend shall include the QC Manager, project manager, and superintendent. Minutes of the meeting will be prepared by the QC Manager and signed by both the Contractor and the KO. The Contractor shall provide a copy of the signed minutes to all attendees. Repeat the coordination and mutual understanding meeting when a new QC Manager is appointed.

1.8 QC MEETINGS

After the start of construction, the QC Manager shall conduct QC meetings once every week at the work site with the superintendent and the foreman responsible for the ongoing and upcoming work. The QC Manager shall prepare the minutes of the meeting and provide a copy to the KO within two working days after the meeting. As a minimum, the following shall be accomplished 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 (RFIs, etc.);

f. Address items that may require revising the QC plan; and

g. Review Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

1.9 THREE PHASES OF CONTROL

The three phases of control shall adequately cover both on-site and off-site work and shall include the following for each DFOW.

1.9.1 Preparatory Phase

Notify the KO at least two work days in advance of each preparatory phase. Conduct the preparatory phase with the superintendent and the foreman responsible for the definable feature of work. Document the results of the preparatory phase actions in the daily CQC Report and in the QC checklist. Perform the following prior to beginning work on each definable feature of work:

a. Review each paragraph of the applicable specification sections;

b. Review the contract drawings;

c. 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;

d. Review the testing plan and ensure that provisions have been made to provide the required QC testing;

e. Examine the work area to ensure that the required preliminary work has been completed;

f. 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;

g. 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; and

h. Discuss specific controls used and the construction methods and the approach that will be used to provide quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems for each DFOW.

1.9.2 Initial Phase

Notify the KO 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 foreman responsible for that DFOW. Observe the initial segment of the work to ensure that it complies with contract requirements. Document the results of the Initial Phase in the daily CQC Report and in the QC checklist. 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; and

d. Check work procedures for compliance with the APP and the appropriate AHA to ensure that applicable safety requirements are met.

1.9.3 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 and in the QC checklist:

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; and

e. Assure manufacturers representatives have performed necessary inspections, if required.

1.9.4 Additional Preparatory and Initial Phases

Additional preparatory and initial phases shall be conducted 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.

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

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

1.10 SUBMITTAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Procedures for submission, review, and approval of submittals are described in the submittal section of the specification.

1.11 TESTING

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

1.11.1 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 (i.e.; 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."

1.11.2 Laboratory Accreditation Authorities

Laboratory Accreditation Authorities include the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), International Accreditation Services, Inc. (IAS), U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Materials Testing Center (MTC), the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA).

1.11.3 Capability Check

The KO 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.

1.11.4 Test Results

Cite applicable Contract requirements, tests or analytical procedures used. 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 KO 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 shall be signed by a testing laboratory representative authorized to sign certified test reports. Furnish the signed reports, certifications, and other documentation to the KO.

1.12 QC CERTIFICATIONS

1.12.1 Contractor Quality Control Report Certification

Each CQC Report shall contain the following statement: "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."

1.12.2 Invoice Certification

Furnish a certificate to the KO with each payment request, signed by the QC Manager, attesting that as-built drawings are current and attesting that

the work for which payment is requested, including stored material, is in compliance with contract requirements.

1.12.3 Completion Certification

Upon completion of work under this contract, the QC Manager shall furnish a certificate to the KO attesting that "the work has been completed, inspected, tested and is in compliance with the contract."

1.13 COMPLETION INSPECTIONS

1.13.1 Punch-Out Inspection

Near the completion of all work or any increment thereof established by a completion time stated in the Contract clause "Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work," or stated elsewhere in the specifications, the QC Manager shall conduct an inspection of the work and develop a punch list of items which do not conform to the approved drawings and specifications. Include in the punch list any remaining items of the "Rework Items List", which were not corrected prior to the Punch-Out inspection. The punch list shall include the estimated date by which the deficiencies will be corrected. A copy of the punch list shall be provided to the KO. The QC Manager or staff shall make follow-on inspections to ascertain that all deficiencies have been corrected. Once this is accomplished, the Contractor shall notify the Government that the facility is ready for the Government "Pre-Final Inspection".

1.13.2 Pre-Final Inspection

The Government and QC manager will perform this inspection to verify that the facility is complete and ready to be occupied. A Government pre-final punch list may be developed as a result of this inspection. The QC Manager shall ensure that all items on this list are corrected prior to notifying the Government that a "Final" inspection with the customer can be scheduled. Any items noted on the "Pre-Final" inspection shall be corrected in a timely manner and shall 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.

1.13.3 Final Acceptance Inspection

The QC Manager, the superintendent, or other Contractor management personnel and the KO will be in attendance at this inspection. Additional Government personnel may be in attendance. The final acceptance inspection will be formally scheduled by the KO based upon results of the "Pre-Final Inspection". Notice shall be given to the KO at least 14 days prior to the final inspection. The notice shall state that all specific items previously identified to the Contractor as being unacceptable will be complete by the date scheduled for the final acceptance inspection. Failure of the Contractor to have all contract work acceptably complete for this inspection will be cause for the KO to bill the Contractor for the Government's additional inspection cost in accordance with the contract clause "Inspection of Construction".

1.14 DOCUMENTATION

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 (KO)" shall 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 superintendent and the QC Manager must prepare and sign the Contractor Production and CQC Reports, respectively. The reporting of work shall be identified by terminology consistent with the construction schedule. In the "remarks" section in this report which will contain 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. For each remark given, identify the Schedule Activity No. that is associated with the remark.

1.14.1 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 shall be readily available to the Government's Quality Assurance Team during all business hours.

a. All completed Preparatory and Initial Phase Checklists, arranged by specification section.

b. All milestone inspections, arranged by Activity/Event Number.

c. A current up-to-date copy of the Testing and Plan 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. A current up-to-date copy of the Rework Items List.

f. Maintain up-to-date copies of all punch lists issued by the QC Staff on the Contractor and Sub-Contractors and all punch lists issued by the Government.

1.14.2 As-Built Drawings

The QC Manager is required to review the as-built drawings, required by Section 01 78 00.00 22 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS (PWD ME), 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 number, modification number, RFI number, etc. The QC Manager shall initial each deviation or revision. Upon completion of work, the QC Manager shall submit a certificate attesting to the accuracy of the as-built drawings prior to submission to the KO.

1.15 NOTIFICATION ON NON-COMPLIANCE

The KO will notify the Contractor of any detected non-compliance with the foregoing requirements. The Contractor shall take immediate corrective action. If the contractor fails or refuses to correct the non-compliant work, the KO will issue a non compliance 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 KO may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. The Contractor shall make no part of the time lost due to such stop orders the subject of claim for extension of time, for excess costs, or damages.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 50 00.00 22

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND CONTROLS (PWD ME)
06/14

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

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	(1997e1) 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

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 241	(2009) Standard for Safeguarding Construction,Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 70	(2011; Errata 2 2012) National Electrical Code

U.S. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)

FAA AC 70/7460-1	(2007; 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. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Construction site plan; G

Traffic control plan; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Backflow Preventer Tests; G

SD-07 Certificates

Backflow Tester Certification; G

Backflow Preventers Certificate of Full Approval; 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 where vehicle track pads will be installed to prevent the tracking of mud onto the pavement outside the project site limits. 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, dewatering system storage tanks and infiltration pits and worker parking areas. Note that worker parking areas may be located at remote locations from the building or project site. Acceptable Parking areas shall be coordinated with the Contracting Officer.

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

Construct sign with a face sheet of 4- by 8-foot exterior grade plywood, 1/2-inch thick, mounted on a substantial frame of treated lumber. Provide one coat of lead-free alkyd primer paint and two coats of an exterior type white enamel to frame and sign. 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

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

Backflow Preventers shall be reduced pressure principle type conforming to the applicable requirements AWWA C511. Provide backflow preventers complete with 150 pound flanged mounted gate valve, 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 verifying 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. These areas will be within reasonable walking distance of the project site. Contractor employee parking must not interfere with existing and established parking requirements of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Privately-owned vehicles are prohibited from the CIA.

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. Reasonable amounts of the following utilities will be made available to the Contractor without charge.

   Electricity
   Water

b. The Contractor shall 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. The Contractor shall provide the backflow devices as specified above and NAVFAC PWD ME shop personnel (at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard only) will install the backflow preventer. The Contractor shall not operate any Shipyard water system valves. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to the desired date of the installation of the backflow device.

3.2.2 Sanitation

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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

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 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard regulations and procedures when discharging into the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard 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.

3.2.3 Telephone

Make arrangements and pay all costs for telephone facilities desired.

3.2.4 Obstruction Lighting of Cranes

Provide a minimum of two (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.

3.2.5 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 to the Contracting Officer 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. Contractor may move oversized and slow-moving vehicles to the worksite provided requirements of the State of Maine Department of Transportation 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 may obstruct vehicle or pedestrian 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 and overhead protection.

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.

3.4 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 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.

b. Paint using suitable paint and maintain the temporary facilities. Failure to do so will be sufficient reason to require their removal.

3.4.4 Maintenance of Storage Area

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.

3.4.5 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.

3.4.6 Laydown Space

Parking and laydown space on the site is limited to the area shown on the plans. The Contractor shall manage the on-site work including equipment, storage trailers, material, material deliveries to allow the work to be completed within the specified contract duration. This may require the Contractor to locate suitable storage off-site and multiple equipment mobilizations to allow the work to be completed. Equipment or materials not used to complete the work shall be removed from the site. If additional offsite storage; additional mobilization or demobilizations, all these costs shall be included in the base bid.

Failure by the Contractor to plan the work based on the space limitations shall not be the basis for any claim nor an equitable price or contract time adjustment.

3.4.7 Weather Protection of Temporary Facilities and Stored Materials

Take necessary precautions to ensure that roof openings and other critical openings in the temporary facilities 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 buildings from damage.

3.4.7.1 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.

3.4.7.2 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 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 48 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.

3.7 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.

3.8 RESTORATION OF STORAGE AREA

Upon completion of the project remove the bulletin board, 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 22

TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS - PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD (PWD ME)
06/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to all Design Bid Build and Design Build projects.

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. Note: This is not an all inclusive list of publications and other references may be applicable.

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 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
40 CFR 268	Land Disposal Restrictions
40 CFR 270	EPA Administered Permit Programs: The Hazardous Waste Permit Program

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

STATE OF MAINE REGULATIONS

The following STATE OF MAINE REGULATIONS are available on the Internet at: http://www.maine.gov/dep/permits.htm

STATE OF MAINE Statutes are available on the internet at http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statues/38/title38ch3sec0.html

MAINE DEP AIR BUREAU CHAPTER 101 Visible Emissions Regulations; http://www.maine.gov/dep/air/rules/index.html

MAINE DEP AIR BUREAU CHAPTER 151 Architectural and Industrial Maintenance(AIM) COATINGS; http://www.maine.gov/dep/air/rules/index.html

MAINE DEP 38 MSRA 420-C	Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law and Rules
MAINE DEP 38 MSRA 420-D	Stormwater Management
MAINE 38 MRSA 439-B	Contractors Certified in Erosion Control (Effective January 1, 2013)

MAINE DEP MSRA 481-490	Site Location of Development
MAINE 38 MSRA 850	Identification of Hazardous Waste
MAINE 38 MSRA 851	Standards for Generators of Hazardous Waste
MAINE 38 MSRA 852	Land Disposal Restrictions
MAINE DEPLW0738	Stormwater Management for Maine
MAINE DEPLW0588	Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices
MAINE 88 MRSA 480A-480Z	Natural Resources Protection Act

MAINE DEP AIR BUREAU CHAPTER 159 Control of Volatile Organic Compounds from Adhesives and Sealants; http://www.maine.gov/dep/air/rules/index.html

1.2 DEFINITIONS

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 non-hazardous 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.

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. NOTE: Aerosol (paint) cans are Hazardous Wastes and must not be disposed of as solid waste or be considered in any definition of "empty", "paint", or "metal" cans.

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 recyclables.

h. 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.

i. Special Waste: "Special waste" means any solid waste generated by sources other than household and typical commercial establishments that exists in such an unusual quantity or in such a chemical or physical state, or any combination thereof, that may disrupt or impair effective waste management or threaten the public health, human safety or the environment and requires special handling, transportation and disposal procedures. Special waste includes, but is not limited to:

   (1) Ash;

   (2) Industrial and industrial process waste;

   (3) Sludge and dewatered septage;

   (4) Debris from nonhazardous chemical spills and cleanup of those spills;

   (5) Contaminated soils and dredge materials;

   (6) Asbestos and asbestos-containing waste;

   (7) Sand blast grit and non-liquid paint waste;

   (8) High and low pH waste;

   (9) Spent filter media residue; and

   (10) Shredder residue.

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, alkalies, 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 260-273, as applicable.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) governs the management of hazardous wastes. There is no continuously updated, comprehensive list of hazardous waste, as hazardous waste identification is a process that involves many steps. By Regulation, to be considered a hazardous waste, a material first must be classified as a solid waste (40 CFR §261.2). If a waste is a solid waste, it must then be determined if it is hazardous waste (§262.11). Wastes are defined as hazardous by EPA if they are specifically named on one of four lists of hazardous wastes located in Subpart D of 40 CFR 261, or if they exhibit one of four characteristics located in Subpart C of Part 261 (characteristic wastes), which are: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity. Generators are responsible for characterizing their waste and must determine whether a waste exhibits a characteristic by either testing or applying knowledge of the hazardous waste characteristic of the waste (§262.11). Hazardous waste controls also apply to Universal Wastes.

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, transportation, 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 Oil or Oily Waste

Oil: Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animals, fish or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged oil.

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; and

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 Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons or chlorinated hydrocarbons (such as carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform), and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFCs) which have been linked to depletion of the earth's ozone layer are all substances collectively known as ozone depleting substances or ODSs. Class I or Class II ODS substances are defined and listed in the Clean Air

Act Section 602 and 40 CFR 82.

1.2.12 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; G

Regulatory Notifications; G

Environmental Management Plan; G

Dirt and Dust Control Plan; G

Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log; G

MEDEP Contractor Erosion Control Cerftification Documentation; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Laboratory Analysis; G

Disposal Requirements; G

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Reports; G

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 Management and Erosion Control Compliance Notebook; G

Waste Determination Documentation; G

Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste; G

Contractor 40 CFR Employee Training Records; G

Solid Waste Management Report; G

Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log; G

Maine General Permit "Notice of Termination"; G

Hazardous Waste/Debris Management; G

Regulatory Notifications; G

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Provide and maintain, during the life of the contract, environmental protection as defined herein. 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.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Preconstruction Survey

Perform a Preconstruction Survey of the project site with the Contracting Officer, and when requested, take photographs showing existing environmental conditions in and adjacent to the site. Submit a report for the record with a copy provided to the Contracting Officer. The Contractor must obtain a camera pass from PNSY security (via Contracting Officer) prior to use of a camera at PNSY. Digital cameras only shall be used. All computer discs shall be turned over to PNSY security (via Contracting Officer) for review and clearance prior to use by the Contractor.

1.5.2 Regulatory Notifications

The Contractor is responsible for preparing all regulatory notification requirements in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations. Regulatory notifications shall be submitted by the Government unless otherwise directed by 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, remediation of controlled substances asbestos, hazardous waste, lead paint.

1.5.3 Environmental Brief

Attend an environmental brief prior to commencing any work on the Shipyard. the brief will be conducted by the Contracting Officer's Representative. The Contractor shall 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; types and quantities of oil that will be brought onto the activity; and pollution control measures for spill prevention and control, and any bulk oil storage container information including quantity and type of product stored. Discuss the results of the Preconstruction Survey at this time.

Develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection, including measures for protecting natural resources, required reports, required permits, specific permit requirements, and other measures to be taken. Identify additional environmental concerns specific to the site (i.e. historic, archeological and natural resources, Installation Restoration, erosion and sediment control, spill prevention and control, soil management and disposal requirements, etc.)

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 Shipyard requirements. The Environmental Manager cannot perform the duties of the Project Superintendent or the SSHO. 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; implement, inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls as required by State law; and maintain the Environmental Records binder and required documentation, ensure compliance with all SPCC requirements, not limited to the proper storage of tanks and containers and their secondary containment, inspections, spill procedures, etc. 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. The Contractor shall ensure every employee completes a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with Federal, State and local regulatory requirements for RCRA Large Quantity Generator. The Contractor will provide a Position Description for each employee, by subcontractor, based on the Davis-Bacon Wage Rate designation or other equivalent method, evaluating the employee's association with hazardous and regulated wastes. This Position Description will include training requirements as defined in 40 CFR 265 for a Large Quantity Generator facility. Submit these training records to the Contracting Officer at the conclusion of the project, unless otherwise directed.

1.6 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL PLAN

Provide a Solid Waste Disposal Plan in accordacne with Paragraph 3.4.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

Prior to initiating any work on site, the Contractor shall meet with the Contracting Officer and Shipyard's Environmental Staff (Code 106.3) to discuss the proposed Environmental Management Plan and develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection required to be addressed in EMP, including measures for protecting natural resources and other measures to be taken. The Environmental Management Plan shall 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 (office phone number, cell phone number, and e-mail address).

(2) General site information including a site plan showing haul routes, stockpile and material laydown and storage areas, dust control, construction trailers locations, sanitary facilities and all other construction facilities required for the work.

(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 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.

(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 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 accumlation/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 with 40 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) At a minimum, procedures to prevent releases to the environment will be made available, as well as what notifications to make in the event of a release to the environment.

(2) A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan is required if work is anticipated to extend beyond 6 months, AND will use bulk oil storage containers 55 gallons or greater, in accordance with 40 CFR 112. All SPCC plans must be approved by Code 106.3. Plans need not be certified by a Professional Engineer but must clearly demonstrate proper management of all tanks and containers on site.

(3) Spill plans should at a minimum include the following:

a) Type of tank or container, quantity stored, type of product stored, location

b) Secondary containment required for tanks/containers 55 gallons or greater; double-wall tanks preferred

c) Tank inspection forms (industry standard, but prefer if they used the Shipyard inspection forms) Records shall be kept for 3 years or for the duration of the project. Tanks shall be inspected monthly.

i) Bulk storage containers (55 gallons or greater require monthly inspection)

ii) Inspection sheet for release of retained storm water from secondary containment.

d) Where spill kits are located

e) If transferring fuel: how often, what type of fuel, and where? The contractor must coordinate with Code 106.3 prior to transferring any fuel.

f) Who to notify in case of a spill (Central Dispatch, NRC, MEDEP as needed)

g) How to clean up a spill safely and how to properly dispose of spill cleanup waste (call for pickup at B357)

g. Regulatory Notification and Permits

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 Management Plan Review

Within thirty days after the Contract award date, submit the proposed Evironmental Management Plan for further discusion, review, and approval. Commencement of work will not begin until the environmental management plan has been approved by the Navy Environmental Office.

3.1.2 Licenses, State and Federal permits

The approved State and Federal permits for this project may include the following:

1. Costal Zone Management Act
2. MEDEP Site Location of Development Permit

Modification (SLDA)
3. Natural Resource Protection Act Permit (NRPA)
4. Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE)

Copies of the approved permit(s) are available from the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall maintain copies of all permits at the project site. The Contractor shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the approved permits.

Where required by the State regulatory authority, the inspections and certifications will be provided through the services of a Professional Engineer (PE), registered in the State of Maine. Where a PE is not required, the individual must be otherwise qualified by other current State licensure, specific training and prior experience (minimum 5 years). As a part of the quality control plan, which is required to be submitted for approval by the quality control section, provide a sub item containing the name, appropriate professional registration or licence number, address, and telephone number of the professionals or other qualified persons who will be performing the inspections and certifications for each permit.

3.2 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work and as specified in the permits issued for the 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.

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. Tree wound paint shall not be used for tree cuts or stumps.

3.2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

a. The State of Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Law requires persons undertaking activity involving filling, displacing or exposing soil or other earthen materials to take measures to prevent unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment beyond the project site or into a protected natural resource.

   At the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the Piscataqua River, Upper Meade

Pond and Lower Meade Pond are protected natural resources under State Law. Erosion control measures shall be in place before the activity begins, maintained and shall remain in place and functional until the site is permanently stabilized.

Temporary and permanent erosion control measures shall meet, at a minimum, the construction standards presented in the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices Manual, latest edition. Other techniques may be employed if the Contractor demonstrates to the Contracting Officer that the practice will achieve the required result of no release of sediment per State law.

b. Site work including any filling, excavation, landscaping, and/or other earthwork in excess of one cubic yard of disturbance, shall comply with State of Maine requirements for certification in erosion and sediment control practices within a shoreland zone. A certified individual shall be responsible for management of erosion and sediment control practices at the site each day earth moving activities occur. A certified individual is required to visit the site every day to ensure proper erosion and sediment control practices are followed. As an alternative, the Contractor may choose to contract with a certified individual to supervise the Contractor's work in shoreland areas.

Under the State of Maine's Shoreland Zoning Statutes, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is located entirely within the state's Shoreland zone.

c. Storm Water Management/Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan

(1) The Contractor shall submit a Storm Water Management/Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan to the Contracting Officer, for review and approval. The Plan shall demonstrate effective selection, implementation and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs) demonstrating compliance with the Shipyard's Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System's Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated With Industrial Activity (MSGP) and the State of Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Law for projects in Maine.

The Contractor shall describe and ensure compliance with terms of state general permit for storm water discharge and terms and conditions specified in the approved permits issued for the work.

Provide plan details of chosen temporary erosion and sediment controls to be employed specific to the work site. Provide site plan showing locations for controls. Ensure proposed controls comply with MEDEP approved plans and State regulations.

The Plan 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 at the manufacturing, storage and lay down, and construction sites.

(c) Describe and ensure full compliance with State of Maine General Permit - Construction Activity (No. DEPLW0801 latest edition) and permits issued by the MEDEP and ACOE specific to the project.

(d) Describe and ensure compliance with MEDEP over winter stabilization and construction requirements.

(e) Identify inspections and maintenance schedules for Best Management Practices demonstrating compliance with Maine standards. Maintenance procedures shall address regular cleaning of drainage structures and repair of temporary erosion control structures, as well as a final cleaning of all drainage structures and removal and reclamation of temporary erosion and sediment control BMP's upon completion of the project.

(f) Select applicable management practices from Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs. Present construction details for all proposed erosion and sediment controls.

(g) Include documentation that the individual responsible for management of erosion and sediment control practices at the site is certified in accordance with the State of Maine DEP regulations.

(h) Control of Manufactured Concrete Product Waste Plan

3.2.2 Dust Control

Dust control shall meet the requirements of MEDEP Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs. 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.

When temporary dust control measures are employed, repetitive treatment shall be applied as needed to accomplish control.

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20 percent, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period.

3.2.3 Burnoff

Burnoff of the ground cover is not permitted.

3.2.4 Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Reports

Inspection reports shall be kept on file at the project site and submitted electronically to the Contracting Officer upon request. The State of Maine requires inspections of disturbed and impervious areas, erosion and sediment control measures, areas used for storage that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site. Inspections shall be performed at least once per week as well as BEFORE and AFTER a storm event. A storm event is any precipitation event with the potential to create runoff but at a minimum should be every storm greater than 0.5 inches of precipitation. Inspection reports shall document compliance with State requirements.

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.

If required for the project, a certified Maine Archeologist shall be on site to monitor excavation work. The qualifications of the Archeologist shall be submitted and approved by the Contracting Officer. A site monitoring report prepared by the Archeologist shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer within 21 calendar days of completing site excavation work.

3.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PlAN

Provide a written Solid Waste Disposal Plan (SWDP) to the Contracting Officer, of intended licensed disposal sites for Government approval and for submission to State regulatory agencies. At a minimum, the SWDP shall contain, but not be limited to, the following wastes: stumps and grubbings, excess soil, construction debris, demolition debris, household solid waste, special waste, and industrial solid waste. The submission shall contain the name of the disposal facility, address, facility phone number, and the waste type and quantity to be disposed of at the facility.

If waste from the site is taken to a transfer station, identify the facility or facilities at which the waste is ultimately disposed. Government approval for the facility must be obtained prior to transporting wastes off Government property.

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 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 shall state the classification (using the definitions provided in this section), amount, location, and name of the business receiving the solid waste.

The Contractor shall 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/her own use, the Contractor shall 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 Shipyard 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 and Shipyard requirements.

3.4.2.1 Dumpsters

Equip dumpsters with a secure cover and paint the standard Shipyard 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 Shipyard 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 and/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 shall be submitted to the Contracting Office3.7 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 Shipyard 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.

Incidental materials used to support the contract including, but not limited to, aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, rags, clothing, etc. may be hazardous wastes and shall be disposed by the Government as described in the Hazardous Waste Management Section. The list is illustrative rather than inclusive. Universal wastes must be managed with controls similar to those for hazardous waste.

The Contractor is not authorized to discharge any materials to sanitary sewer, storm drain, or to the Piscataqua 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 the Shipyard. 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 REFUELING

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 **ALL** spills of hazardous material, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, sewage, regulated gas, petroleum, lubrication oil, and other substances regulated by environmental law. 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 Shipyard Fire Department and the Shipyard'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, and local regulations and Navy

Instructions. Spill response shall 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

At the time of the pre construction conference the Contractor will be breifed and provided written information regarding hazardous waste management. The Government will provide technical and oversight assistance in all aspects of hazardous waste management.

3.13.1 General

All hazardous wastes generated within the confines of the Shipyard shall be disposed of by the Government. Accordingly, all hazardous wastes generated by the Contractor to accomplish requirements of this contract shall be considered Government-generated, and shall be disposed of by the Government. Contractor shall not bring hazardous wastes onto Government property. Hazardous wastes shall be handled in compliance with 40 CFR 260-268, 273, 279 and State of Maine MEDEP Regulations Chapter 850 to 855. For hazardous waste spills, the Contractor shall call the Shipyard Fire Department, extension 2333, immediately, then verbally notify the Contracting Officer.

3.13.2 Containers

Contractor shall use only Government-furnished, Government-labeled containers for the packaging of hazardous soils and wastes. Containers will be delivered to the Contractor's work area following receipt and approval of the Management Plan required above.

a. Contractor shall segregate hazardous and non-hazardous soils/wastes. Hazardous soils/wastes shall be placed into containers provided by the Government. Full containers shall be turned over to the Government at Building 357 (Code 106.3). While hazardous soils/wastes are in the control of the Contractor, such hazardous soils/wastes shall be handled in accordance with Shipyard requirements.

b. Notify the Contracting Officer or the designated representative daily to ensure containers of hazardous and universal wastes are secured by the Government prior to the end of the shift or as arranged and

approved by Code 106. All hazardous wastes shall be placed in a Government approved hazardous waste satellite accumulation area or turned over directly to Building 357. Prior to Government acceptance of the containers, the Contractor shall provide the certification required by the "Submittals" paragraph of this Section, and such additional information regarding contents of the containers as may be required by the Government representative for proper classification of the wastes.

3.13.3 Facility Hazardous Waste Generator Status

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is designated as a Large Quantity Generator. All work conducted within the boundaries of the Shipyard must meet the regulatory requirements of this generator designation. The Contractor shall 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.

3.13.4 Hazardous Waste/Debris Management

Identify all construction activities which will generate hazardous waste/debris and universal wastes. 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 wastes and universal wastes will also be managed in accordance with the approved Hazardous Waste Management Section of the Environmental Protection Plan. Daily worksite accumulation of hazardous wastes and universal wastes shall be 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 Shipyard personnel from the Shipyard 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.

3.13.4.1 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	_____
Haz/Waste or 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"

3.13.4.2 Sampling and Analysis of HW

a. Waste Sampling

Sample waste in accordance with Navy Environmental Compliance Sampling and Field Testing Procedures Manual, NAVSEA T0300-AZ-PRO-010, 01 April 2013. Each sampled drum or container will be clearly marked with the Contractor's identification number and cross referenced to the chemical analysis performed.

b. Laboratory Analysis

Follow the analytical procedure and methods in accordance with the 40 CFR 261. The Contractor will provide all analytical results and reports performed to the Contracting Officer.

c. Analysis Type

Identify waste hazardous material/hazardous waste by analyzing for the following properties as a minimum: ignitability, corrosiveness, total chlorides, BTU value, PCBs, TCLP for heavy metals, and cyanide.

3.13.4.3 Asbestos Certification

Items, components, or materials disturbed by or included in work under this contract may involve asbestos. Other materials in the general area around where work will be performed may contain asbestos. All thermal insulation, in all work areas, should be considered to be asbestos unless positively identified by conspicuous tags or previous laboratory analysis certifying them as asbestos free.

Inadvertent discovery of non-disclosed asbestos that will result in an abatement action requires a change in scope before proceeding. Upon discovery of asbestos containing material not identified in the contract documents, the Contractor shall immediately stop all work that would generate further damage to the material, evacuate the asbestos exposed area, and notify the Contracting Officer for resolution of the situation prior to resuming normal work activities in the affected area. The Contractor will not remove or perform work on any asbestos containing materials without the prior approval of the Contracting Officer. The Contractor will not engage in any activity, which would remove or damage such materials or cause the generation of fibers from such materials.

Asbestos containing waste shall be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable evironmental law. Asbestos containing waste shall be

manifested and the manifest provided to the Contracting Officer. Disposal of asbestos-containing watse must be coordinated with the Navy.

3.13.4.4 Hazardous Waste Disposal

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.

<u>Contractor Disposal Turn-In Requirements</u>

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:

a. Drums compatible with waste contents and drums meet DOT requirements for 49 CFR 173 for transportation of materials.

b. Drums banded to wooden pallets. No more than three (3) 55 gallon drums to a pallet, or two (2) 85 gallon over packs.

c. Band using 1-1/4 inch minimum band on upper third of drum.

d. 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.

e. Always have three (3) to five (5) inches of empty space above volume of material. This space is called 'outage'.

f. Provide disposal documentation for hazardous and regulated waste.

3.13.5 Class I ODS Prohibition

Class I ODS as defined 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 found 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.

3.13.5.1 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.

3.14 DUST CONTROL

Dust control shall meet the requirements of MEDEP Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs. 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. When temporary dust control measures are employed, repetitive treatment shall be applied as needed to accomplish control. Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20 percent, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period.

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 measure the reduce dirt, dust, and debris form raodways.

3.15 ABRASIVE AND/OR WET BLASTING

3.15.1 Blasting Operations

(a) Abrasive Blasting

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.

Abrasive blasting shall take place in containments with emissions vented through bag house filters and emissions shall be limited to 10% opacity on a six minute block average. The bag houses must be used to control PM emission and operated properly at all times abrasive blasting is being performed.

(b) Wet Blasting

The use of wet blasting requires the capture and proper disposal of all wastes, including the blasting water, associated with the process.

3.15.2 Disposal Requirements

Submit analytical results of the wastes and/or debris generated from 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. Concrete wash water and oily waste generated from blasting operations will be disposed of in accordance with the policy outlined in these specifications.

3.16 SPRAY PAINTING

3.16.1 Spray Painting Operations

Spray painting operations shall take place in containment. Emissions from spray painting shall vent through air filters and are limited to 10% opacity on a six minute block average. The air filters are used to control particulate emissions.

3.17 NOISE

Make the maximum use of low-noise emission products, as certified by the EPA. Blasting or the use of explosives will not be permitted. Confine any operations that may generate excessive noise to the period between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, exclusive of holidays, unless otherwise specified or approved by the Contracting Officer. The maximum permissible sound pressure levels, as measured at the limits of the Navy Property boundry, shall not exceed 55 dBA's from 7 am to 9 pm and 45 dBA's from 9 pm to 7 am.

3.18 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 Shipyard 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.

3.19 CONCRETE WASH WATER

Concrete wash water shall be defined as water or storm water that has come into contact with cement, uncured concrete, concrete dust or other material of a similar nature generated during construction activities including, but not limited to, washing down ready-mix trucks, mixers and wheelbarrows, tools, concrete areas; masonry cutting operations; cleaning up of split mortar or block fill; hosing away excess materials.

3.19.1 Concrete Wash Water

Concrete wash water shall be defined as water, pressure washing water, or storm water that has come into contact with cement, uncured concrete, concrete dust or other material of a similar nature generated during construction activities including, but not limited to, washing down ready-mix trucks, mixers and wheelbarrows, pre casting equipment, forms, manufactured cast concrete sections, tools, concrete areas; masonry cutting operations; cleaning up of split mortar or block fill; hosing away excess materials.

Water or storm water that has come into contact with pre casting equipment, forms, tools, etc which have been subjected to oil based form release agents will be considered an oily waste if a visual inspection indicates any signs of oil residual. Oily wastes shall be collected and disposed of in accordance with Shipyard policy.

3.19.2 Pollution Prevention

Store dry and wet concrete supplies under cover away from drainage areas. Concrete wash water shall not be released to the storm drain system, sewer system, roadways or other uncontained impervious surfaces, or to natural waterways including the Piscataqua River and its tributaries. Contractor shall take all precautions necessary to prevent rainwater or stormwater runoff to come in contact with concrete wash water. Divert clean stormwater and roof runoff from contact with concrete wash water. Contractor shall take all measures necessary to minimize the volume of concrete wash water generated. Contractor shall protect all waterways, catch basins and storm drain structures from potential discharges of concrete wash water. Contractor shall collect and control concrete wash water separately from waste water determined to be oily waste.

3.19.3 On-Shipyard Disposal

Small volumes of concrete wash water generated can be disposed on-site under certain conditions when approved by the Contracting Officer. When approved, small volumes of concrete wash water can be directed onto an area of open soil such as a trench or shallow pit to allow it to be absorbed and neutralized by the soil. The area shall be constantly monitored during filling operations to prevent overflow.

3.19.4 On-Shipyard Containment Structures

Concrete wash water shall be gathered and contained on site for removal and disposal at a facility designed and approved for disposal of concrete wash water. Under no circumstances shall clean water be added to concrete wash water for dilution purposes or any other reason. Containment structures shall be watertight and provide adequate freeboard to contain the wash water, solids, and rainfall to prevent overflow. Cover wash out structures

prior to predicted rainfall events to prevent rainfall from entering the containment structure. Ensure that concrete washout containers are watertight and are designed to promote evaporation. Washout shall occur in designated areas only that have been approved by the Contracting Officer Representative.

Inspect all concrete washout facilities daily to determine filled capacity. Remove all materials from containment structures when 75% fill capacity has been reached. Remove liquids or cover structures before predicted rainstorms to prevent overflows and infiltration of rainwater. Inspect structures for holes and tears daily and repair to maintain watertight conditions.

Hardened solids can be removed from containment structures and recycled, reused, or disposed of per regulatory requirements. Liquids remaining in the containment structure shall be vacuumed and disposed of at a facility designated for disposal of concrete wash water.

3.19.5 Off-Shipyard Disposal

Contractor shall provide careful oversight to prevent improper dumping of concrete wash water. Contractor shall ensure companies use proper disposal facilities designated for concrete wash water disposal. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from improper control of concrete wash water.

3.20 DISPOSAL OF CHLORINATED WATER AND DECHLORINATION REQUIREMENTS

Chlorinated water created during disinfection procedures shall not be directly discharged to storm drains or sanitary sewers without prior dechlorination. Chlorinated water shall be neutralized by the controlled addition of a reducing chemical such as sodium thiosulfate, sodium bisulfate, sodium sulfite, sulfur dioxide or ascorbic acid (commonly known as Vitamin C). Dechlorination shall be sufficiently effective to reduce total residual chlorine concentration to existing water system chlorine levels (typically 1.2 to 1.5 mg/l).

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 74 19.00 22

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT (PWD ME)
06/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to all Design Bid Build and Design Build projects.

1.1 GOVERNMENT POLICY

Government policy is to apply sound environmental principles in the design, construction and use of facilities. As part of the implementation of that policy the Contractor shall: (1) practice efficient waste management when sizing, cutting, and installing products and materials and (2) use all reasonable means to divert construction and demolition waste from landfills and incinerators and to facilitate their recycling or reuse.

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

Waste Management Plan; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Records

1.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A waste management plan shall be submitted within 15 calendar days after contract award and prior to initiating any site preparation work. The plan shall include the following:

a. Name of individuals on the Contractor's staff responsible for waste prevention and management.

b. Actions that will be taken to reduce solid waste generation, including coordination with subcontractors to ensure awareness and participation.

c. Description of the regular meetings to be held to address waste management.

d. Description of the specific approaches to be used in recycling/reuse of the various materials generated, including the areas and equipment to be used for processing, sorting, and temporary storage of wastes.

e. Characterization, including estimated types and quantities, of the waste to be generated.

f. Actions that will be taken to divert at least 50% of the non-hazardous

solid wastes (including waste from construction and demolition operations) from the waste stream. Report actual diversion rates during construction and demolition.

g. Name of landfill and/or incinerator to be used and the estimated costs for use, assuming that there would be no salvage or recycling on the project.

h. Identification of local and regional reuse programs, including non-profit organizations such as schools, local housing agencies, and organizations that accept used materials such as materials exchange networks and Habitat for Humanity. Include the name, location, and phone number for each reuse facility to be used, and provide a copy of the permit or license for each facility.

i. List of specific waste materials that will be salvaged for resale, salvaged and reused on the current project, salvaged and stored for reuse on a future project, or recycled. Recycling facilities that will be used shall be identified by name, location, and phone number, including a copy of the permit or license for each facility. Provide percentage of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste materials that have been diverted from the waste stream.

j. Identification of materials that cannot be recycled/reused with an explanation or justification, to be approved by the Contracting Officer.

k. Description of the means by which any waste materials identified in item (i) above will be protected from contamination.

k. Anticipated net cost savings determined by subtracting Contractor program management costs and the cost of disposal from the revenue generated by sale of the materials and the incineration and/or landfill cost avoidance.

l. Description of the means of transportation of the recyclable materials (whether materials will be site-separated and self-hauled to designated centers, or whether mixed materials will be collected by a waste hauler and removed from the site).

1.4 RECORDS

Records shall be maintained to document the quantity of waste generated; the quantity of waste diverted through sale, reuse, or recycling; and the quantity of waste disposed by landfill or incineration. Quantities may be measured by weight or by volume, but must be consistent throughout. List each type of waste separately noting the disposal or diversion date. Identify the landfill, recycling center, waste processor, or other organization used to process or receive the solid waste. Provide explanations for any waste not recycled or reused. With each application for payment, submit updated documentation for solid waste disposal and diversion, and submit manifests, weight tickets, receipts, and invoices specifically identifying the project and waste material. The records shall be made available to the Contracting Officer during construction, and a copy of the records shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer upon completion of the construction.

1.5 DISPOSAL

Except as otherwise specified in other sections of the specifications,

disposal shall be in accordance with the following:

1.5.1 Reuse

First consideration shall be given to salvage for reuse since little or no re-processing is necessary for this method, and less pollution is created when items are reused in their original form. Sale or donation of waste suitable for reuse shall be considered. Salvaged materials, other than those specified in other sections to be salvaged and reinstalled, shall not be used in this project.

1.5.2 Recycle

Waste materials not suitable for reuse, but having value as being recyclable, shall be made available for recycling whenever economically feasible.

1.5.3 Waste

Materials with no practical use or economic benefit shall be disposed at a landfill or incinerator.

1.6 Additional Reporting and Recording Requirements

Provide monthly cost and revenue data to the NAVFAC Midlant Integrated Solid Waste Management office. The report shall be submitted by e-mail to mailto:IntegratedSolidWasteManagement@navy.mil
no later than the 3rd of each month. Data shall be reported on an excel document provided by the Contracting Officer. Comply with the requirements specified in Appendix 01 74 19-1, "Construction and Demolition Solid Waste Report".

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of section --

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION SOLID WASTE REPORT

SITE: **Month:**

Contractor's Company Name: **Contract #**

Contractor's POC and Telephone or Email Address:

Project Description:

SECTION 1	Tons	Cost	Revenue	Remarks
Recycled (tons)				
Concrete(incl: brick & block)				
Wood				
Metal				
Asphalt				
Green waste(clearing debris)				
Dirt				
Sand				
Gravel/Rock				
Mixed				
Misc				
Subtotal - Recycled	**0.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	
SECTION 2				
Landfilled (tons)				
Concrete(incl: brick & block)				
Wood				
Metal				
Asphalt				
Green Waste(clearing debris)				
General C&D				
Dirt				
Sand				
Gravel/Rock				
Mixed				
Misc				
Subtotal - Landfilled	**0.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	
Solid Waste (tons)				
Total Solid Waste	**0.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	

REPORTING DEADLINE IS NO LATER THAN THE 3RD OF EACH MONTH

SECTION 01 78 00.00 22

CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS (PWD ME)
06/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to all Design Bid Build and Design Build projects.

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.

GREEN SEAL (GS)

GS-37	(2000; R 2005) Industrial and Institutional Cleaners

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. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

As-Built Record of Equipment and Materials; G

Two (2) paper copies and one pdf copy of the record listing the as-built materials and equipment incorporated into the construction of the project.

Warranty Management Plan; G

One paper and one pdf 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; G

Two (2) paper record copies and one pdf copy of the warranty tags showing the layout and design.

Final Cleaning; G

Two (2) copies of the listing of completed final clean-up items.

Spare Parts Data; G

Two (2) paper copies and one pdf copy of the list that indicates

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; G and Condition Monitoring (Predictive Testing); G and Inspection; G 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; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Submit Operation and Maintenance Manuals; G in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Operation and Maintenance," of this section. Submit 2 paper copies, and one pdf copy on CD.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Record Drawings; G

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 electronic format saved on a CD, one set of mylar drawings, 2 sets of blue-line prints of the mylars, and one set of the approved working Record drawings.

Certification of EPA Designated Items; 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 as-built record drawings," and "final record drawings" refer to contract drawings (hard copy and CADD) which are revised to be used for final record drawings reflecting current project as-built conditions.

1.3.1.1 Government Furnished Materials

One set of electronic CADD files in the specified software and format of the contract drawings will be provided by the Government at the

preconstruction conference for projects requiring Final Record Drawings in CADD format.

1.3.1.2 Working Record and Final Record Drawings

Revise 2 sets of hard copy paper contract drawings by red-line process described herein to reflect the current as-built conditions during the prosecution of the project. The Contractor shall keep the working as-built drawings current and shall keep at least one set available on the jobsite for review 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. 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) provide (1) set of working as-built drawings (CADD) in the specified software and format hard copy and electronic to the Contracting Officer. The working as-built drawings, hard copy and (CADD), will be jointly reviewed for accuracy, completeness and format by the Contracting Officer and the Contractor prior to submission of each monthly pay estimate. If the Contractor fails to maintain the working as-built drawings, hard copy and (CADD) 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. Items to be shown on the working as-built drawings, hard copy and (CADD) are, but are not limited to, the following information:

a. The actual location (horizontal and vertical position based on Shipyard datums), 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, as a back-up to the horizontal and vertical position, feature shall also be shown by offset dimensions to two permanently fixed surface features the end of each run including each change in direction. 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 of pipe, fittings, valves, etc.

b. The actual location (horizontal and vertical position based on Shipyard datums), kind and size of any sub-surface feature uncovered not accurately represented on the contract drawings.

c. The location and dimensions of any changes within the building structure.

d. Changes in grade, elevations, cross section, or alignment of roads, earthwork, structures or utilities.

e. 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.

f. The topography, invert elevations and grades of drainage installed or affected as part of the project construction.

g. Changes or modifications which result from the final inspection.

h. Where contract drawings or specifications present options, identify the option selected for construction on the working as-built prints.

i. 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.

j. Systems designed or enhanced by the Contractor, such as HVAC controls, fire alarm, fire sprinkler, and irrigation systems.

k. 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) Both sets of the hard copy paper contract working as-built drawings must be neat, legible and accurate. Any drawings damaged, lost or corrupted by the Contractor must be satisfactorily replaced by the Contractor at no expense to the Government.

(2) For text deletions/revisions; strikeout existing drawing text with a single line as to not obscure or make the original text unreadable. Place the new text adjacent, clearly annotating the intent of the change.

(3) For line work; strikeout entities with parallel lines drawn at 45 degrees to the object, not to obscure or make the original object unreadable. Place the new object in its correct location and clearly annotate the intent of the change.

(4) Place a Revision Symbol at the location of each modification on the drawing sheet along with descriptive annotations of the revision.

(5) For details, sections or schedules which are added to a drawing sheet, place a Revision Symbol by the detail, section or schedule title.

(6) For major changes to a drawing, place a Revision Symbol by the title of the affected plan, section, or detail at each location.

(7) For changes within schedules, place a Revision Symbol by the change in the schedule.

(8) The Revision Symbol shall be a Delta sized to allow for a capital letter to fit within. The letter shall have a height of not less than 1/8" when plotted.

(9) The revision symbol letter shall be consistent for all drawing modifications for each monthly billing cycle. Drawing modifications for the first monthly bill cycle shall be designated as "A" for all modifications throughout the drawing package. The next month's revisions shall be designated as "B" throughout the drawing package, and so on.

1.3.1.3 Drawing Preparation

At project completion, provide 2 sets of the approved hard copy paper contract drawings modified to reflect the final as-built conditions of the project to the Contracting Officer. Modify the contract drawings as necessary to correctly show the features of the project as it has been constructed by bringing the contract drawings into agreement with the second set of approved working as-built drawings. The second set of approved working as-built drawings are also part of the permanent records of this project and must be returned to the Contracting Officer after final approval of the Record Drawings by the Government. Any drawings or drawing files damaged, lost or corrupted 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 any additional drawings sheets required. Modifications, to the Record Drawings must be equal in quality and detail to that of the original contract drawings. Line colors, line weights, lettering, layering conventions, and symbols shall remain consistent throughout the record drawing set, regardless of either as-built or record drawing. The contractor shall modify the original contract drawing files to reflect the construction contract as-built conditions reviewed and accepted by **the Contracting Officer.** Each as-built condition added to a drawing file shall be encapsulated by a closed polygon or "revision cloud. A revision symbol shall be placed outside the "revision cloud" with the appropriate letter designating the revision sequence. The contractor shall annotate in the "revision block" of each drawing file modified as to the type of revisions made to the drawing file. The contract drawings are to be edited to reflect the as-built conditions only. No part of the original drawings shall be deleted, erased or rendered illegible. Parts of the contract drawing found to be in error or modified during construction, shall be over struck using methods described not to obscure the original drawing, and annotations will be added adjacent that clearly explain the modification, including accurate dimensions locating the feature.If additional drawings are required, the drawings shall be prepared 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 shall be identical to that used to create the contract drawings. Modifications, additions and corrections to the contract drawings shall be made to the electronic AutoCAD file(s). The Contractor shall be furnished with the original contract drawing files in the AutoCAD software format currently in use by PWD-ME. The electronic files shall be supplied on compact disc, (CD). The Contractor shall provide all computer software and hardware necessary to prepare final record drawing set. The Contracting Officer shall review final record drawing set for accuracy and return them to the Contractor for required corrections, changes, additions, and deletions.

a. Provide Record Drawings (CADD) in the following format:

(1) As-built Layering; follow original drawing layer naming conventions followed by "-AB".

(2) Deletions (Cyan) - Over-strike deleted graphic items (lines), lettering in notes and leaders.

(3) Additions (Cyan) - Added items, lettering in notes and leaders.

(4) Special (Cyan) - Items requiring special information, coordination, or special detailing or detailing notes.

(5) The Contractor shall furnish the contract record drawing files in the AutoCAD software format currently in use by PWD-ME.

b. Drawing files modified for as-built condition shall be renamed by adding an underscore and the letters "AB" to the end of the existing file name. Drawing files where no modifications were required shall be renamed by adding an underscore and the letters "RD" to the end of the existing file name.

c. When final revisions have been completed to the record drawing set, add the wording "RECORD DRAWINGS / AS-BUILT CONDITIONS" followed by the name of the Contractor in letters at least 3/16 inch high in the lower left hand corner of the cover sheet drawing. Mark all other contract drawings in the same location and manner as either "Record Drawing" denoting no revisions on the sheet or "As built Drawing" denoting modifications, additions or corrections have been made to the drawing sheet. Modify the revision block to reflect either "record drawing", for no changes or "as built drawing", for changes and date for submittal.

d. Within 20 working days after Government approval of all of the working record drawings for a phase of work, prepare the CADD electronic files for that phase of work and submit for Government review and approval. The Government will promptly return one set of prints annotated with any necessary corrections. Within 10 working days 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.

e. Within 20 working days 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 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.

1.3.2 As-Built Record of Equipment and Materials

Furnish one copy of preliminary record of equipment and materials used on the project 15 working days prior to final inspection. This preliminary submittal will be reviewed and returned 5 working days after final inspection with Government comments. Submit two sets of final record of equipment and materials 10 working 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 calendar 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 calendar 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 calendar 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 2 items 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 CERTIFICATION OF EPA DESIGNATED ITEMS

Submit the Certification of EPA Designated Items as required by FAR 52.223-9, "Certification and Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA Designated Items". Include on the certification form the following information: project name, project number, Contractor name, license number, Contractor address, and certification. The certification will read as follows and be signed and dated by the Contractor. "I hereby certify the information provided herein is accurate and that the requisition/procurement of all materials listed on this form comply with current EPA standards for recycled/recovered materials content. The following exemptions may apply to the non-procurement of recycled/recovered content materials:

1) The product does not meet appropriate performance standards;
2) The product is not available within a reasonable time frame;
3) The product is not available competitively (from two or more sources); and
4) The product is only available at an unreasonable price (compared with a comparable non-recycled content product)."

1.7 WARRANTY MANAGEMENT

1.7.1 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.

1.7.2 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.

1.7.3 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 be 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.

1.7.4 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 period_____from_____to_____.

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.

1.8 COMMISSIONING

1.8.1 Building Commissioning

All contract requirements for building commissioning shall be completed

prior to contract completion.

1.9 1.9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

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.

1.9.1 Configuration

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 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.

1.9.2 Training and Instruction

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.

1.10 CLEANUP

Provide final cleaning and submit two copies of the listing of completed final clean-up items. 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.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 41 00
DEMOLITION
05/10

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 ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 145	(1991; R 2008) Standard Specification for Classification of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures for Highway Construction Purposes
AASHTO T 180	(2010) Standard Method of Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg (10-lb) Rammer and a 457-mm (18-in.) Drop

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; Errata 1-2010; Changes 1-3 2010; Changes 4-6 2011; Change 7 2012) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)

DLA 4145.25	(June 2000) Storage and Handling of Liquefied and Gaseous Compressed Gases and Their Full and Empty Cylinders

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

DOD 4000.25-1-M	(2006) MILSTRIP - Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MIL-STD-129	(2007; Rev P; Change 4 2007) Military Marking for Shipment and Storage

U.S. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)

FAA AC 70/7460-1	(2007; Rev K) Obstruction Marking and Lighting

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

40 CFR 61	National Emission Standards for Hazardous

	Air Pollutants
49 CFR 173.301	Shipment of Compressed Gases in Cylinders and Spherical Pressure Vessels

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Demolition/Deconstruction Plan

Prepare a Demolition Plan and submit proposed salvage, demolition, and removal procedures for approval before work is started. 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 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.

1.2.2 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 the value derived from the salvage and recycling of materials. 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 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.

1.3.1 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 snow, dust, dirt, and debris from work areas daily.

1.3.2 Weather Protection

For portions of the building to remain, protect building interior and materials and equipment from the weather at all times. Where removal of existing roofing is necessary to accomplish work, have materials and workmen ready to provide adequate and temporary covering of exposed areas.

1.3.3 Trees

Protect trees within the project site which might be damaged during demolition or deconstruction, and which are indicated to be left in place, by a 6 foot high fence. Erect and secure fence a minimum of 5 feet from the trunk of individual trees or follow the outer perimeter of branches or clumps of trees. Replace any tree designated to remain that is damaged during the work under this contract with like-kind or as approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.3.4 Utility Service

Maintain existing utilities indicated to stay in service and protect against damage during demolition and deconstruction operations. Prior to start of work, utilities serving each area of alteration or removal will be shut off by the Government and disconnected and sealed by the Contractor.

1.3.5 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. Structural components that are designed and constructed to stand without lateral support or shoring, and are determined to be in stable condition, must remain standing without additional bracing, shoring, or lateral support until demolished or deconstructed, 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.

1.4 BURNING

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

1.5 AVAILABILITY OF WORK AREAS

Areas in which the work is to be accomplished will be available in accordance with the schedule provided by PNSY.

1.6 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; G

SD-07 Certificates

Demolition Plan; G

Notification; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Receipts

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Submit timely notification of demolition and renovation projects to Federal, State, regional, and local authorities in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. Notify the the Contracting Officer in writing 10 working days prior to the commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. 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. Comply with the Environmental Protection Agency requirements specified. Use of explosives will not be permitted.

1.7.1 Dust and Debris Control

Prevent the spread of dust and debris to occupied portions of the building s, and on the 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.

1.8 PROTECTION

1.8.1 Traffic Control Signs

a. Where pedestrian and driver 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. Notify the Contracting Officer prior to beginning such work.

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 shall comply with FAA AC 70/7460-1. Lights shall 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.

1.8.2 Protection of Personnel

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

workmen remove debris or perform other work in the immediate area.

1.9 RELOCATIONS

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

1.10 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Before beginning any demolition 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 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. Submit survey results.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FILL MATERIAL

a. 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.

b. Fill material shall 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 shall be free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, frozen materials, and stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension.

c. Proposed fill material must be sampled and tested by an approved soil testing laboratory, as follows:

Soil classification	AASHTO M 145
Moisture-density relations	AASHTO T 180, Method B or D

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING FACILITIES TO BE REMOVED

Inspect and evaluate existing structures onsite 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 onsite whenever possible.

3.1.1 Structures

a. Remove existing structures indicated to be removed on the contract drawings.

b. Demolish structures in a systematic manner from the top of the structure to the ground. Complete demolition work above each tier or floor before the supporting members on the lower level are disturbed. Demolish concrete and masonry walls in small sections. Remove structural framing members and lower to ground by means of derricks, platforms hoists, or other suitable methods as approved by the Contracting Officer.

c. Locate demolition equipment and remove materials so as to not impose excessive loads to supporting walls, floors, or framing.

3.1.2 Utilities and Related Equipment

3.1.2.1 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 work until all utility disconnections have been made. Shut off and cap utilities for future use, as indicated.

3.1.2.2 Disconnecting Existing Utilities

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 but are not indicated on the draw

3.1.3 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.

3.1.4 Paving and Slabs

Remove and sawcut concrete and asphaltic concrete paving and slabs including aggregate base as indicated on the contract drawings. 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.

3.1.5 Roofing

Remove existing roof system and associated components as shown on contract drawings. Sequence work to minimize building exposure between demolition or deconstruction and new roof materials installation.

3.1.5.1 Temporary Roofing

Install temporary roofing and flashing as necessary to maintain a watertight condition throughout the course of the work. Remove temporary work prior to installation of permanent roof system materials unless approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Make provisions for worker safety during demolition, deconstruction, and installation of new materials as described in paragraphs entitled "Statements" and "Regulatory and Safety Requirements."

3.1.5.2 Reroofing

When removing the existing roofing system from the roof deck, remove only as much roofing as can be recovered by the end of the work day, unless approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Do not attempt to open the roof covering system in threatening weather. Reseal all openings prior to suspension of work the same day.

3.1.6 Masonry

Sawcut and remove masonry so as to prevent damage to surfaces to remainand to facilitate the installation of new work.

3.1.7 Concrete

Saw concrete along straight lines to a depth of a minimum 2 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.

3.1.8 Structural Steel

Dismantle structural steel at field connections and in a manner that will prevent bending or damage. Salvage for reuse structural steel, steel joists, girders, angles, plates, columns and shapes.

3.1.9 Miscellaneous Metal

Salvage shop-fabricated items such as access doors and frames, steel gratings, metal ladders, wire mesh partitions, metal railings, metal windows and similar items as whole units. Salvage light-gage and cold-formed metal framing, such as steel studs, steel trusses, metal gutters, roofing and siding, metal toilet partitions, toilet accessories and similar items. Scrap metal shall become the Contractor's property. Recycle scrap metal as part of demolition and deconstruction operations. Provide separate containers to collect scrap metal and transport to a scrap metal collection or recycling facility, in accordance with the Waste Management Plan.

3.1.10 Carpentry

Salvage for reuseumber, millwork items, and finished boards, and sort by type and size. Brace the open end of door frames to prevent damage.

3.1.11 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 and Masonry: 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.

3.1.12 Mechanical Equipment and Fixtures

Disconnect mechanical hardware at the nearest connection to existing services to remain, unless otherwise noted. Disconnect mechanical equipment and fixtures at fittings. Remove service valves attached to the unit. Salvage each item of equipment and fixtures as a whole unit; listed, indexed, tagged, and stored. Salvage each unit with its normal operating auxiliary equipment. Transport salvaged equipment and fixtures, including motors and machines, to a designated storage area as directed by the Contracting Officer. Do not remove equipment until approved. Do not offer low-efficiency equipment for reuse.

3.1.12.1 Preparation for Storage

Remove water, dirt, dust, and foreign matter from units; tanks, piping and fixtures shall be drained; interiors, if previously used to store flammable, explosive, or other dangerous liquids, shall be steam cleaned. Seal openings with caps, plates, or plugs. Secure motors attached by flexible connections to the unit. Change lubricating systems with the proper oil or grease.

3.1.12.2 Piping

Disconnect piping at unions, flanges and valves, and fittings as required to reduce the pipe into straight lengths for practical storage. Store salvaged piping according to size and type. If the piping that remains can become pressurized due to upstream valve failure, end caps, blind flanges, or other types of plugs or fittings with a pressure gage and bleed valve shall be attached to the open end of the pipe to ensure positive leak control. Carefully dismantle piping that previously contained gas, gasoline, oil, or other dangerous fluids, with precautions taken to prevent injury to persons and property. Store piping outdoors until all fumes and residues are removed. Box prefabricated supports, hangers, plates, valves, and specialty items according to size and type. Wrap sprinkler heads individually in plastic bags before boxing. Classify piping not designated for salvage, or not reusable, as scrap metal.

3.1.12.3 Ducts

Classify removed duct work as scrap metal.

3.1.12.4 Fixtures, Motors and Machines

Remove and salvage fixtures, motors and machines associated with plumbing, heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, and other mechanical system

installations. Salvage, box and store auxiliary units and accessories with the main motor and machines. Tag salvaged items for identification, storage, and protection from damage. Classify non-porcelain broken, damaged, or otherwise unserviceable units and not caused to be broken, damaged, or otherwise unserviceable as debris to be disposed of by the Contractor.

3.1.13 Electrical Equipment and Fixtures

Salvage motors, motor controllers, and operating and control equipment that are attached to the driven equipment. Salvage wiring systems and components. Box loose items and tag for identification. Disconnect primary, secondary, control, communication, and signal circuits at the point of attachment to their distribution system.

3.1.13.1 Fixtures

Remove and salvage electrical fixtures. Salvage unprotected glassware from the fixture and salvage separately. Salvage incandescent, mercury-vapor, and fluorescent lamps and fluorescent ballasts manufactured prior to 1978, boxed and tagged for identification, and protected from breakage.

3.1.13.2 Electrical Devices

Remove and salvage switches, switchgear, transformers, conductors including wire and nonmetallic sheathed and flexible armored cable, regulators, meters, instruments, plates, circuit breakers, panelboards, outlet boxes, and similar items. Box and tag these items for identification according to type and size.

3.1.13.3 Wiring Ducts or Troughs

Remove and salvage wiring ducts or troughs. Dismantle plug-in ducts and wiring troughs into unit lengths. Remove plug-in or disconnecting devices from the busway and store separately.

3.1.13.4 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.

3.1.14 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 or equipment scheduled for salvage, all materials and equipment 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 deconstruction, and materials and equipment to be removed, is vested in the Contractor upon approval by the Contracting Officer of the Contractor's demolition, deconstruction, 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 Reuse of Materials and Equipment

Remove and store materials and equipment to be reused or relocated to prevent damage, and reinstall as the work progresses.

3.3.3 Salvaged Materials and Equipment

Remove materials and equipment that are specified 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 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. On site sales of salvaged material is prohibited.

c. Remove salvaged items to remain the property of the Government in a manner to prevent damage, and packed or crated to protect the items from damage while in storage or during shipment. Items damaged during removal or storage must be repaired or replaced to match existing items. Properly identify the contents of containers. Deliver items reserved as property of the Government to the areas designated by the contracting officer.

3.3.4 Transportation Guidance

Ship all ODS containers in accordance with MIL-STD-129, DLA 4145.25 (also referenced one of the following: Army Regulation 700-68, Naval Supply Instruction 4440.128C, Marine Corps Order 10330.2C, and Air Force Regulation 67-12), 49 CFR 173.301, and DOD 4000.25-1-M.

3.4 CLEANUP

Remove debris and rubbish from basement and similar excavations. Remove and transport the debris 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

3.5.2 Burning on Government Property

Burning of materials removed from demolished and deconstructed structures 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.

3.6 REUSE OF SALVAGED ITEMS

Recondition salvaged materials and equipment designated for reuse before installation. Replace items damaged during removal and salvage operations or restore them as necessary to usable condition.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 82 16.00 22

ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS (PWD ME)
02/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to all Design Bid Build and Design Build projects.

This specification applies to all work completed at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Transport And Disposal Of Asbestos Materials To A Licensed Disposal Site Will Be By Separate Contract. Contractor Shall Ensure All Asbestos Materials Are Properly Packaged Prior To Placement Into Government Furnished Dumpsters

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 INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION (AIHA)

AIHA Z88.6	(2006) Respiratory Protection - Respiratory Use - Physical Qualifications for Personnel
AIHA Z9.2	(2006) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 732	(2006) Aging Effects of Artificial Weathering on Latex Sealants
ASTM D 1331	(1989; R 2001) Surface and Interfacial Tension of Solutions of Surface-Active Agents
ASTM D 2794	(1993; R 2010) Resistance of Organic Coatings to the Effects of Rapid Deformation (Impact)
ASTM D 522	(1993a; R 2008) Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings
ASTM E 119	(2012) Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
ASTM E 1368	(2011) Visual Inspection of Asbestos Abatement Projects
ASTM E 1494	(1992; R 2010) Encapsulants for Spray- or

	Trowel-Applied Friable Asbestos-Containing Building Materials
ASTM E 736	(2000; R 2011) Cohesion/Adhesion of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members
ASTM E 84	(2012) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM E 96/E 96M	(2010) Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials

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

29 CFR 1926.103	Respiratory Protection
29 CFR 1926.1101	Asbestos
29 CFR 1926.200	Accident Prevention Signs and Tags
29 CFR 1926.51	Sanitation
29 CFR 1926.59	Hazard Communication
40 CFR 61-SUBPART A	General Provisions
40 CFR 61-SUBPART M	National Emission Standard for Asbestos
40 CFR 763	Asbestos

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (NAVFAC)

ND OPNAVINST 5100.23	(2005; Rev G) Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 586	(2009) Standard for High-Efficiency Particulate, Air Filter Units

1.2 State of Maine, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

State of Maine Licensing and Certification Program
http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/38/title38sec1274.html

06-096 CMR 425 Asbestos Management Regulations,
http://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/06/096/096c425.doc

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 ACM

Asbestos Containing Materials.

1.3.2 Amended Water

Water containing a wetting agent or surfactant with a maximum surface

tension of 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.

1.3.3 Area Sampling

Sampling of asbestos fiber concentrations which approximates the concentrations of asbestos in the theoretical breathing zone but is not actually collected in the breathing zone of an employee.

1.3.4 Asbestos

The term asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, and actinolite asbestos and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated or altered. Materials are considered to contain asbestos if the asbestos content of the material is determined to be at least one percent.

1.3.5 Asbestos Control Area

That area where asbestos removal operations are performed which is isolated by physical boundaries which assist in the prevention of the uncontrolled release of asbestos dust, fibers, or debris.

1.3.6 Asbestos Fibers

Those fibers having an aspect ratio of at least 3:1 and longer than 5 micrometers as determined by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Method 7400.

1.3.7 Asbestos Permissible Exposure Limit

0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average measured in the breathing zone as defined by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other Federal legislation having legal jurisdiction for the protection of workers health.

1.3.8 Background

The ambient airborne asbestos concentration in an uncontaminated area as measured prior to any asbestos hazard abatement efforts. Background concentrations for other (contaminated) areas are measured in similar but asbestos free locations.

1.3.9 Contractor

The Contractor is that individual, or entity under contract to the Navy to perform the herein listed work.

1.3.10 Competent Person

A person meeting the requirements for competent person as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1101 including a person capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and selecting the appropriate control strategy for asbestos exposure, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them, and is specifically trained in a training course which meet the criteria of EPA's Model Accreditation Plan (40 CFR 763) for project designer or supervisor, or its equivalent. The competent person shall have a current State of Maine asbestos contractors or supervisors license.

1.3.11 Encapsulation

The abatement of an asbestos hazard through the appropriate use of chemical encapsulants.

1.3.12 Encapsulants

Specific materials in various forms used to chemically or physically entrap asbestos fibers in various configurations to prevent these fibers from becoming airborne. There are four types of encapsulants as follows which must comply with performance requirements as specified herein.

a. Removal Encapsulant (can be used as a wetting agent)

b. Bridging Encapsulant (used to provide a tough, durable surface coating to asbestos containing material)

c. Penetrating Encapsulant (used to penetrate the asbestos containing material encapsulating all asbestos fibers and preventing fiber release due to routine mechanical damage)

d. Lock-Down Encapsulant (used to seal off or "lock-down" minute asbestos fibers left on surfaces from which asbestos containing material has been removed).

1.3.13 Friable Asbestos Material

One percent asbestos containing material that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

1.3.14 Glovebag Technique

Those asbestos removal and control techniques put forth in 29 CFR 1926.1101 Appendix G.

1.3.15 HEPA Filter Equipment

High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum and/or exhaust ventilation equipment with a filter system capable of collecting and retaining asbestos fibers. Filters shall retain 99.97 percent of particles 0.3 microns or larger as indicated in UL 586.

1.3.16 Navy Consultant (NC)

That qualified person employed directly by the Government to monitor, sample, inspect the work or in some other way advise the Contracting Officer. The NC is normally a private consultant, but can be an employee of the Government.

1.3.17 Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE)

That engineering control technique described as a negative pressure enclosure in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.18 Nonfriable Asbestos Material

Material that contains asbestos in which the fibers have been immobilized by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that the asbestos

is well bound and will not normally release asbestos fibers during any appropriate use, handling, storage or transportation. It is understood that asbestos fibers may be released under other conditions such as demolition, removal, or mishap.

1.3.19 Personal Sampling

Air sampling which is performed to determine asbestos fiber concentrations within the breathing zone of a specific employee, as performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.20 Private Qualified Person (PQP)

That qualified person hired by the Contractor to perform the herein listed tasks.

1.3.21 Qualified Person (QP)

A Registered Architect, Professional Engineer, Certified Industrial Hygienist, consultant or other qualified person who has successfully completed training and is therefore accredited under a legitimate State Model Accreditation Plan as described in 40 CFR 763 as a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer; and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. The QP must be qualified to perform visual inspections as indicated in ASTM E 1368. The QP shall be appropriately licensed in the State of Maine.

1.3.22 TEM

Refers to Transmission Electron Microscopy.

1.3.23 Time Weighted Average (TWA)

The TWA is an 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos fibers.

1.3.24 Wetting Agent

A chemical added to water to reduce the water's surface tension thereby increasing the water's ability to soak into the material to which it is applied. An equivalent wetting agent must have a surface tension of at most 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.

1.4 REQUIREMENTS

1.4.1 Description of Work

The work covered by this section includes the handling of friable and non friable materials containing asbestos which are encountered during removal operations in areas as indicated on drawings or as specified. For the Condensate Pump Stations (Buildings 22 & 37), Asbestos-containing materials are identified in a report entitled "Hazardous Materials Survey - Replacement of Condensate Pump Stations (Buildings 22 & 37), Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine", dated June 23, 2014. A copy of the report shall be provided separately. For the steam tunnels along Goodrich Ave and Sicard St, PNSY has in past identified Asbestos-containing materials in the pipe insulation and the silt at the tunnel bottom. PNSY advices that the

entire area be considered to be in this state. The work performed shall include the procedures and equipment required to protect workers and occupants of the building(s) or area(s) from contact with airborne asbestos fibers. Provide full containment, glovebag, or outdoor techniques as specified in approved "Asbestos Removal Work Plan". In addition to detailed requirements of this specification, comply with laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, regional, and local authorities regarding handling, storing and transporting of asbestos waste materials. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 40 CFR 61, Subparts A and M, State of Maine P.L. 448, State of Maine Asbestos Management Regulation 06-096 CMR 425, and the requirements specified herein for asbestos abatement and other asbestos work. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate agency for resolution before starting the work.

1.4.1.1 Wallboard/Joint Compound

Not Applicable.

1.4.2 Medical Requirements

Provide medical requirements including but not limited to medical surveillance and medical record keeping as listed in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.4.2.1 Medical Examinations

Before exposure to airborne asbestos fibers, provide workers with a comprehensive medical examination as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other pertinent State or local directives. This requirement must have been satisfied within the 12 months prior to the start of work on this contract. The same medical examination shall be given on an annual basis to employees engaged in an occupation involving asbestos and within 30 calendar days before or after the termination of employment in such occupation. Specifically identify x-ray films of asbestos workers to the consulting radiologist and mark medical record jackets with the word "ASBESTOS."

1.4.2.2 Medical Records

Maintain complete and accurate records of employees' medical examinations, medical records, and exposure data for a period of indefinite time after termination of employment and make records of the required medical examinations and exposure data available for inspection and copying to: The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA), or authorized representatives of them, and an employee's physician upon the request of the employee or former employee.

1.4.3 Employee Training

Submit certificates, prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal, signed by each employee indicating that the employee has received training in the proper handling of materials and wastes that contain asbestos in accordance with 40 CFR 763; understands the health implications and risks involved, including the illnesses possible from exposure to airborne asbestos fibers; understands the use and limits of the respiratory equipment to be used; and understands the results of monitoring of airborne quantities of asbestos as related to health and respiratory equipment as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 on an initial and annual basis.

Certificates shall be organized by individual worker, not grouped by type of certification. Post appropriate evidence of compliance with the training requirements of 40 CFR 763. Train all personnel involved in the asbestos control work in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) training criteria or State training criteria whichever is more stringent. The Contractor shall document the training by providing: dates of training, training entity, course outline, names of instructors, and qualifications of instructors upon request by the Contracting Officer. Furnish each employee with respirator training and fit testing administered by the PQP as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101. Fully cover engineering and other hazard control techniques and procedures. All asbestos workers shall have a current State of Maine asbestos worker's license.

1.4.4 Permits and Notifications

Obtain necessary permits in conjunction with asbestos removal, encapsulation, hauling, and disposition, and furnish notification of such actions required by Federal, State, regional, and local authorities prior to the start of work. otify the State of Maine environmental protection agency and the Contracting Officer in writing 20 working days prior to commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Notify the Contracting Officer and other appropriate Government agencies in writing 20 working days prior to the start of asbestos work as indicated in applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations. Submit copies of all Notifications to the Contracting Officer. Notify the Shipyard fire department 3 days prior to removing fire-proofing material from the building including notice that the material contains asbestos.

1.4.5 Environment, Safety and Health Compliance

In addition to detailed requirements of this specification, comply with those applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, regional, and local authorities regarding handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of asbestos waste materials. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART A, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, and ND OPNAVINST 5100.23. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting the work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, rules, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement as defined by the Government shall apply.

1.4.6 Respiratory Protection Program

Establish and implement a respirator program as required by AIHA Z88.6, 29 CFR 1926.1101, and 29 CFR 1926.103. Submit a written description of the program to the Contracting Officer. Submit a written program manual or operating procedure including methods of compliance with regulatory statutes.

1.4.6.1 Respirator Program Records

Submit records of the respirator program as required by AIHA Z88.6, 29 CFR 1926.103, and 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.4.7 Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor

The Contractor shall be represented on site by a supervisor, trained using

the model Contractor accreditation plan as indicated in the Federal statutes for all portions of the herein listed work.

1.4.8 Hazard Communication

Adhere to all parts of 29 CFR 1926.59 and provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials brought to the site.

1.4.9 Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan

Submit a detailed plan of the safety precautions such as lockout, tagout, tryout, fall protection, and confined space entry procedures and equipment and work procedures to be used materials containing asbestos. The plan, not to be combined with other hazard abatement plans, shall be prepared, signed, and sealed by the PQP. Provide a Table of Contents for each abatement submittal, which shall follow the sequence of requirements in the contract. Such plan shall include, but not be limited to, the precise personal protective equipment to be used including, but not limited to, respiratory protection, type of whole-body protection ,operations and quality control plan, the location of asbestos control areas including clean and dirty areas, buffer zones, showers, storage areas, change rooms, interface of trades involved in the construction, sequencing of asbestos related work, type of wetting agent and asbestos sealer to be used, locations of local exhaust equipment, planned air monitoring strategies, and a detailed description of the method to be employed in order to control environmental pollution. The plan shall also include both fire and medical emergency response plans. The Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan must be approved in writing prior to starting any asbestos work. The Contractor, Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor, and PQP shall meet with the Contracting Officer prior to beginning work, to discuss in detail the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, including work procedures and safety precautions. Once approved by the Contracting Officer, the plan will be enforced as if an addition to the specification. Any changes required in the specification as a result of the plan shall be identified specifically in the plan to allow for free discussion and approval by the Contracting Officer prior to starting work.

1.4.10 Testing Laboratory

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of each testing laboratory selected for the sampling, analysis, and reporting of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers along with certification that each laboratory is American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) accredited and that persons counting the samples have been judged proficient by current inclusion on the AIHA Asbestos Analysis Registry (AAR) and successful participation of the laboratory in the Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) Program. Where analysis to determine asbestos content in bulk materials or transmission electron microscopy is required, submit evidence that the laboratory is accredited by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) under National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for asbestos analysis. The testing laboratory firm shall be independent of the asbestos contractor and shall have no employee or employer relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

1.4.11 Landfill Approval

Landfill Approval is not required as Portsmouth Naval Shipyard takes responsibility for disposal of all asbestos waste generated on the Shipyard.

1.4.12 Medical Certification

Provide a written certification for each worker and supervisor, signed by a licensed physician indicating that the worker and supervisor has met or exceeded all of the medical prerequisites listed herein and in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103 as prescribed by law. Submit certificates prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal.

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-03 Product Data

Local exhaust equipment; G

Vacuums; G

Respirators; G

Pressure differential automatic recording instrument; G

Amended water; G

Glovebags; G

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials proposed for transport to the project site; G

Encapsulants; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Air sampling results; G

Pressure differential recordings for local exhaust system; G

Asbestos quantity report; G

Encapsulation test patches; G

Clearance sampling; G

SD-07 Certificates

Asbestos hazard abatement plan; G

Testing laboratory; G

Private qualified person documentation; G

Contractor's license; G

Competent person documentation; G

Worker's license; G

Employee training; G

Medical certification requirements; G

Respiratory Protection Program; G

Vacuums; G

Water filtration equipment; G

Ventilation systems; G

Other equipment used to contain airborne asbestos fibers; G

Chemical encapsulants sealers; G

Notifications; G

Show compliance with AIHA Z9.2 by providing manufacturers' certifications.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Notifications; G

Rental equipment; G

Respirator program records; G

Permits; G

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Private Qualified Person Documentation

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the Private Qualified Person (PQP) selected to prepare the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, direct monitoring and training, and documented evidence that the PQP has successfully completed training in and is accredited and where required is certified as, a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer as described by 40 CFR 763 and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. The PQP shall be appropriately licensed in the State of Maine. The PQP and the asbestos contractor shall not have an employee/employer relationship or financial relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest. The PQP shall be a first tier subcontractor.

1.6.2 Competent Person Documentation

Submit training certification and a current State of Maine Asbestos Contractor's and Supervisor's License.

1.6.3 Worker's License

Submit documentation that requires all workers have a current State of Maine Asbestos Workers License.

1.6.4 Contractor's License

Contractor shall have current Maine asbestos contractor's license. Submit a copy of the asbestos contractor's license issued by the State of Maine.

1.6.5 Air Sampling Results

Complete fiber counting and provide results to the PQP for review within 16 hours of the "time off" of the sample pump. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately of any airborne levels of asbestos fibers in excess of the acceptable limits. Submit sampling results to the Contracting Officer and the affected Contractor employees where required by law within 3 working days, signed by the testing laboratory employee performing air sampling, the employee that analyzed the sample, and the PQP. Notify the Contractor and the Contracting Officer immediately of any variance in the pressure differential which could cause adjacent unsealed areas to have asbestos fiber concentrations in excess of 0.010 fibers per cubic centimeter or background whichever is higher. In no circumstance shall levels exceed 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter.

1.6.6 Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system that creates a negative pressure of at least 0.02 inches of water relative to the pressure external to the enclosure and operate it continuously, 24 hours a day, until the temporary enclosure of the asbestos control area is removed. Submit pressure differential recordings for each work day to the PQP for review and to the Contracting Officer within 24 hours from the end of each work day.

1.7 EQUIPMENT

1.7.1 Rental Equipment

Provide a copy of the written notification to the rental company concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ENCAPSULANTS

Shall conform to current USEPA requirements, shall contain no toxic or hazardous substances as defined in 29 CFR 1926.59, and shall conform to the following performance requirements.

2.1.1 Removal Encapsulants

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test

Requirement	Test Standard
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96/E 96M
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E 119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 43 in/lb	ASTM D 2794 Gardner Impact Test
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D 522 Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.2 Bridging Encapsulant

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96/E 96M
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E 119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 43 in/lb	ASTM D 2794 Gardner Impact Test
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D 522 Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.3 Penetrating Encapsulant

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96/E 96M
Cohesion/Adhesion Test - 50 pounds of force/foot	ASTM E 736
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E 119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 43 in/lb	ASTM D 2794 Gardner Impact Test

Requirement	Test Standard
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D 522 Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.4 Lock-down Encapsulant

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread: 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy: 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability: Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96/E 96M
Cohesion/Adhesion Test - 50 pounds of force/foot	ASTM E 119
Fire Resistance: Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Tested with fireproofing over encapsulant applied directly to steel member)	ASTM E 119
Impact Resisteance - Minimum 43 in/lb	ASTM D 2794 Gardner Impact Test
Flexability - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D 522 Mandrel Bend Test
Bond Strength: 100 pounds of force/foot (Tests compatibility with cementitious and fibrous fireproofing)	ASTM E 736

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT

At all times, provide the Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's Representative, with at least two complete sets of personal protective equipment, as required for entry to and inspection of the asbestos control area. Provide equivalent training to the Contracting Officer or a designated representative as provided to Contractor employees in the use of the required personal protective equipment. Provide manufacturer's certificate of compliance for all equipment used to contain airborne asbestos fibers.

3.1.1 Respirators

Select respirators from those approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services.

3.1.1.1 Respirators for Handling Asbestos

Provide personnel engaged in pre-cleaning, cleanup, handling, encapsulation removal and demolition of asbestos materials with respiratory protection as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103.

3.1.2 Exterior Whole Body Protection

3.1.2.1 Outer Protective Clothing

Provide personnel exposed to asbestos with disposable "non-breathable," whole body outer protective clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings. Provide disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Cloth gloves may be worn inside the plastic or rubber gloves for comfort, but shall not be used alone. Make sleeves secure at the wrists, make foot coverings secure at the ankles, and make clothing secure at the neck by the use of tape.

3.1.2.2 Work Clothing

Provide cloth work clothes for wear under the outer protective clothing and foot coverings and either dispose of or properly decontaminate them as recommended by the PQP after each use.

3.1.2.3 Personal Decontamination Unit

Provide a temporary, negative pressure unit with a separate decontamination locker room and clean locker room with a shower that complies with 29 CFR 1926.51(f)(4)(ii) through (V) in between for personnel required to wear whole body protective clothing. Provide two separate lockers for each asbestos worker, one in each locker room. Keep street clothing and street shoes in the clean locker. HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated disposable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area and seal in impermeable bags or containers for disposal. HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated reusable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area, seal in two impermeable bags, label outer bag as asbestos contaminated waste, and transport for decontamination. Do not wear work clothing between home and work. Locate showers between the decontamination locker room and the clean locker room and require that all employees shower before changing into street clothes. Collect used shower water and filter with approved water filtration equipment to remove asbestos contamination. Dispose of filters and residue as asbestos waste. Discharge clean water to the sanitary system. Dispose of asbestos contaminated work clothing as asbestos contaminated waste. Decontamination units shall be physically attached to the asbestos control area. Build both a personnel decontamination unit and an equipment decontamination unit onto and integral with each asbestos control area.

3.1.2.4 Eye Protection

Provide goggles to personnel engaged in asbestos abatement operations when the use of a full face respirator is not required.

3.1.3 Warning Signs and Labels

Provide warning signs at all approaches to asbestos control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary protective steps required before entering the area. Provide labels and affix to all asbestos materials, scrap, waste, debris, and other products contaminated with asbestos.

3.1.3.1 Warning Sign

Provide vertical format conforming to 29 CFR 1926.200, and 29 CFR 1926.1101

minimum 20 by 14 inches displaying the following legend in the lower panel:

Legend	Notation
Danger	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
Asbestos	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard	1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
Authorized Personnel Only	1/4 inch Gothic
Respirators and Protective Clothing are Required in this Area	1/4 inch Gothic

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

3.1.3.2 Warning Labels

Provide labels conforming to 29 CFR 1926.1101 of sufficient size to be clearly legible, displaying the following legend:

DANGER

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS

AVOID CREATING DUST

CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM

3.1.4 Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system (i.e., negative air machines - NAMs) in the asbestos control area in accordance with AIHA Z9.2 and 29 CFR 1926.1101 that will provide at least four air changes per hour inside of the negative pressure enclosure. Local exhaust equipment shall be operated 24 hours per day, until the asbestos control area is removed and shall be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Maintain a minimum pressure differential in the control area of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Provide continuous 24-hour per day monitoring of the pressure differential with a pressure differential automatic recording instrument. In no case shall the building ventilation system be used as the local exhaust system for the asbestos control area. Filters on exhaust equipment shall conform to AIHA Z9.2 and UL 586. The local exhaust system shall terminate out of doors and remote from any public access or ventilation system intakes. Where outside access for venting the NAMs is not available or not practical, and inside-building venting is necessary, prior to use of the inside-building venting system, the system shall be tested and confirmed in proper working order to ensure the efficacy of the equipment prior to commencement of removals of asbestos

containing material.

3.1.5 Tools

Vacuums shall be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Filters on vacuums shall conform to AIHA Z9.2 and UL 586. Do not use power tools to remove asbestos containing materials unless the tool is equipped with effective, integral HEPA filtered exhaust ventilation systems. Remove all residual asbestos from reusable tools prior to storage or reuse.

3.1.6 Rental Equipment

If rental equipment is to be used, furnish written notification to the rental agency concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

3.1.7 Glovebags

The use of multiple glovebags in excess of 21 linear feet of ACM or 9 square feet of ACM is strictly prohibited without the prior written approval of the State of Maine, DEP.

Submit written manufacturers proof that glovebags will not break down under expected temperatures and conditions.

3.2 WORK PROCEDURE

Perform asbestos related work in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, and as specified herein. Use wet removal procedures and negative pressure enclosure techniques.Use appropriate encapsulation procedures as listed in the asbestos hazard abatement plan. Personnel shall wear and utilize protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, drinking, chewing gum, tobacco, or applying cosmetics shall not be permitted in the asbestos work or control areas. Personnel of other trades not engaged in the removal or demolition of asbestos containing material shall not be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos unless all the personnel protection and training provisions of this specification are complied with by the trade personnel. Shut down the building heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system, cap the openings to the system, and provide temporary heating, and ventilation, prior to the commencement of asbestos work. Disconnect electrical service when encapsulation or wet removal is performed and provide temporary electrical service with verifiable ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protection prior to the use of any water or encapsulant. If an asbestos fiber release or spill occurs stop work immediately, correct the condition to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer including clearance sampling, prior to resumption of work.

3.2.1 Protection of Existing Work to Remain

Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent work. Where such work is damaged or contaminated as verified by the Contracting Officer using visual inspection or sample analysis, it shall be restored to its original condition or decontaminated by the Contractor at no expense to the Government as deemed appropriate by the Contracting Officer. This includes inadvertent spill of dirt, dust, or debris in which it is reasonable to conclude that asbestos may exist. When these spills occur, stop work immediately. Then clean up the spill. When satisfactory visual inspection and air sampling results are obtained from the PQP work may proceed at the

discretion of the Contracting Officer.

3.2.2 Precleaning

Wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces potentially contaminated with asbestos prior to establishment of an enclosure.

3.2.3 Asbestos Control Area Requirements

3.2.3.1 Negative Pressure Enclosure

Block and seal openings in areas where the release of airborne asbestos fibers can be expected. Establish an asbestos negative pressure enclosure with the use of curtains, portable partitions, or other enclosures in order to prevent the escape of asbestos fibers from the contaminated asbestos work area. Negative pressure enclosure development shall include protective covering of uncontaminated walls, and ceilings with a continuous membrane of two layers of minimum 6-mil plastic sheet sealed with tape to prevent water or other damage. Provide two layers of 6-mil plastic sheet over floors and extend a minimum of 12 inches up walls. Seal all joints with tape. Provide local exhaust system in the asbestos control area. Openings will be allowed in enclosures of asbestos control areas for personnel and equipment entry and exit, the supply and exhaust of air for the local exhaust system and the removal of properly containerized asbestos containing materials. Replace local exhaust system filters as required to maintain the efficiency of the system.

3.2.3.2 Glovebag

Where the construction of a negative pressure enclosure is infeasible for u se alternate techniques as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated area with the use of rope or other continuous barriers, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control areas. The PQP shall conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in asbestos handling, removal, and other associated work throughout the duration of the project. If the quantity of airborne asbestos fibers monitored at the breathing zone of the workers at any time exceeds background or 0.010 fibers per cubic centimeter whichever is greater, stop work, evacuate personnel in adjacent areas or provide personnel with approved protective equipment at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. This sampling may be duplicated by the Government at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. If the air sampling results obtained by the Government differs from those obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate. If adjacent areas are contaminated as determined by the Contracting Officer, clean the contaminated areas, monitor, and visually inspect the area as specified herein.

3.2.4 Removal Procedures

Wet asbestos material with a fine spray during removal, cutting, or other handling so as to reduce the emission of airborne fibers. Remove material and immediately place in 6 mil plastic disposal bags. Remove asbestos containing material in a gradual manner, with continuous application of the amended water or wetting agent in such a manner that no asbestos material is disturbed prior to being adequately wetted. Where unusual circumstances prohibit the use of 6 mil plastic bags, submit an alternate proposal for containment of asbestos fibers to the Contracting Officer for approval. For example, in the case where both piping and insulation are to be removed,

the Contractor may elect to wet the insulation, wrap the pipes and insulation in plastic and remove the pipe by sections. Asbestos containing material shall be containerized while wet. At no time shall asbestos material be allowed to accumulate or become dry. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing material as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M.

3.2.4.1 Sealing Contaminated Items Designated for Disposal

Remove contaminated architectural, mechanical, and electrical appurtenances such as venetian blinds, full-height partitions, carpeting, duct work, pipes and fittings, radiators, light fixtures, conduit, panels, and other contaminated items designated for removal by completely coating the items with an asbestos lock-down encapsulant at the demolition site before removing the items from the asbestos control area. These items need not be vacuumed. The asbestos lock-down encapsulant shall be tinted a contrasting color. It shall be spray-applied by airless method. Thoroughness of sealing operation shall be visually gauged by the extent of colored coating on exposed surfaces. Lock-down encapsulants shall comply with the performance requirements specified herein.

3.2.4.2 Exposed Pipe Insulation Edges

Contain edges of asbestos insulation to remain that are exposed by a removal operation. Wet and cut the rough ends true and square with sharp tools and then encapsulate the edges with a 1/4 inch thick layer of non-asbestos containing insulating cement troweled to a smooth hard finish. When cement is dry, lag the end with a layer of non-asbestos lagging cloth, overlapping the existing ends by at least 4 inches. When insulating cement and cloth is an impractical method of sealing a raw edge of asbestos, take appropriate steps to seal the raw edges as approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.5 Encapsulation Procedures

3.2.5.1 Preparation of Test Patches

Install three test patches of encapsulant. Use airless spray at the lowest pressure and as recommended by the encapsulant manufacturer. Follow exactly the manufacturer's instructions for thinning recommendations, application procedures and rates. Curing time shall be not less than five days or that recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is more. A test patch shall be 9 square feet in size.

3.2.5.2 Field Testing

Field test the encapsulation test patches in accordance with ASTM E 1494, paragraph "Required Field Test," in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Keep a written record of the testing procedures and test results. Upon successful testing of the encapsulant, submit a signed statement to the Contracting Officer certifying that the encapsulant is suitable for installation on the particular asbestos containing material.

3.2.5.3 Large-Scale Application

Apply encapsulant using the same equipment and procedures as employed for the test patches. Keep the encapsulant material stirred to prevent settling. Keep a clean work area. Change pre-filters in the ventilation equipment as soon as they appear clogged by encapsulant aerosol or pressure differential drops below 0.02 Hg.

3.2.6 Air Sampling

Sampling of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 and as specified herein. Sampling performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 shall be performed by the PQP. Sampling performed for environmental and quality control reasons shall be performed by the PQP. Unless otherwise specified, use NIOSH Method 7400 for sampling and analysis. Monitoring may be duplicated by the Government at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. If the air sampling results obtained by the Government differ from those results obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate.

3.2.6.1 Sampling Prior to Asbestos Work

Provide area air sampling and establish the baseline one day prior to the masking and sealing operations for each demolitionor removal site. Establish the background by performing area sampling in similar but uncontaminated sites in the building.

3.2.6.2 Sampling During Asbestos Work

The PQP shall provide personal and area sampling as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and governing environmental regulations. In addition, provided the same type of work is being performed, provide area sampling at least once every work shift close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the clean room entrance to the enclosure, and at the exhaust opening of the local exhaust system. If sampling outside the enclosure shows airborne levels have exceeded background or 0.010 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop all work, correct the condition(s) causing the increase, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Where alternate methods are used, perform personal and area air sampling at locations and frequencies that will accurately characterize the evolving airborne asbestos levels.

3.2.6.3 Sampling After Final Clean-Up (Clearance Sampling)

Provide area sampling of asbestos fibers and establish an airborne asbestos concentration of less than 0.010 fibers per cubic centimeter after final clean-up but before removal of the enclosure or the asbestos work control area. After final cleanup and the asbestos control area is dry but prior to clearance sampling, the PQP shall perform a visual inspection in accordance with ASTM E 1368 to ensure that the asbestos control and work area is free of any accumulations of dirt, dust, or debris. Prepare a written report signed and dated by the PQP documenting that the asbestos control area is free of dust, dirt, and debris and all waste has been removed. The asbestos fiber counts from these samples shall be less than 0.010 fibers per cubic centimeter or be not greater than the background, whichever is greater. Should any of the final samples indicate a higher value, the Contractor shall take appropriate actions to re-clean the area and shall repeat the sampling and analysis at the Contractor's expense.

3.2.7 Lock-Down

Prior to removal of plastic barriers and after pre-clearance clean up of gross contamination, the PQP shall conduct a visual inspection of all areas affected by the removal or encapsulation in accordance with ASTM E 1368. Inspect for any visible fibers, and to ensure that encapsulants were

applied evenly and appropriately. If required a post removal (lock-down) encapsulant shall then be spray applied to ceiling, walls, floors and other areas exposed in the removal area. The exposed area shall include but not be limited to plastic barriers, furnishings and articles to be discarded as well as dirty change room, air locks for bag removal and decontamination chambers.

3.2.8 Site Inspection

While performing asbestos engineering control work, the Contractor shall be subject to on-site inspection by the Contracting Officer who may be assisted by or represented by safety or industrial hygiene personnel. If the work is found to be in violation of this specification, the Contracting Officer or his representative will issue a stop work order to be in effect immediately and until the violation is resolved. All related costs including standby time required to resolve the violation shall be at the Contractor's expense.

3.3 CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

3.3.1 Housekeeping

Essential parts of asbestos dust control are housekeeping and clean-up procedures. Maintain surfaces of the asbestos control area free of accumulations of asbestos fibers. Give meticulous attention to restricting the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the general area. Use HEPA filtered vacuum cleaners. DO NOT BLOW DOWN THE SPACE WITH COMPRESSED AIR. When asbestos removal is complete, all asbestos waste is removed from the work-site, and final clean-up is completed, the Contracting Officer will attest that the area is safe before the signs can be removed. After final clean-up and acceptable airborne concentrations are attained but before the HEPA unit is turned off and the enclosure removed, remove all pre-filters on the building HVAC system and provide new pre-filters. Dispose of filters as asbestos contaminated materials. Reestablish HVAC mechanical, and electrical systems in proper working order. The Contracting Officer will visually inspect all surfaces within the enclosure for residual material or accumulated dust or debris. The Contractor shall re-clean all areas showing dust or residual materials. If re-cleaning is required, air sample and establish an acceptable asbestos airborne concentration after re-cleaning. The Contracting Officer must agree that the area is safe in writing before unrestricted entry will be permitted. The Government shall have the option to perform monitoring to determine if the areas are safe before entry is permitted.

3.3.2 Title to Materials

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Hazardous Waste Facility takes title and is responsible for all asbestos waste disposal.

3.3.3 Disposal of Asbestos

3.3.3.1 Procedure for Disposal

Collect asbestos waste, asbestos contaminated water, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos contaminated clothing which may produce airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers and place in sealed fiber-proof, waterproof, non-returnable containers (e.g. double plastic bags 6 mils thick, cartons, drums or cans). Wastes within the containers must be adequately wet in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Affix a warning and

Department of Transportation (DOT) label to each container including the bags or use at least 6 mils thick bags with the approved warnings and DOT labeling preprinted on the bag.

The Contractor shall carefully remove material and immediately place it in approved asbestos disposal bags/containers. If the bags/containers are not premarked, a Contractor furnished caution label shall be permanently attached to the bags/containers. The Contractor shall also furnish and affix a label permanently attached to the bags which provides the following information:

* Abatement Contractor Name
* Construction Contract Number
* Building Number
* Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine
* Date

Transport And Disposal Of Asbestos Materials To A Licensed Disposal Site Will Be By Separate Contract. Contractor Shall Ensure All Asbestos Materials Are Properly Packaged Prior To Placement Into Government Furnished Dumpsters.

3.3.3.2 Asbestos Quantity Report

Direct the PQP to record and report, to the Contracting Officer, the amount of asbestos containing material removed and released for disposal. Deliver the report for the previous day at the beginning of each day shift with amounts of material removed during the previous day reported in linear feet or square feet as described initially in this specification and in cubic feet for the amount of asbestos containing material released for Government disposal.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 83 13.00 22

LEAD IN CONSTRUCTION (PWD ME)
03/14

PART 1 GENERAL

This specification applies to all Design Bid Build and Design Build projects.

This specification applies to all work completed at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

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 INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION (AIHA)

AIHA Z88.6	(2006) Respiratory Protection - Respiratory Use - Physical Qualifications for Personnel

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

HUD 6780	(1995; Errata Aug 1996;Rev Ch. 7 - 1997) Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing

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

29 CFR 1926.103	Respiratory Protection
29 CFR 1926.21	Safety Training and Education
29 CFR 1926.33	Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records
29 CFR 1926.55	Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists
29 CFR 1926.59	Hazard Communication
29 CFR 1926.62	Lead
29 CFR 1926.65	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 745	Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 586	(2009) Standard for High-Efficiency

1.1.1 STATE OF MAINE REGULATIONS

The following STATE OF MAINE REGULATIONS regulations are available on request to the Contracting Officer or at www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/06/096/096c851.doc

1.1.2 PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD REGULATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 5090.6D Solid Waste Plan 11/08

2. 5090.30 Hazardous Waste Generator Standards 4/05

These instructions are available upon request to the Contracting Officer.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Action Level

Employee exposure, without regard to use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an 8 hour period.

1.2.2 Area Sampling

Sampling of lead concentrations within the lead control area and inside the physical boundaries which is representative of the airborne lead concentrations but is not collected in the breathing zone of personnel (approximately 5 to 6 feet above the floor).

1.2.3 Competent Person (CP)

As used in this section, refers to a person employed by the Contractor who is trained in the recognition and control of lead hazards in accordance with current Federal, State, and local regulations and has the authority to take prompt corrective actions to control the lead hazard. A Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene or a Certified Safety Professional (CSP) certified by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals is the best choice.

1.2.4 Contaminated Room

Refers to a room for removal of contaminated personal protective equipment (PPE).

1.2.5 Decontamination Shower Facility

That facility that encompasses a clean clothing storage room, and a contaminated clothing storage and disposal rooms, with a shower facility in between.

1.2.6 High Efficiency Particulate Arrestor (HEPA) Filter Equipment

HEPA filtered vacuuming equipment with a UL 586 filter system capable of collecting and retaining lead-contaminated particulate. A high efficiency

particulate filter demonstrates at least 99.97 percent efficiency against 0.3 micron or larger size particles.

1.2.7 Lead

Metallic lead, inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excludes other forms of organic lead compounds.

1.2.8 Lead Control Area

A system of control methods to prevent the spread of lead dust, paint chips or debris to adjacent areas that may include temporary containment, floor or ground cover protection, physical boundaries, and warning signs to prevent unauthorized entry of personnel. HEPA filtered local exhaust equipment may be used as engineering controls to further reduce personnel exposures or building/outdoor environmental contamination.

1.2.9 Lead Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)

Fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air as an 8 hour time weighted average as determined by 29 CFR 1926.62. If an employee is exposed for more than eight hours in a work day, the PEL shall be determined by the following formula:

PEL (micrograms/cubic meter of air) = 400/No. hrs worked per day

1.2.10 Material Containing Lead/Paint with Lead (MCL/PWL)

Any material, including paint, which contains lead as determined by the testing laboratory using a valid test method. The requirements of this section does not apply if no detectable levels of lead are found using a quantitative method for analyzing paint or MCL using laboratory instruments with specified limits of detection (usually 0.01%). An X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument is considered a valid test method.

1.2.11 Personal Sampling

Sampling of airborne lead concentrations within the breathing zone of an employee to determine the 8 hour time weighted average concentration in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62. Samples shall be representative of the employees' work tasks. Breathing zone shall be considered an area within a hemisphere, forward of the shoulders, with a radius of 6 to 9 inches and centered at the nose or mouth of an employee.

1.2.12 Physical Boundary

Area physically roped or partitioned off around lead control area to limit unauthorized entry of personnel.

1.3 DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Description of Work

Construction activities impacting PWL or material containing lead which are covered by this specification include the demolition and/or removal of material containing lead located as indicated on the drawings. The results of a hazardous materials survey are documented in a report entitled "Hazardous Materials Survey - Replacement of Condensate Pump Stations (Buildings 22 & 37), Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine", dated June

23, 2014. A copy of the report shall be provided separately.

1.3.2 Coordination with Other Work

The contractor shall coordinate with work being performed in adjacent areas. Coordination procedures shall be explained in the Plan and shall describe how the Contractor will prevent lead exposure to other Contractors and/or Government personnel performing work unrelated to lead activities.

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-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report (if objective data is used to justify excluding the initial occupational exposure assessment); G

Lead Compliance Plan including CP approval (signature, date, and certification number); G

Competent Person qualifications; G

Training Certification of workers and supervisors; G

Lead waste management plan; G

Certification of Medical Examinations; G

SD-06 Test Reports

sampling results; G

Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report; G

SD-07 Certificates

Testing laboratory qualifications; G

Clearance Certification; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Qualifications

1.5.1.1 Competent Person (CP)

Submit name, address, and telephone number of the CP selected to perform responsibilities specified in paragraph entitled "Competent Person (CP) Responsibilities." Provide documented construction project-related experience with implementation of OSHA's Lead in Construction standard (29 CFR 1926.62) which shows ability to assess occupational and environmental exposure to lead, experience with the use of respirators,

personal protective equipment and other exposure reduction methods to protect employee health. Submit proper documentation that the CP is trained and certified in accordance with Federal, State and local laws. The competent person shall be a licensed lead-based paint abatement Supervisor/Project Designer in the State of Maine.

1.5.1.2 Training Certification

Submit a certificate for each worker and supervisor, signed and dated by the accredited training provider, stating that the employee has received the required lead training specified in 29 CFR 1926.62(l) and is certified to perform or supervise deleading, lead removal or demolition activities in the State of Maine.

1.5.1.3 Testing Laboratory

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the testing laboratory selected to perform the air and wipe analysis, testing, and reporting of airborne concentrations of lead. Use a laboratory participating in the EPA National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) by being accredited by either the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) or the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and that is successfully participating in the Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program to perform sample analysis. Laboratories selected to perform blood lead analysis shall be OSHA approved.

1.5.1.4 Third Party Consultant Qualifications

Submit the name, address and telephone number of the third party consultant selected to perform the wipe sampling for determining concentrations of lead in dust. Submit proper documentation that the consultant is trained and certified as an inspector technician or inspector/risk assessor by the USEPA authorized State (or local) certification and accreditation program.

1.5.2 Requirements

1.5.2.1 Competent Person (CP) Responsibilities

a. Verify training meets all Federal, State, and local requirements.

b. Review and approve Lead Compliance Plan for conformance to the applicable referenced standards.

c. Continuously inspect PWL or MCL work for conformance with the approved plan.

d. Perform (or oversee performance of) air sampling. Complete upgrades or downgrades (whichever is appropriate based on exposure) on the use of PPE (respirators included) and engineering controls.

e. Ensure work is performed in strict accordance with specifications and all applicable regulations at all times.

f. Control work to prevent hazardous exposure to human beings and to the environment at all times.

g. Supervise final cleaning of the lead control area, take clearance wipe samples if necessary; review clearance sample results and make recommendations for further cleaning. Verify waste materials have been

properly transferred, CP has responsibility to comply and verify compliance.

h. Certify the conditions of the work as called for elsewhere in this specification.

1.5.2.2 Lead Compliance Plan

Submit a detailed job-specific plan of the work procedures to be used in the disturbance of PWL or MCL. The plan shall include a sketch showing the location, size, and details of lead control areas, critical barriers, physical boundaries, location and details of decontamination facilities, viewing ports, and mechanical ventilation system. Include a description of equipment and materials, work practices, controls and job responsibilities for each activity from which lead is emitted. Include in the plan, eating, drinking, smoking, hygiene facilities and sanitary procedures, interface of trades, sequencing of lead related work, collected waste water and dust containing lead and debris, air sampling, respirators, personal protective equipment, and a detailed description of the method of containment of the operation to ensure that lead is not released outside of the lead control area. Include site preparation, cleanup and clearance procedures. Include occupational and environmental sampling, training and strategy, sampling and analysis strategy and methodology, frequency of sampling, duration of sampling, and qualifications of sampling personnel in the air sampling portion of the plan. Include a description of arrangements made among contractors on multicontractor worksites to inform affected employees and to clarify responsibilities to control exposures.

In occupied buildings, the plan shall also include an occupant protection program that describes the measures that will be taken during the work to protect the building occupants.

1.5.2.3 Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report

Submit occupational and environmental sampling results to the Contracting Officer within three working days of collection, signed by the testing laboratory employee performing the analysis, the employee that performed the sampling, and the CP.

a. The initial monitoring shall represent each job classification, or if working conditions are similar to previous jobs by the same employer, provide previously collected exposure data that can be used to estimate worker exposures per 29 CFR 1926.62. The data shall represent the worker's regular daily exposure to lead for stated work.

b. Submit worker exposure data gathered during the task based trigger operations of 29 CFR 1926.62 with a complete process description. This includes manual demolition, manual scraping, manual sanding, heat gun, power tool cleaning, rivet busting, cleanup of dry expendable abrasives, abrasive blast enclosure removal, abrasive blasting, welding, cutting and torch burning where lead containing coatings are present.

c. The initial assessment shall determine the requirement for further monitoring and the need to fully implement the control and protective requirements including the lead compliance plan per 29 CFR 1926.62.

1.5.2.4 Medical Examinations

Initial medical surveillance as required by 29 CFR 1926.62 shall be made available to all employees exposed to lead at any time (1 day) above the action level. Full medical surveillance shall be made available to all employees on an annual basis who are or may be exposed to lead in excess of the action level for more than 30 days a year or as required by 29 CFR 1926.62. Adequate records shall show that employees meet the medical surveillance requirements of 29 CFR 1926.33, 29 CFR 1926.62 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Provide medical surveillance to all personnel exposed to lead as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.62. Maintain complete and accurate medical records of employees for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

1.5.2.5 Training

Train each employee performing work that disturbs lead, who performs MCL/PWL disposal, and air sampling operations prior to the time of initial job assignment and annually thereafter, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.21, 29 CFR 1926.62, and State and local regulations where appropriate.

1.5.2.6 Respiratory Protection Program

a. Provide each employee required to wear a respirator a respirator fit test at the time of initial fitting and at least annually thereafter as required by 29 CFR 1926.62.

b. Establish and implement a respiratory protection program as required by AIHA Z88.6, 29 CFR 1926.103, 29 CFR 1926.62, and 29 CFR 1926.55.

1.5.2.7 Hazard Communication Program

Establish and implement a Hazard Communication Program as required by 29 CFR 1926.59.

1.5.2.8 Lead Waste Management

The Lead Waste Management Plan shall comply with applicable requirements of Federal, State, and local hazardous waste regulations and shall address:

a. Identification and classification of wastes associated with the work.

b. Estimated quantities of wastes to be generated and disposed of.

c. All HW must be placed in a Shipyard permitted HWAA or Contractors shall turn HW in to a HWAA not later than the end of the shift on which it is generated. Responsibility for compliance is upon the Contractor. All hazardous wastes generated within the confines of the Shipyard are disposed of by the Government. Accordingly, all hazardous wastes generated by the Contractor to accomplish requirements of this contract will be considered Government-generated, and disposed of by the Government. Contractor shall not bring hazardous wastes onto Government property.

d. Names and qualifications (experience and training) of personnel who will be working on-site with hazardous wastes.

e. List of waste handling equipment to be used in performing the work, to include cleaning, volume reduction, and transport equipment.

f. Spill prevention, containment, and cleanup contingency measures including a health and safety plan to be implemented in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.65.

g. Work plan and schedule for waste containment, removal and disposal. Proper containment of the waste includes using acceptable waste containers (e.g., 55-gallon drums) as well as proper marking/labeling of the containers. Wastes shall be cleaned up and containerized daily.

h. Include any process that may alter or treat waste rendering a hazardous waste non hazardous.

1.5.2.9 Environmental, Safety and Health Compliance

In addition to the detailed requirements of this specification, comply with laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, and local authorities regarding lead. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.62. Submit matters regarding interpretation of standards to the Contracting Officer for resolution before starting work. Where specification requirements and the referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement shall apply. The following SHIPYARD, NAVY and STATE OF MAINE laws, ordinances, criteria, rules and regulations regarding removing, handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of lead-contaminated materials apply:

a. Shipyard Instruction 5090.6D Solid Waste Plan

b. Shipyard Instruction 5090.30 Hazardous Waste Generator Standards

1.5.3 Pre-Construction Conference

Along with the CP, meet with the Contracting Officer to discuss in detail the Lead Waste Management Plan and the Lead Compliance Plan, including procedures and precautions for the work.

1.6 EQUIPMENT

1.6.1 Respirators

Furnish appropriate respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services, for use in atmospheres containing lead dust, fume and mist. Respirators shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62.

1.6.2 Special Protective Clothing

Furnish personnel who will be exposed to lead-contaminated dust with proper protective whole body clothing, head covering, gloves, eye, and foot coverings as required by 29 CFR 1926.62. Furnish proper disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Reduce the level of protection only after obtaining approval from the CP.

1.6.3 Rental Equipment Notification

If rental equipment is to be used during PWL or MCL handling and disposal, notify the rental agency in writing concerning the intended use of the equipment.

1.6.4 Vacuum Filters

UL 586 labeled HEPA filters.

1.6.5 Equipment for Government Personnel

Furnish the Contracting Officer with two complete sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) daily, as required herein, for entry into and inspection of the lead removal work within the lead controlled area. Personal protective equipment shall include disposable whole body covering, including appropriate foot, head, eye, and hand protection. PPE shall remain the property of the Contractor. The Government will provide respiratory protection for the Contracting Officer.

1.7 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

1.7.1 Protection of Existing Work to Remain

Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent areas. Where existing work is damaged or contaminated, restore work to its original condition or better as determined by the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Protection

3.1.1.1 Notification

a. Notify the Contracting Officer 20 days prior to the start of any lead work.

3.1.1.2 Lead Control Area

a. Physical Boundary - Provide physical boundaries around the lead control area by roping off the area designated in the work plan or providing curtains, portable partitions or other enclosures to ensure that lead will not escape outside of the lead control area.

b. Warning Signs - Provide warning signs at approaches to lead control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary precautions before entering the area. Signs shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62.

3.1.1.3 Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems

Shut down, lock out, and isolate HVAC systems that supply, exhaust, or pass through the lead control areas. Seal intake and exhaust vents in the lead control area with 6 mil plastic sheet and tape. Seal seams in HVAC components that pass through the lead control area. Provide temporary HVAC system for areas in which HVAC has been shut down outside the lead control area.

3.1.1.4 Decontamination Shower Facility

Provide clean and contaminated change rooms and shower facilities in accordance with this specification and 29 CFR 1926.62.

3.1.1.5 Eye Wash Station

Where eyes may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes shall be provided within the limits of the project work area.

3.1.1.6 Mechanical Ventilation System

a. To the extent feasible, use local exhaust ventilation or other collection systems, approved by the CP. Local exhaust ventilation systems shall be evaluated and maintained in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62.

b. Ensure system is connected to HEPA filters.

c. Use locally exhausted, power actuated tools or manual hand tools.

3.1.1.7 Personnel Protection

Personnel shall wear and use protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, or drinking or application of cosmetics is not permitted in the lead control area. No one will be permitted in the lead control area unless they have been appropriately trained and provided with protective equipment.

3.2 ERECTION

3.2.1 Lead Control Area Requirements

Establish a lead control area by completely establishing barriers and physical boundaries around the area or structure where PWL or MCL removal operations will be performed.

3.3 APPLICATION

3.3.1 Lead Work

Perform lead work in accordance with approved Lead Compliance Plan. Use procedures and equipment required to limit occupational exposure and environmental contamination with lead when the work is performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62 or 40 CFR 745, and as specified herein. Dispose of all PWL or MCL and associated waste in compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements and requirements specified herein.

3.3.2 Paint with Lead or Material Containing Lead Removal

Provide methodology for removing lead in the Lead Compliance Plan. Select lead removal processes to minimize contamination of work areas outside the control area with lead-contaminated dust or other lead-contaminated debris or waste and to ensure that unprotected personnel are not exposed to hazardous concentrations of lead. Describe this removal process in the Lead Compliance Plan.

3.3.2.1 Paint with Lead or Material Containing Lead - Indoor Removal

Perform removal in the lead control areas using enclosures, barriers or containments. Collect residue / debris for disposal in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements.

3.3.2.2 Paint with Lead or Material Containing Lead - Outdoor Removal

Perform outdoor removal as indicated in Federal, State, and local regulations and in the Lead Compliance Plan. The worksite preparation shall be job dependent and presented in the Lead Compliance Plan.

3.3.3 Personnel Exiting Procedures

Whenever personnel exit the lead-controlled area, they shall perform the following procedures and shall not leave the work place wearing any clothing or equipment worn in the control area:

a. Vacuum all clothing before entering the contaminated change room.

b. Remove protective clothing in the contaminated change room, and place them in an approved impermeable disposal bag.

c. Change to clean clothes prior to leaving the clean clothes storage area. The employer shall provide shower facilities, where feasible, for use by employees whose airborne exposure to lead is above PEL. The employer also shall assure, where shower facilities are availible, that employees shower at the end of the work shift and shall provide an adequate supply of cleansing agents and towels for use by effected empoyees.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Tests

3.4.1.1 Air and Wipe Sampling

Conduct sampling for lead in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62 and as specified herein. Air and wipe sampling shall be directed or performed by the CP.

a. The CP shall be on the job site directing the air and wipe sampling and inspecting the PWL or MCL removal work to ensure that the requirements of the contract have been satisfied during the entire PWL or MCL operation.

b. Collect personal air samples on employees who are anticipated to have the greatest risk of exposure as determined by the CP. In addition, collect air samples on at least twenty-five percent of the work crew or a minimum of two employees, whichever is greater, during each work shift.

c. Submit results of air samples to Contracting Officer, signed by the CP, within 72 hours after the air samples are taken.

d. Conduct area air sampling daily, on each shift in which lead-based paint removal operations are performed, in areas immediately adjacent to the lead control area. Sufficient area monitoring shall be conducted

to ensure unprotected personnel are not exposed at or above 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air. If 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air is reached or exceeded, stop work, correct the conditions(s) causing the increased levels. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Determine if condition(s) require any further change in work methods. Removal work shall resume only after the CP and the Contracting Officer give approval.

3.4.1.2 Sampling After Removal

After the visual inspection, collect wipe or soil samples according to the HUD protocol contained in HUD 6780 to determine the lead content of settled dust in micrograms per square meter foot of surface area and parts per million (ppm) for soil.

3.4.1.3 Testing of Material Containing Lead Residue

Test residue in accordance with 40 CFR 261 for hazardous waste.

3.5 CLEANING AND DISPOSAL

3.5.1 Cleanup

Maintain surfaces of the lead control area free of accumulations of dust and debris. Restrict the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the work area. Do not dry sweep or use pressurized air to clean up the area. At the end of each shift and when the lead operation has been completed, clean the controlled area of visible contamination by vacuuming with a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner, wet mopping the area and wet wiping the area as indicated by the Lead Compliance Plan. Reclean areas showing dust or debris. After visible dust and debris is removed, wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces in the controlled area. If adjacent areas become contaminated at any time during the work, clean, visually inspect, and then wipe sample all contaminated areas. The CP shall then certify in writing that the area has been cleaned of lead contamination before clearance testing. Refer to Disposal Section below, regarding controls for generated waste and statements to how they will be controlled (daily transfers to HWAA/HWSF according to local requirements).

3.5.1.1 Clearance Certification

The CP shall certify in writing that air samples collected outside the lead control area during paint removal operations are less than 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air; the respiratory protection used for the employees was adequate; the work procedures were performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62; and that there were no visible accumulations of material and dust containing lead left in the work site. Do not remove the lead control area or roped off boundary and warning signs prior to the Contracting Officer's acknowledgement of receipt of the CP certification.

Clear the lead control area in industrial facilities of all visible dust and debris.

3.5.2 Disposal

Collect lead-contaminated waste, scrap, debris, containers, equipment, and lead-contaminated clothing and place in labeled bags for disposal. The Contractor shall label and affix a label permanently attached to the bags identifying them as "Lead Waste" and providing the following additional

information:

* Abatement Contractor Name
* Construction Contract Number
* Site Location or Building Number
* Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Me.
* Date

All HW must be placed in a Shipyard permitted HWAA or Contractors shall turn HW in to a HWAA not later than the end of the shift on which it is generated. Responsibility for compliance is upon the Contractor. All hazardous wastes generated within the confines of the Shipyard are disposed of by the Government. Accordingly, all hazardous wastes generated by the Contractor to accomplish requirements of this contract will be considered Government-generated, and disposed of by the Government. Contractor shall not bring hazardous wastes onto Government property.

Containers positioned within the work area boundaries shall have covers in place whenever containers are not in use. Notify the Contracting Officer or his/her designated representative to remove full containers.

3.5.2.1 Payment for Non-Hazardous Waste

Payment for disposal of non-hazardous waste will not be made until a signed copy of the manifest from the treatment or disposal facility certifying the amount of lead-containing materials or non-hazardous waste delivered is returned and a copy is furnished to the Government.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 84 16

HANDLING OF LIGHTING BALLASTS AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBs AND MERCURY
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.

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

29 CFR 1910.1000	Air Contaminants
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 268	Land Disposal Restrictions
40 CFR 270	EPA Administered Permit Programs: The Hazardous Waste Permit Program
40 CFR 273	Standards For Universal Waste Management
40 CFR 761	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions
49 CFR 178	Specifications for Packagings

1.2 REQUIREMENTS

Removal and disposal of PCB containing lighting ballasts and associated mercury-containing lamps. Contractor may encounter leaking PCB ballasts.

The results of a hazardous materials survey are documented in a report entitled "Hazardous Materials Survey - Replacement of Condensate Pump Stations (Buildings 22 & 37), Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine", dated June 23, 2014. A copy of the report shall be provided separately.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)

A industrial hygienist hired by the contractor shall be certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene.

1.3.2 Leak

Leak or leaking means any instance in which a PCB article, PCB container, or PCB equipment has any PCBs on any portion of its external surface.

1.3.3 Lamps

Lamp, also referred to as "universal waste lamp", is defined as the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

1.3.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs as used in this specification shall mean the same as PCBs, PCB containing lighting ballast, and PCB container, as defined in 40 CFR 761, Section 3, Definitions.

1.3.5 Spill

Spill means both intentional and unintentional spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges when the release results in any quantity of PCBs running off or about to run off the external surface of the equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases.

1.3.6 Universal Waste

Universal Waste means any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements 40 CFR 273:

(1) Batteries as described in Sec. 273.2 of this chapter;
(2) Pesticides as described in Sec. 273.3 of this chapter;
(3) Thermostats as described in Sec. 273.4 of this chapter; and
(4) Lamps as described in Sec. 273.5 of this chapter.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Regulatory Requirements

Perform PCB related work in accordance with 40 CFR 761. Perform mercury-containing lamps storage and transport in accordance with 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 264, 40 CFR 265, and 40 CFR 273.

1.4.2 Training

Certified industrial hygienist (CIH) shall instruct and certify the training of all persons involved in the removal of PCB containing lighting ballasts and mercury-containing lamps. The instruction shall include: The

dangers of PCB and mercury exposure, decontamination, safe work practices, and applicable OSHA and EPA regulations. The CIH shall review and approve the PCB and Mercury-Containing Lamp Removal Work Plans.

1.4.3 Regulation Documents

Maintain at all times one copy each at the office and one copy each in view at the job site of 29 CFR 1910.1000, 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 265, 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 270, and 40 CFR 273 and of the Contractor removal work plan and disposal plan for PCB and for associated mercury-containing lamps.

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-07 Certificates

Qualifications of CIH; G

Training Certification; G

PCB and Lamp Removal Work Plan; G

PCB and Lamp Disposal Plan; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Transporter certification of notification to EPA of their PCB waste activities and EPA ID numbers; G

Certification of Decontamination

Certificate of Disposal and/or recycling. Submit to the Government before application for payment within 30 days of the date that the disposal of the PCB and mercury-containing lamp waste identified on the manifest was completed.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Use special clothing:

a. Disposable gloves (polyethylene)

b. Eye protection

c. PPE as required by CIH

1.7 SCHEDULING

Notify the Contracting Officer 20 days prior to the start of PCB and mercury-containing lamp removal work.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.8.1 Qualifications of CIH

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the Industrial Hygienist selected to perform the duties in paragraph entitled "Certified Industrial Hygienist." Submit training certification that the Industrial Hygienist is certified, including certification number and date of certification or re certification.

1.8.2 PCB and Lamp Removal Work Plan

Submit a job-specific plan within 20 calendar days after award of contract of the work procedures to be used in the removal, packaging, and storage of PCB-containing lighting ballasts and associated mercury-containing lamps. Include in the plan: Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), spill cleanup procedures and equipment, eating, smoking and restroom procedures. The plan shall be approved and signed by the Certified Industrial Hygienist. Obtain approval of the plan by the Contracting Officer prior to the start of PCB and/or lamp removal work.

1.8.3 PCB and Lamp Disposal Plan

Submit a PCB and lamp Disposal Plan with 45 calendar days after award of contract. The PCB and Lamp Disposal Plan shall comply with applicable requirements of federal, state, and local PCB and Universal waste regulations and address:

a. Estimated quantities of wastes to be generated, disposed of, and recycled.

b. Names and qualifications of each Contractor that will be transporting, storing, treating, and disposing of the wastes. Include the facility location. Furnish two copies of EPA and state PCB and mercury-containing lamp waste permit applications and EPA identification numbers, as required.

c. Names and qualifications (experience and training) of personnel who will be working on-site with PCB and mercury-containing lamp wastes.

d. Spill prevention, containment, and cleanup contingency measures to be implemented.

e. Work plan and schedule for PCB and mercury-containing lamp waste removal, containment, storage, transportation, disposal and or recycling. Wastes shall be cleaned up and containerize daily.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 WORK PROCEDURE

Furnish labor, materials, services, and equipment necessary for the removal of PCB containing lighting ballasts, associated mercury-containing fluorescent lamps, and high intensity discharge (HID) lampsin accordance with local, state, or federal regulations. Do not expose PCBs to open

flames or other high temperature sources since toxic decomposition by-products may be produced. Do not break mercury containing fluorescent lamps or high intensity discharge lamps.

3.1.1 Work Operations

Ensure that work operations or processes involving PCB or PCB-contaminated materials are conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 761, 40 CFR 262 40 CFR 263, and the applicable requirements of this section, including but not limited to:

a. Obtaining suitable PCB and mercury-containing lamp storage sites.

b. Notifying Contracting Officer prior to commencing the operation.

c. Reporting leaks and spills to the Contracting Officer.

d. Cleaning up spills.

e. Inspecting PCB and PCB-contaminated items and waste containers for leaks and forwarding copies of inspection reports to the Contracting Officer.

f. Maintaining inspection, inventory and spill records.

3.2 PCB SPILL CLEANUP REQUIREMENTS

3.2.1 PCB Spills

Immediately report to the Contracting Officer any PCB spills.

3.2.2 PCB Spill Control Area

Rope off an area around the edges of a PCB leak or spill and post a "PCB Spill Authorized Personnel Only" caution sign. Immediately transfer leaking items to a drip pan or other container.

3.2.3 PCB Spill Cleanup

40 CFR 761, subpart G. Initiate cleanup of spills as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours of its discovery. Mop up the liquid with rags or other conventional absorbent. The spent absorbent shall be properly contained and disposed of as solid PCB waste.

3.2.4 Records and Certification

Document the cleanup with records of decontamination in accordance with 40 CFR 761, Section 125, Requirements for PCB Spill Cleanup. Provide test results of cleanup and certification of decontamination.

3.3 REMOVAL

3.3.1 Ballasts

As ballast are removed from the lighting fixture, inspect label on ballast. Ballasts without a "No PCB" label shall be assumed to contain PCBs and containerized and disposed of as required under paragraphs STORAGE FOR DISPOSAL and DISPOSAL. If there are less than 1600 "No PCB" labeled lighting ballasts dispose of them as normal demolition debris.

3.3.2 Lighting Lamps

Remove lighting tubes/lamps from the lighting fixture and carefully place (unbroken) into appropriate containers (original transport boxes or equivalent). In the event of a lighting tube/lamp breaking, sweep and place waste in double plastic taped bags and dispose of as universal waste as specified herein.

3.4 STORAGE FOR DISPOSAL

3.4.1 Storage Containers for PCBs

49 CFR 178. Store PCB in containers approved by DOT for PCB.

3.4.2 Storage Containers for lamps

Store mercury containing lamps in appropriate DOT containers. The boxes shall be stored and labeled for transport in accordance with 40 CFR 273.

3.4.3 Labeling of Waste Containers

Label with the following:

a. Date the item was placed in storage and the name of the cognizant activity/building.

b. "Caution Contains PCB," conforming to 40 CFR 761, CFR Subpart C. Affix labels to PCB waste containers.

c. Label mercury-containing lamp waste in accordance with 40 CFR 273. Affix labels to all lighting waste containers.

3.5 DISPOSAL

Dispose of off Government property in accordance with EPA, DOT, and local regulations at a permitted site.

3.5.1 Identification Number

Federal regulations 40 CFR 761, and 40 CFR 263 require that generators, transporters, commercial storers, and disposers of PCB waste posses U.S. EPA identification numbers. The contractor shall verify that the activity has a U.S. EPA generator identification number for use on the Uniform Hazardous Waste manifest. If not, the contractor shall advise the activity that it must file and obtain an I.D. number with EPA prior to commencement of removal work. For mercury containing lamp removal, Federal regulations 40 CFR 273 require that large quantity handlers of Universal waste (LQHUW) must provide notification of universal waste management to the appropriate EPA Region (or state director in authorized states), obtain an EPA identification number, and retain for three years records of off-site shipments of universal waste. The contractor shall verify that the activity has a U.S. EPA generator identification number for use on the Universal Waste manifest. If not, the contractor shall advise the activity that it must file and obtain an I.D. number with EPA prior to commencement of removal work.

3.5.2 Disposal by the Government

Collect PCB and Mercury Waste and place in labeled containers for disposal. The Contractor shall label and affix a label permanently attached to the bags identifying them as "Mercury Waste" or "PCB Waste" and providing the following additional information:

* Abatement Contractor Name
* Construction Contract Number
* Site Location or Building Number
* Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, MA.
* Date

All PCB and Mercury waste must be placed in a Shipyard permitted HWAA or contractors shall turn PCB and Mercury waste in to a HWAA not later than the end of the shift on which it is generated. Responsibility for compliance is upon the contractor. All PCB and Mercury wastes generated within the confines of the Shipyard are disposed of by the Government. Accordingly, all PCB and Mercury wastes generated by the contractor to accomplish requirements of this contract will be considered Government-generated, and disposed of by the Government. Contractor shall not bring PCB and Mercury wastes onto Government property

Containers positioned within the work area boundaries shall have covers in place whenever containers are not in use. Notify the Contracting Officer or his designated representative to remove full containers.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 03 30 53

MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE
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 CONCRETE INSTITUTE INTERNATIONAL (ACI)

ACI MCP SET	(2012) Manual of Concrete Practice

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A185/A185M	(2007) Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain, for Concrete
ASTM A615/A615M	(2012) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM C1064/C1064M	(2011) Standard Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C1260	(2007) Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)
ASTM C143/C143M	(2010a) Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C150/C150M	(2012) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C1567	(2011) Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali-Silica Reactivity of Combinations of Cementitious Materials and Aggregate (Accelerated Mortar-Bar Method)
ASTM C172/C172M	(2010) Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
ASTM C173/C173M	(2010b) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
ASTM C231/C231M	(2010) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method

ASTM C260/C260M	(2010a) Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C309	(2011) Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C31/C31M	(2010) Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C33/C33M	(2011a) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C39/C39M	(2012) Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
ASTM C494/C494M	(2011) Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C618	(2012) Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
ASTM C685/C685M	(2011) Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing
ASTM C920	(2011) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM C94/C94M	(2012) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C989/C989M	(2012) Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM D1752	(2004a; R 2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion
ASTM D75/D75M	(2009) Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

COE CRD-C 400	(1963) Requirements for Water for Use in Mixing or Curing Concrete

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

COE CRD-C 400	(1963) Requirements for Water for Use in Mixing or Curing Concrete

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Government retains the option to sample and test aggregates and concrete to determine compliance with the specifications. Provide facilities and labor as may be necessary to assist the Government in procurement of representative test samples. Obtain samples of aggregates

at the point of batching in accordance with ASTM D75/D75M. Sample concrete in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M. Determine slump and air content in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M and ASTM C231/C231M, respectively, when cylinders are molded. Prepare, cure, and transport compression test specimens in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M. Test compression test specimens in accordance with ASTM C39/C39M. Take samples for strength tests not less than once each shift in which concrete is produced . Provide a minimum of three specimens from each sample; two to be tested at 28 days (90 days if pozzolan is used) for acceptance, and one will be tested at 7 days for information.

1.2.1 Strength

Acceptance test results are the average strengths of two specimens tested at 28 days (90 days if pozzolan is used). The strength of the concrete is considered satisfactory so long as the average of three consecutive acceptance test results equal or exceed the specified compressive strength, f'c, and no individual acceptance test result falls below f'c by more than 500 psi.

1.2.2 Construction Tolerances

Apply a Class "C" finish to all surfaces except those specified to receive a Class "D" finish. Apply a Class "D" finish to all post-construction surfaces which will be permanently concealed. Surface requirements for the classes of finish required are as specified in Part 4 of ACI MCP SET.

1.2.3 Concrete Mixture Proportions

Concrete mixture proportions are the responsibility of the Contractor. Mixture proportions shall include the dry weights of cementitious material(s); the nominal maximum size of the coarse aggregate; the specific gravities, absorptions, and saturated surface-dry weights of fine and coarse aggregates; the quantities, types, and names of admixtures; and quantity of water per cubic yard of concrete. Provide materials included in the mixture proportions of the same type and from the same source as will be used on the project. Specified compressive strength f'c shall be 4000 psi at 28 days (90 days if pozzolan is used). The maximum nominal size coarse aggregate is 3/4 inch, in accordance with ACI MCP SET Part 3. The air content shall be between 5 and 7 percent with a maximumslump of 4 inches. The maximum water cement ratio is 0.45. Maximum slump may be increased 1 inch for methods of consolidation other than vibration. Slump may be increased to 8 inches when superplasticizers are used. Submit the applicable test reports and mixture proportions that will produce concrete of the quality required, ten days prior to placement of concrete.

1.2.4 Repair Mortar

A one-component polymer modified cementitious patching material to be used in the repair of spalls and delaminations.

1.2.5 Protective Coating/Bonding agent

Epoxy bonder/primer to be applied to reinforcing steel and embedded structural steel to be cleaned and left exposed exposed prior to patching.

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

Installation Drawings

Reinforcing Steel; G

SD-03 Product Data

Air-Entraining Admixture
Water-Reducing or Retarding Admixture
Curing Materials
Joint Sealants - Field Molded Sealants
Conveying and Placing Concrete
Formwork
FormsReady-Mix Concrete
Mix Design Data
Air-Entraining Admixtures
Fly Ash
Accessories
Curing Compound
Repair Mortar; G
Epoxy Resin; G
Protective Coating/Bonding agent
Polymer Modified Portland Cement (PMC) Mortar; G
Expansion Joint Filler Strips, Premolded

SD-06 Test Reports

Aggregates
Concrete Mixture Proportions
Compressive Strength Testing
Slump

SD-07 Certificates

Cementitious Materials

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Indicate specific locations of Concrete Placement Steel Reinforcement on installation drawings and include, but not be limited to, square feet of concrete placements, thicknesses and widths, plan dimensions, and arrangement of cast-in-place concrete section.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Submit manufacturer's literature from suppliers which demonstrates compliance with applicable specifications for the specified materials.

2.1.1 Cementitious Materials

Submit Manufacturer's certificates of compliance, accompanied by mill test

reports, attesting that the concrete materials meet the requirements of the specifications in accordance with the Special Clause "CERTIFICATES OF COMPLIANCE".

2.1.1.1 Portland Cement

ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or II.

2.1.1.2 Pozzolan

Provide pozzolan that conforms to ASTM C618, Class C or F, including requirements of Tables 1A and 2A.

2.1.2 Aggregates

Fine and coarse aggregates shall meet the quality and grading requirements of ASTM C33/C33M . Perform evaluation of fine and coarse aggregates separately and in combination, matching the proposed mix design proportioning. All results of the separate and combination testing shall have a measured expansion less than 0.10 (0.08) percent at 16 days after casting. If the test data indicates an expansion of 0.10 (0.08) percent or greater, reject the aggregate(s) or perform additional testing using ASTM C1260 and ASTM C1567. Perform the additional testing using ASTM C1260 and ASTM C1567 using the low alkali portland cement in combination with ground granulated blast furnace (GGBF) slag, or Class F fly ash. Use GGBF slag in the range of 40 to 50 percent of the total cementitious material by mass. Use Class F fly ash in the range of 25 to 40 percent of the total cementitious material by mass". Submit certificates of compliance and test reports for aggregates showing the material(s) meets the quality and grading requirements of the specifications under which it is furnished.

2.1.3 Polymer Modified Portland Cement (PMC) Mortar

The minimum physical characteristics of the cured Polymer Modified Portland Cement Mortar (without aggregate) shall be:

Characteristic	Requirements of Limits
Bond Strength	2200 psi min. @ 28 days
Tensile Strength	750 psi min. @ 28 days
Compressive Strength	6000 psi min. @ 28 days
Flexural Strength	1900 psi min. @ 28 days

2.1.4 Admixtures

Admixtures to be used, when required or approved, shall comply with the appropriate specification listed. Retest chemical admixtures that have been in storage at the project site, for longer than 6 months or that have been subjected to freezing, at the expense of the Contractor at the request of the Contracting Officer and will be rejected if test results are not satisfactory.

2.1.4.1 Air-Entraining Admixture

Provide air-entraining admixture that meets the requirements of ASTM C260/C260M.

2.1.4.2 Water-Reducing or Retarding Admixture

Provide water-reducing or retarding admixture meeting the requirements of ASTM C494/C494M, Type A, B, or D. High-range water reducing admixture Type F or G may be used only when approved, approval being contingent upon particular placement requirements as described in the Contractor's Quality Control Plan.

2.1.5 Water

Use fresh, clean, potable water for mixing and curing, free from injurious amounts of oil, acid, salt, or alkali, except that non potable water may be used if it meets the requirements of COE CRD-C 400.

2.1.6 Reinforcing Steel

Provide reinforcing bars conforming to the requirements of ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60. Welded steel wire fabric shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A185/A185M. Details of reinforcement not shown shall be in accordance with ACI MCP SET Part 3, Chapters 7 and 12.

2.1.7 Expansion Joint Filler Strips, Premolded

Expansion joint filler strips, premolded shall be sponge rubber conforming to ASTM D1752, Type I.

2.1.8 Joint Sealants - Field Molded Sealants

Joint sealants - field molded sealants shall conform to ASTM C920, Type M, Grade NS, Class 25, use NT for vertical joints and Type M, Grade P, Class 25, use T for horizontal joints. Provide polyethylene tape, coated paper, metal foil, or similar type bond breaker materials. The backup material needs to be compressible, nonshrink, nonreactive with the sealant, and a nonabsorptive material such as extruded butyl or polychloroprene foam rubber. Immediately prior to installation of field-molded sealants, clean the joint of all debris and further cleaned using water, chemical solvents, or other means as recommended by the sealant manufacturer or directed.

2.1.9 Formwork

The design and engineering of the formwork as well as its construction, will be the responsibility of the Contractor. Submit formwork design prior to the first concrete placement.

2.1.10 Form Coatings

Coat forms, for exposed surfaces, with a nonstaining form oil to be applied shortly before concrete is placed.

2.1.11 Curing Materials

Provide curing materials conforming to the following requirements.

2.1.11.1 Impervious Sheet Materials

Impervious sheet materials, type optional, except polyethylene film, if used, shall be white opaque.

2.1.11.2 Membrane-Forming Curing Compound

ASTM C309, Type 1-D or 2, Class A.

2.2 READY-MIX CONCRETE

a. Concrete shall be ready-mix concrete with mix design data conforming to ACI MCP SET Part 2.

b. All concrete elements: 4000 psi minimum compressive strength.

d. Slump: 1 to 4 inch according to ASTM C143/C143M and ACI MCP SET Part 1.

e. Portland Cement conforming to ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or II

h. Air-Entraining Admixtures conforming to ASTM C260/C260M.

i. Water-reducing admixtures, retarding admixtures, accelerating admixtures, water-reducing and accelerating admixtures, and water-reducing and retarding admixtures shall conform to ASTM C494/C494M.

j. Fly Ash usedas an supplementary cementitious material and shall conform to ASTM C618, Class Cor F with 4 percent maximum loss on ignition and 35 percent maximum cement replacement by weight.

k. Ground granulated blast furnace slag used as an supplementary cementitious material shall conform to ASTM C989/C989M, Grade 120 with between 25 to 50 percent maximum cement replacement by weight.

2.3 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

2.3.1 Deformed Steel Bars

Provide steel bars conforming to ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60 ksi ACI MCP SET Parts 2 and 3.

2.3.2 Welded Wire Fabric

Provide welded wire fabric conforming to ASTM A185/A185M.

2.4 FORMS

Forms shall be of wood, steel, or other approved material and conform to ACI MCP SET, Parts 2 and 3.

Provide form release conforming to ACI MCP SET, Part 4.

2.5 ACCESSORIES

2.5.1 Curing Compound

Provide curing compound conforming to ASTM C309.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Embedded Items

Secure reinforcement in place after joints, anchors, and other embedded items have been positioned. Arrange internal ties so that when the forms are removed the metal part of the tie is not less than 2 inches from concrete surfaces permanently exposed to view or exposed to water on the finished structures. Embedded items shall be free of oil and other foreign matters such as loose coatings or rust, paint, and scale. The embedding of wood in concrete is permitted only when specifically authorized or directed. All equipment needed to place, consolidate, protect, and cure the concrete shall be at the placement site and in good operating condition.

3.1.2 Formwork Installation

Forms shall be properly aligned, adequately supported, and mortar-tight. Provide smooth form surfaces, free from irregularities, dents, sags, or holes when used for permanently exposed faces. Chamfer all exposed joints and edges , unless otherwise indicated.

3.1.3 Production of Concrete

3.1.3.1 Ready-Mixed Concrete

Provide ready-mixed concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M except as otherwise specified.

3.1.3.2 Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing

Concrete made by volumetric batching and continuous mixing shall conform to ASTM C685/C685M.

3.2 CONVEYING AND PLACING CONCRETE

Concrete placement is not permitted when weather conditions prevent proper placement and consolidation without approval. When concrete is mixed and/or transported by a truck mixer, deliver the concrete to the site of the work completing the discharge within 1-1/2 hours or 45 minutes when the placing temperature is 86 degrees F or greater unless a retarding admixture is used. Convey concrete from the mixer to the forms as rapidly as practicable by methods which prevent segregation or loss of ingredients. Concrete shall be in place and consolidated within 15 minutes after discharge from the mixer. Deposit concrete as close as possible to its final position in the forms and regulate it so that it may be effectively consolidated in horizontal layers 18 inches or less in thickness with a minimum of lateral movement. Carry on the placement at such a rate that the formation of cold joints will be prevented. Submit Methods and equipment for transporting, handling, depositing, and consolidating the concrete prior to the first concrete placement. Perform conveying and placing concrete in conformance with the following:

3.2.1 Consolidation

Consolidate each layer of concrete by rodding, spading, or internal vibrating equipment. External vibrating equipment may be used when authorized. Systematically accomplish internal vibration by inserting the

vibrator through the fresh concrete in the layer below at a uniform spacing over the entire area of placement. The distance between insertions shall be approximately 1.5 times the radius of action of the vibrator and overlay the adjacent, just-vibrated area by approximately 4 inches. Ensure that the vibrator penetrates rapidly to the bottom of the layer and at least 6 inches into the layer below, if such a layer exists. Hold vibrator stationary until the concrete is consolidated and then withdraw it slowly at the rate of about 3 inches per second.

3.2.2 Cold-Weather Requirements

No concrete is to be mixed or placed when the ambient temperature is below 36 degrees F or if the ambient temperature is below 41 degrees F and falling. Provide suitable covering and other means as approved for maintaining the concrete at a temperature of at least 50 degrees F for not less than 72 hours after placing and at a temperature above freezing for the remainder of the curing period. Do not mix salt, chemicals, or other foreign materials with the concrete to prevent freezing. Remove and replace concrete damaged by freezing at the expense of the Contractor.

3.2.3 Hot-Weather Requirements

When the rate of evaporation of surface moisture, as determined by use of Figure 1 of ACI MCP SET Part 2, is expected to exceed 0.2 psf per hour, provisions for windbreaks, shading, fog spraying, or covering with a light-colored material shall be made in advance of placement, and such protective measures taken as quickly as finishing operations will allow.

3.2.4 Lifts in Concrete

Deposit concrete in horizontal layers not to exceed 24 inches in thickness. Carry on placement at a rate that prevents the formation of cold joints. Place slabs in one lift.

3.3 FORM REMOVAL

Do not remove forms before 24 hours after concrete placement, except as otherwise specifically authorized. Do not remove supporting forms and shoring until the concrete has cured for at least 5 days. When conditions require longer curing periods, forms shall remain in place.

3.4 FINISHING

3.4.1 Temperature Requirement

Do not finish or repair concrete when either the concrete or the ambient temperature is below 50 degrees F.

3.4.2 Finishing Formed Surfaces

Remove all fins and loose materials , and surface defects including filling of tie holes. Repair all honeycomb areas and other defects. Remove all unsound concrete from areas to be repaired. Surface defects greater than 1/2 inch in diameter and holes left by removal of tie rods in all surfaces not to receive additional concrete shall be reamed or chipped and filled with dry-pack mortar. Brush-coat the prepared area with an approved epoxy resin or latex bonding compound or with a neat cement grout after dampening and filling with mortar or concrete. The cement used in mortar or concrete for repairs to all surfaces permanently exposed to view shall be a blend of

portland cement and white cement so that the final color when cured is the same as adjacent concrete.

3.4.3 Finishing Unformed Surfaces

Float finish all unformed surfaces, that are not to be covered by additional concrete or backfill, to elevations shown, unless otherwise specified. Surfaces to receive additional concrete or backfill shall be brought to the elevations shown and left as a true and regular surface. Slope exterior surfaces for drainage unless otherwise shown. Carefully make joints with a jointing tool. Finish unformed surfaces to a tolerance of 3/8 inch for a float finish as determined by a 10 foot straightedge placed on surfaces shown on the drawings to be level or having a constant slope. Do not perform finishing while there is excess moisture or bleeding water on the surface. No water or cement is to be added to the surface during finishing.

3.4.3.1 Float Finish

Provide float finished surfaces, screeded and darbied or bullfloated to eliminate the ridges and to fill in the voids left by the screed. In addition, the darby or bullfloat shall fill all surface voids and only slightly embed the coarse aggregate below the surface of the fresh concrete. When the water sheen disappears and the concrete supports a person's weight without deep imprint, complete floating. Floating shall embed large aggregates just beneath the surface, remove slight imperfections, humps, and voids to produce a plane surface, compact the concrete, and consolidate mortar at the surface.

3.5 CURING AND PROTECTION

Beginning immediately after placement, and continuing for at least 7 days, cure and protect all concrete from premature drying, extremes in temperature, rapid temperature change, freezing, mechanical damage, and exposure to rain or flowing water. Provide all materials and equipment needed for adequate curing and protection at the site of the placement prior to the start of concrete placement.

Accomplish the preservation of moisture for concrete surfaces placed against wooden forms by keeping the forms continuously wet for 7 days . If forms are removed prior to end of the required curing period, use other curing methods for the balance of the curing period. Do not perform protection removal if the temperature of the air in contact with the concrete may drop more than 60 degrees F within a 24 hour period.

3.6 TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

3.6.1 Field Testing Technicians

The individuals who sample and test concrete, as required in this specification, shall have demonstrated a knowledge and ability to perform the necessary test procedures equivalent to the ACI minimum guidelines for certification of Concrete Field Testing Technicians, Grade I.

3.6.2 Inspection Details and Frequency of Testing

3.6.2.1 Air Content

Check air content at least once during each shift that concrete is placed.

Obtain samples in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M and tested in accordance with ASTM C231/C231M.

3.6.2.2 Slump

Check slump once during each shift that concrete is produced . Obtain samples in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M and tested in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M.

3.6.2.3 Consolidation and Protection

Ensure that the concrete is properly consolidated, finished, protected, and cured.

3.6.3 Action Required

3.6.3.1 Placing

Do not permit placing to begin until the availability of an adequate number of acceptable vibrators, which are in working order and have competent operators, has been verified. Do not continue placing if any pile is inadequately consolidated.

3.6.3.2 Air Content

Whenever an air content test result is outside the specification limits, adjust the dosage of the air-entrainment admixture prior to delivery of concrete to forms.

3.6.3.3 Slump

Whenever a slump test result is outside the specification limits, adjust the batch weights of water and fine aggregate prior to delivery of concrete to the forms. The adjustments are to be made so that the water-cement ratio does not exceed that specified in the submitted concrete mixture proportion.

3.6.4 Reports

Report the results of all tests and inspections conducted at the project site informally at the end of each shift. Submit written reports weekly. Deliver within 3 days after the end of each weekly reporting period.

3.7 FORM WORK

Form work shall conform to ACI MCP SET Parts 2 through 5.

3.7.1 Preparation of Form Surfaces

Forms shall be true to line and grade, mortar-tight, and sufficiently rigid to prevent objectionable deformation under load. Form surfaces for permanently exposed faces shall be smooth, free from irregularities, dents, sags, or holes. Chamfer exposed joints and exposed edges. Arrange internal ties so that when the forms are removed, the form ties are not less than 2 inches from concrete surfaces permanently exposed to view or exposed to water on the finished structure.

3.7.2 Form Coating

Coat forms, for exposed surfaces, with a nonstaining form release coating applied. Forms for unexposed surfaces may be wetted in lieu of coating immediately before the placing of concrete, except that in freezing weather form release coating shall be used.

3.7.3 Removal of Forms

Remove forms carefully to prevent damage to the concrete.

3.8 STEEL REINFORCING

Reinforcement shall be free from loose, flaky rust and scale, and free from oil, grease, or other coating which might destroy or reduce the reinforcement's bond with the concrete.

3.8.1 Fabrication

Shop fabricate steel reinforcement in accordance with ACI MCP SET Parts 2 and 3. Shop details and bending shall be in accordance with ACI MCP SET Parts 2 and 3.

3.8.2 Splicing

Perform splices in accordance with ACI MCP SET Parts 2 and 3.

3.8.3 Supports

Secure reinforcement in place by the use of metal or concrete supports, spacers, or ties.

3.9 EMBEDDED ITEMS

Before placing concrete, take care to determine that all embedded items are firmly and securely fastened in place. Provide embedded items free of oil and other foreign matter, such as loose coatings of rust, paint and scale. Embedding of wood in concrete is permitted only when specifically authorized or directed.

3.10 FIELD TESTING

a. Provide samples and test concrete for quality control during placement. Sampling of fresh concrete for testing shall be in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M.

b. Test concrete for compressive strength at 7 and 28 days for each design mix. Concrete test specimens shall conform to ASTM C31/C31M. Perform Compressive strength testing conforming to ASTM C39/C39M.

c. Test Slump at the for each design mix in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M.

d. Test air content for air-entrained concrete in accordance with ASTM C231/C231M. Test concrete using lightweight or extremely porous aggregates in accordance with ASTM C173/C173M.

e. Determine temperature of concrete at time of placement in accordance with ASTM C1064/C1064M.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 05 50 13

MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS
05/10

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 WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2010; Errata 2010) Structural Welding Code - Steel

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B18.2.1	(2010) Square and Hex Bolts and Screws (Inch Series)
ASME B18.2.2	(2010) Standard for Square and Hex Nuts
ASME B18.21.1	(2009) Washers: Helical Spring-Lock, Tooth Lock, and Plain Washers (Inch Series)
ASME B18.6.2	(1998; R 2010) Slotted Head Cap Screws, Square Head Set Screws, and Slotted Headless Set Screws: Inch Series
ASME B18.6.3	(2010) Machine Screws, Tapping Screws, and Machine Drive Screws (Inch Series)

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A307	(2010) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A36/A36M	(2008) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A500/A500M	(2010a) Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes
ASTM A780/A780M	(2009) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings

MASTER PAINTERS INSTITUTE (MPI)

MPI 79	(Oct 2009) Alkyd Anti-Corrosive Metal Primer

THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

SSPC SP 3	(1982; E 2004) Power Tool Cleaning
SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3	(2007) Commercial Blast Cleaning

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

Manhole Cover and Frames, installation drawings; G

Anchor Bolts; G

Fabricated pipe supports, installation drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

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 A36/A36M.

2.1.2 Structural Tubing

ASTM A500/A500M.

2.1.3 Manhole Cover Plates and Frames

Manhole covers shall be ductile iron with hinged hatch access assembly so as to limit the lifting force of cover to 70 lbs. Manhole cover should meet the proof loading requirements of AASHTO M 306-05. Each manhole shall have one plate labeled "MECHANICAL" in 4 in. letters and the applicable manhole number in 2" high letters. Each cover shall have it's weight

labeled in 2" high letters and match marks in 1 1/2". All lettering should be raised with weld bead

2.1.4 Anchor Bolts

Anchor Bolts shall be stainless steel AISI 304 or 316 meeting the requirements of ASTM F 593.

Adhesive Anchors

Provide anchors of size specified on drawings. Design values listed shall be as tested according to ASTM E 488.

2.1.4.1 Lag Screws and Bolts

ASME B18.2.1, type and grade best suited for the purpose.

2.1.4.2 Toggle Bolts

ASME B18.2.1.

2.1.4.3 Bolts, Nuts, Studs and Rivets

Stainless steel or ASME B18.2.2 or ASTM A307.

2.1.4.4 Screws

Stainless steel or ASME B18.2.1, ASME B18.6.2, ASME B18.6.3 .

2.1.4.5 Washers

Provide plain washers to conform to ASME B18.21.1. 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.

2.1.5 Aluminum Alloy Products

Conform to sheet plate, for extrusions and 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 all steel after fabrication unless specified otherwise. Galvanizing: 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 A780/A780M 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/NACE No.3. 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.

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.

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 .

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

3.5 FINISHES

3.5.1 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 asphalt-base emulsion.

3.5.2 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.

3.5.3 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.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 31 13

ASPHALT SHINGLES
11/11

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 D1970/D1970M	(2013) Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection
ASTM D226/D226M	(2009) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM D3018/D3018M	(2011) Standard Specification for Class A Asphalt Shingles Surfaced With Mineral Granules
ASTM D3161/D3161M	(2013) Standard Test Method for Wind-Resistance of Asphalt Shingles (Fan-Induced Method)
ASTM D3462/D3462M	(2010a) Standard Specification for Asphalt Shingles Made From Glass Felt and Surfaced with Mineral Granules
ASTM D4869/D4869M	(2005; E 2011; R 2011) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Underlayment Used in Steep Slope Roofing

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 790	(2004; Reprint Jul 2013) Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Top Lap

That portion of shingle overlapping shingle in course below.

1.2.2 Head Lap

The triple coverage portion of top lap which is the shortest distance from the butt edge of an overlapping shingle to the upper edge of a shingle in the second course below.

1.2.3 Exposure

That portion of a shingle exposed to the weather after installation.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

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

SD-03 Product Data

Shingles

Submit data including type, weight, class, UL labels, and special types of underlayment and eave flashing.

1.4 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver materials in the manufacturer's unopened bundles and containers bearing the manufacturer's brand name. Keep materials dry, completely covered, and protected from the weather. Store according to manufacturer's written instructions. Roll goods shall be stored on end in an upright position or in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Immediately before laying, roofing felt shall be stored for 24 hours in an area maintained at a temperature not lower than 50 degrees F.

1.5 WARRANTIES

Warranties shall begin on the date of Government acceptance of the work.

1.5.1 Manufacturer's Warranty

Furnish the asphalt shingle manufacturer's standard 25 year warranty for the asphalt shingles. The warranty shall run directly to the Government.

1.5.2 Contractor's Warranty

The Contractor shall warrant for 5 years that the asphalt shingle roofing system, as installed, is free from defects in workmanship. When repairs due to defective workmanship are required during the Contractor's warranty period, the Contractor shall make such repairs within 72 hours of notification. When repairs are not performed within the specified time, emergency repairs performed by others will not void the warranty.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Shingles

Mineral granule-surfaced asphalt shingles, self-sealing, square tab, strip fungus-resistant. ASTM D3018/D3018M, Type I, and ASTM D3462/D3462M, weighing not less than 210 pounds per 100 square feet. Shingles shall meet the fire resistance requirements of UL 790 for Class A and the wind resistance requirements of ASTM D3161/D3161M, Class F. Color shall be as selected by owner.

2.1.2 Underlayment

Asphalt-saturated felt conforming to ASTM D4869/D4869M or ASTM D226/D226M, Type I, number 15, without perforations or other material specified by the shingle manufacturer for use as underlayment.

2.1.2.1 Leak Barrier Underlayment

Self-adhering leak barrier or ice dam underlayment shall comply with ASTM D1970/D1970M for sealability around nails.

2.1.3 Self-Adhering Membrane

Self-adhering rubberized asphaltic membrane, a minimum of 40 mils thick, and recommended by the shingle manufacturer for use as eaves flashing.

2.1.4 Nails for Applying Shingles and Asphalt-Saturated Felt

Aluminum or hot-dipped galvanized steel or equivalent corrosion resistant with sharp points and flat heads 3/8 to 7/16 inch in diameter. Shank diameter of nails shall be a minimum of 0.105 inch and a maximum of 0.135 inch with garb or otherwise deformed for added pull-out resistance. Nails shall be long enough to penetrate completely through or extend a minimum of 3/4 inch into roof deck, whichever is less, when driven through materials to be fastened.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 VERIFICATION OF CONDITIONS

Ensure that roof deck is smooth, clean, dry, and without loose knots. Roof surfaces shall be firm and free from loose boards, large cracks,and projecting ends that might damage the roofing. Vents and other projections through roofs shall be properly flashed and secured in position, and projecting nails shall be driven flush with the deck.

3.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

Cover knotholes and cracks with sheet metal nailed securely to sheathing. Flash and secure vents and other roof projections, and drive projecting nails firmly home.

3.3 APPLICATION

Apply roofing materials as specified herein unless specified or recommended otherwise by shingle manufacturer's written instructions.

3.3.1 Underlayment

Apply one layer of shingle underlayment to roof deck. Lay underlayment parallel to roof eaves, starting at eaves. Provide minimum 2 inch head laps, 4 inch end laps, and 6 inch laps from both sides over hips and ridges. Nail sufficiently to hold until shingles are applied. Turn up vertical surfaces a minimum of 4 inches.

3.3.2 Drip Edges

Provide metal drip edges applied directly on the wood deck at eaves and

over the underlayment at rakes. Extend back from edge of deck a minimum of 3 inches, and secure with nails spaced a maximum of 4 o.c. along inner edge.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 22 00 00

PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE
11/11

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 HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 90.1 - IP	(2013; INT 1 2013; Errata 1-2 2013) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C606	(2011) Grooved and Shouldered Joints

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS A5.8/A5.8M	(2011; Amendment 2012) Specification for Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding
AWS B2.2/B2.2M	(2010) Specification for Brazing Procedure and Performance Qualification

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B1.20.1	(1983; R 2006) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
ASME B16.50	(2013) Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Braze-Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME B31.5	(2013) Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A53/A53M	(2012) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM B32	(2008) Standard Specification for Solder Metal
ASTM B813	(2010) Standard Specification for Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube
ASTM B88	(2009) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube

ASTM D3139	(1998; R 2011) Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM D3212	(2007; R 2013) Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM F477	(2010) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe

COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA)

CDA A4015	(2010) Copper Tube Handbook

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC IPC	(2012) International Plumbing Code

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

MSS SP-58	(2009) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture, Selection, Application, and Installation
MSS SP-69	(2003; Notice 2012) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Selection and Application (ANSI Approved American National Standard)

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

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

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Plumbing System; G

Detail drawings consisting of schedules, performance charts, instructions, diagrams, and other information to illustrate the requirements and operations of systems that are not covered by the Plumbing Code. Where piping and equipment are to be supported other than as indicated, details shall include loadings and proposed support methods.

SD-03 Product Data

List of installed fixtures with manufacturer, model, and flow rate.

Submersible Pumps; G

A copy of qualified procedures and a list of names and identification symbols of qualified welders and welding operators.

Details of vibration-absorbing features, including arrangement, foundation plan, dimensions and specifications.

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.

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.

Written certification by the bolt manufacturer that the bolts furnished comply with the specified requirements.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Plumbing System; G

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 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.

1.3.2 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.

1.3.3 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.

1.3.3.1 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."

1.3.3.2 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

1.6 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 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

Above ground sump pump discharge piping shall be galvanized steel pipe, Schedule 40, ASTM B 53, Grade B, Type S (seamless).

Steel pipe shall contain a minimum of 30 percent recycled content, with a minimum of 16 percent post-consumer recycled content. Pipe fittings shall be compatible with the applicable pipe materials.

2.1.1 Pipe Joint Materials

Solder containing lead shall not be used with copper pipe. Joints and gasket materials shall conform to the following:

b. Coupling for Steel Pipe: AWWA C606.

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 B32.

h. Solder Flux: Flux shall be liquid form, non-corrosive, and conform to ASTM B813, Standard Test 1.

i. PTFE Tape: PTFE Tape, for use with Threaded Metal Pipe.

l. Flexible Elastomeric Seals: ASTM D3139, ASTM D3212 or ASTM F477.

u. Copper tubing shall conform to ASTM B88, Type K, L or M.

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 2-1/2 inches and smaller shall be bronze with threaded bodies for pipe and solder-type connections for tubing. Valves downstream of sump pump shall be for minimum working pressures of ASME Class 125, bronze. Valves shall be located outside of the sump.

2.3.1 Ball Valves

Ball valves shall conform to MSS SP-110. Valves shall be full port, one-piece, threaded connection type, constructed of bronze or copper alloy. Balls and stem shall be 316 stainless steel.

2.3.2 Check Valves

Check valves 2-inches and smaller shall conform to MSS SP-80.

2.4 SUMP PUMPS

Provide high temperature submersible duplex pump systems. Pumps shall be installed in the existing concrete sumps.

2.4.1 System Description

The pumps shall be of the automatic, electric motor-driven, submerged type, complete with necessary control equipment. Duplex pumps shall be equipped with an automatic alternator to change the lead operation from one pump to the other, and for starting the second pump if the flow exceeds the capacity of the first pump. The discharge line from each pump shall be provided with a union, a nonclog swing check valve, and a stop valve in an accessible location near the pump.

Provide manufacturer's recommended instructions and installation instructions.

2.5 SUBMERSIBLE PUMPS

Furnish submersible pumps ensuring the pump seals, lubricant and electrical insulation are suitable for service in liquids up to 200 degrees F.

2.5.1 Pump Selection

Select pumps for the service within 4 percent of maximum efficiency for a given casing and impeller series.

Provide pump with duty conditions as indicated on drawings.

Ensure pump seals, lubricant, and electrical insulation are suitable for service in liquids up to 194 degrees F.

2.5.2 Pump Housing

Provide a pump housing that encloses the pump motor and volute with its integrally cast feet. Provide a cast iron pump housing that is watertight under all heads normal to the service, and constructed to permit inspection and repair. Furnish with a volute designed to withstand a hydrostatic pressure of not less than 1-1/2 times the design shutoff head of the pump. Screws, guard, handle, arm and seal assembly shall be stainless steel.

2.5.3 Impeller

Provide a dynamically balanced and totally enclosed cast iron impeller.

2.5.4 Pump Shaft

Provide a pump shaft that is an extension of the motor shaft and constructed of ground and polished AISI Type 300 or 400 series corrosion-resistant steel with hard wearing surfaces (over 300 Brinell). Provide with a carbon/ceramic mechanical type pump shaft seal specifically constructed for service duty temperature and resistance to pumped fluid.

2.5.5 Mechanical Seal

Provide manufacturer's standard mechanical type pump shaft seal specifically constructed for the service duty temperature and resistance to pumped fluid.

2.5.6 Bearings and Lubrication

Furnish antifriction ball- or roller-bearings with full provision for the mechanical and hydraulic, radial, and thrust loads imposed. Seal and permanently grease or oil lubricate bearings.

2.5.7 Motor and Power Cord

Provide permanently sealed, oil-filled, and watertight motor and that is manufacturer's standard construction for the service. Fit the motor space with watertight expansion provisions to accommodate temperature normal to specified duty. Ensure motor seals remain watertight under any pressure developed in the volute and under a sump-level static head of not less than 30 feet of water. Ensure motor control for three phase motor provides overload protection.

Provide single phase motors with automatic-reset thermal-overload protection.

Provide waterproof, internally grounded, oil-resistant, Type SO chloroprene power cord, with three-prong plug of indicated length.

2.5.8 Liquid-Level Control

Furnish duplex units with a float-operated switch mechanisms to ensure automatic operation of the pumps when the liquid in the sump rises to a predetermined level. Duplex pump units shall be equipped with controls to alternate the operation of the pumps under normal conditions and to operate pumps simultaneously when one pump cannot hanlde the flow.

Floatless electrode level controls may be submitted for approval provided the electrodes are isolated from the fluid being sensed.

2.5.9 High-Water Alarm

Provide a high-water alarm switch complete with actuating mechanism for operation on an electrical circuit other than the motor circuit. Design the switch to operate indicated alarm device(s) whenever a predetermined high-water level is reached in the sump because of failure of either pump or a fluid inflow that exceeds the capacity of both pumps. Provide switch enclosure that is the same as the level-control switch.

2.5.10 Painting

Treat and paint equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice for specified duty. Provide corrosion resistant powder coated epoxy finish.

2.5.11 Discharge Pipe

Furnish a discharge pipe running from the pump-discharge outlet. Support the discharge pipe to preclude discharge piping beyond the pump assembly from imposing loads which would tend to cause shaft misalignment.

Provide galvanized black steel pipe, with wall thickness not less than that specified in ASTM A53/A53M for Schedule 40 pipe.

Horizontal discharge piping shall be pitched down towards the flow.

Dischare pipe shall be connected to the building sanitary sewer drainage system. Piping in plenums above finished areas shall be insulated and protected against water damage.

2.6 MISCELLANEOUS PIPING ITEMS

2.6.1 Pipe Sleeves

Provide where piping passes entirely through walls, ceilings, and floors. Sleeves are not required where drain piping passes through concrete floor slabs located on grade, except where penetrating a membrane waterproof floor.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Piping shall be connected to the Building 22 sanitary service lines.

3.1.1 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.

3.1.1.1 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.

3.1.1.2 Unions

Unions and mechanical couplings shall not be concealed in walls, ceilings, or partitions.

3.1.1.3 Copper Tube and Pipe

a. Brazed. Brazed joints shall be made in conformance with AWS B2.2/B2.2M, ASME B16.50, 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.

3.1.1.4 Other Joint Methods

3.1.2 Dissimilar Pipe Materials

Connections between ferrous and non-ferrous copper water pipe shall be made with dielectric unions. 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.

3.1.3 Pipe Sleeves and Flashing

Pipe sleeves shall be furnished and set in their proper and permanent location.

3.1.3.1 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.

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 concrete 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.

3.1.3.2 Pipe Penetrations

Provide sealants for all pipe penetrations. All pipe penetrations shall be sealed to prevent infiltration of air, insects, and vermin.

3.1.4 Supports

3.1.4.1 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Installation of pipe hangers, inserts and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69.

3.1.4.2 Structural Attachments

Attachment to building structure concrete 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.

3.1.5 Pipe Cleanouts

Pipe cleanouts shall be the same size as the pipe.

3.2 TESTS, FLUSHING AND DISINFECTION

3.2.1 Plumbing System

The following tests shall be performed on the plumbing system, 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 Systems Test. The final test shall include a smoke test.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 Operational Test

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.

d. Operation of each valve.

e. Pump suction and discharge pressures

-- End of Section --

SECTION 22 15 26.00 20

MEDIUM PRESSURE COMPRESSED AIR PIPING
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 D1.1/D1.1M	(2010; Errata 2010) Structural Welding Code - Steel
AWS Z49.1	(2012) Safety in Welding and Cutting and Allied Processes

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B1.20.1	(1983; R 2006) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
ASME B16.39	(2009) Standard for Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions; Classes 150, 250, and 300
ASME B31.1	(2012) Power Piping
ASME BPVC SEC IX	(2010) BPVC Section IX-Welding and Brazing Qualifications
ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1	(2010) BPVC Section VIII-Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels Division 1

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A106/A106M	(2011) Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A380	(2006) Standard Practice for Cleaning, Descaling, and Passivation of Stainless Steel Parts, Equipment, and Systems
ASTM A53/A53M	(2012) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM E11	(2009e1) Wire Cloth and Sieves for Testing Purposes

PIPE FABRICATION INSTITUTE (PFI)

PFI ES 22	(2002; R 2006) Color Coding of Piping

Materials

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

CID A-A-1689	(Rev B) Tape, Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive, (Plastic Film)

U.S. NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND (NAVSEA)

QPL-24109	(2012) Valve, Globe, Angle, Quick Change Cartridge Trim, High Pressure (H.P.) Hydraulic and Pneumatic (Sizes 1/8 - 1-1/4 Inches)

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

Compressed air system; G

SD-03 Product Data

Piping; G

Fittings; G

Valves; G

Unions; G

Identification labels for piping

SD-06 Test Reports; G

Non-Destructive Examination (NDE) report for welding of piping; G

Leak tightness test; G

SD-07 Certificates

Employer's record documents

Welding procedures and qualifications

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Provide all work specified in this section, including design, materials, fabrication, assembly, erection, installation, and examination, inspection and testing of Compressed air system in conformance with ASME B31.1, ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 and ASME BPVC SEC IX, as modified and supplemented by this specification section and accompanying drawings. In ASME B31.1, ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 and ASME BPVC SEC IX, the advisory provisions shall be considered mandatory, as though the word "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears; reference to the "authority having

jurisdiction" and "owner" shall be interpreted to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.3.1 Welding Requirements

For welding and NDE requirements refer to Section 40 17 26.00 20 WELDING PRESSURE PIPING.

Provide all welding work specified in this section for compressed air piping systems and in conformance with ASME B31.1, as modified and supplemented by this specification section and the accompanying drawings. The welding work includes: qualification of welding procedures, brazing procedures, welders, brazers, welding operators, brazing operators, inspection personnel, nondestructive examination personnel, maintenance of welding records, and examination methods for welds.

1.3.1.1 Butt Welded Joints

Butt welded joints shall be full penetration joints.

1.3.2 Employer's Record Documents

Submit to the Contracting Officer for his review and approval the following documentation. This documentation and the subject qualifications shall be in compliance with ASME B31.1.

a. List of qualified welding procedures that is proposed to be used to provide the work specified in this specification section.

b. List of qualified welders, brazers, welding operators, and brazing operators that are proposed to be used to provide the work specified in this specification section.

c. List of qualified weld inspection personnel that are proposed to be used to provide the work specified in this specification section.

1.3.3 Welding Procedures and Qualifications

Determine performance qualification in accordance with ASME B31.1 and as specified.

1.3.3.1 Specifications and Test Results

Submit copies of the welding procedure specifications and procedure qualification test results for each type of welding required. Approval of any procedure does not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for producing acceptable welds. Submit this information on the forms printed in ASME BPVC SEC IX or their equivalent.

1.3.3.2 Certification

Before assigning welders or welding operators to the work, submit a list of qualified welders, together with data and certification that each individual is performance qualified as specified. Do not start welding work prior to submitting welder, and welding operator qualifications. The certification shall state the type of welding and positions for which each is qualified, the code and procedure under which each is qualified, date qualified, and the firm and individual certifying the qualification tests.

1.3.3.3 Renewal of Qualification

Requalification of a brazer or brazing operator shall be required under any of the following conditions:

a. When a brazer or brazing operator has not used the specific brazing process for a period of 6 months.

b. There is specific reason to question his ability to make brazes that will meet the requirements of the specifications.

1.3.4 Experience for Installation and Testing

Experience for Installation and Testing Of Medium Pressure Air System: Install and test medium pressure air piping and equipment in accordance with ASME B31.1 and only with competent personnel specially trained and experienced in installation and testing of medium pressure air systems. The supervisors and personnel performing installation and testing shall have had previous experience in the satisfactory installation and testing of at least two medium pressure air systems. Submit data substantiating this experience to the Contracting Officer for approval prior to performing any work. Supervisors and personnel with experience not acceptable to the Contracting Officer will be prohibited from working on these systems. Experience data shall include the following.

a. Name of employee

b. Employer

c. List educational background and specialized training on installation and testing medium pressure systems, including safety precautions.

d. List at least two installations of each type of system worked on and installed and tested satisfactorily.

   (1) Type of system and operating or design pressure; for medium pressure 150 psig.

   (2) Company or owner.

   (3) Location.

   (4) Name, address, and phone number of a person who can be contacted for verification at the installation.

e. If registered engineer, give the state in which registration is held, and branch of engineering. An engineer is required to supervise safety during testing of medium and high pressure air systems.

1.4 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1.4.1 Welding and Brazing

Safety in welding, cutting, and brazing of pipe shall conform to AWS Z49.1.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MEDIUM PRESSURE COMPRESSED AIR PIPING AND ACCESSORIES

Medium pressure compressed air piping and accessories 150 psig at 150 degrees F shall conform to the following:

2.1.1 Piping

ASTM A53/A53M or ASTM A106/A106M, seamless carbon steel, black, Type S, Grade B. Piping shall be American made.

Piping and fittings shall be Schedule 80.

2.1.2 Coating

Pipe exterior surface shall be protected by a polyethylene (PE) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) coating suitable for exposure to salt water with no effect, with UV inhibitor. The coating shall be applied in strict accordance with manufacture's application procedures. The color of the protective coating shall be black. The basis of design is similar to Pritec or Dura-Bond.

2.1.3 Fittings, Size 2 Inches and Smaller

ASTM A 197/A 197M and ASME B16.3, Fittings shall be 150 pounds per square inch, gage (psig) wsp, banded, black malleable iron, screwed.2.1.4 Unions

ASME B16.39, Class 2 (500 psig WOG, cold, non-shock). O-ring seal type compatible with union ends of QPL-24109 valves, material and end preparation compatible with pipe and fittings.

2.1.5 Valves

2.1.5.1 Ball Valves

Ball valves shall conform to MSS SP-110. Valves shall be rated for not less than 175 psi at 200 degrees F, one-piece, threaded connection type, full port, constructed of Class A copper alloy. Balls and stem shall be 316 stainless steel.

Valves shall be designed to handle flow in both directions 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 the torque from a pipe with a valve in the 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.

2.2 SLEEVES

2.2.1 Slabs and Outside Walls Above and Below Grade

Galvanized-steel pipe having an inside diameter at least 1/2 inch larger than the outside diameter of the pipe passing through it. Provide sufficient sleeve length to extend completely through slabs and walls, so

that sleeve ends are flush with finished surfaces except that ends of sleeves for floor slabs shall extend 1/2 inch above finished floor surface. Sleeves located in waterproofed construction shall include flange and clamping ring.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION LABELS FOR PIPING

Labels for pipes shall bear printed legends to identify contents of pipes and arrows to show direction of flow. Labels shall have color coded backgrounds to signify levels of hazard in accordance with PFI ES 22. Legends and type and size or characters shall also conform to PFI ES 22. Labels shall be made of plastic sheet in conformance with CID A-A-1689 with pressure-sensitive adhesive suitable for the intended applications or they may be premolded of plastic to fit over specific pipe outside diameters.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Install materials and equipment as indicated and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

3.1.1 Piping

Provide Non-Destructive Examination (NDE) report for welding of piping. Unless specifically stated to the contrary, fabrication, assembly, welding, and brazing shall conform to ASME B31.1 for all piping of the air system. Piping shall follow the general arrangement shown. Cut piping accurately to measurements established for the work. Work piping into place without springing or forcing, except where cold-springing is specified. Do not bury or conceal piping until it has been inspected, tested, and approved. Where pipe passes through structure, pipe joints shall not be concealed, but shall be located where they may be readily inspected and structure shall not be weakened. Avoid interference with other piping.

3.1.1.1 Fittings

Use long radius ells where appropriate to reduce pressure drops. Pipe bends in lieu of fittings may be used for piping where space permits. Pipe bends shall have a uniform radius of at least five times the pipe diameter and must be free from any appreciable flattening, wrinkling, or thinning of the pipe. Mitering of pipe to form elbows, notching straight runs to form full sized tees, or any similar construction shall not be used.

3.1.1.2 Clearances for Welding

Provide clearances to permit the installation of joints. The clearances shall be at least 6 inches for pipe sizes 4 inches and less, and sufficient in corners. However, the specified clearances shall not waive requirements for welders to be qualified for the positions to be welded.

3.1.1.3 Cleaning

Before jointing and erection of piping, thoroughly clean interiors of pipe sections, and components. In steel pipe, loosen scale and other foreign matter by rapping sharply and expel by wire brush and swab. Blow out both steel pipe and components with compressed air at 100 psig or more. Maintain cleanliness by closure of pipe/tube openings with caps or plugs. Before making final terminal connections, blow out complete system with

compressed air at 100 psig or more.

3.1.1.4 Drainage and Flexibility

Compressed air piping shall be free of unnecessary pockets and pitched approximately 3 inches per 100 feet in the direction of flow to low points. Where pipes must be sloped so that condensate flows in opposite direction to air flow, slope 6 inches per 100 feet or greater. Provide flexibility by use of fittings, loops, and offsets in piping. Install branches at top of a main to prevent carryover of condensate and foreign matter.

3.1.2 Threaded Joints

Where possible use pipe with factory cut threads, otherwise cut pipe ends square, remove fins and burrs, and cut taper pipe threads in accordance with ASME B1.20.1. Threads shall be smooth, clean, and full cut. Apply thread tape to male threads only. Work piping into place without springing or springing or forcing. Backing off to permit alignment of threaded joints will not be permitted. Engage threads so that not more than three threads remain exposed.

3.1.3 Welding and Brazing

For welding and NDE requirements refer to Section 40 17 26.00 20 WELDING PRESSURE PIPING.

Perform welding and brazing in accordance with qualified procedures using qualified welders and welding operators and brazers. Do not perform welding and brazing when the quality of the completed weld or braze could be impaired by the prevailing working or weather conditions. The Contracting Officer will determine when weather or working conditions are unsuitable for welding. Welding of hangers, supports, and plates to structural members shall be in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Mark welding and brazing detail drawings to identify the welder or brazer making the joint.

3.1.4 Valves

Install valves in conformance with ASME B31.1 at the locations indicated and elsewhere as required for the proper functioning of the system.

3.1.5 Cleaning of System

Clean the various system components before final closing as the installations are completed. Remove foreign matter from equipment and surrounding areas. Preliminary or final tests will not be permitted until the cleaning is approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.1.6 Pipe Sleeves

Provide pipe sleeves where pipes and tubing pass through concrete walls, and slabs. Hold sleeves securely in proper position and location before and during construction. All sleeves shall be of sufficient length to pass through entire thickness of walls, or slabs. Pack space between the pipe and the sleeve firmly with oakum and caulk both ends of the sleeve with elastic cement.

3.1.7 Unions

Provide unions where necessary to permit easy disconnection of piping and apparatus, and as indicated. Provide a union for each connection having a screwed-end valve. Install dielectric unions between ferrous and non-ferrous piping, and fittings; except that bronze valves and fittings may be used without dielectric couplings for ferrous-to-ferrous or non-ferrous to non-ferrous connections.

3.1.8 Identification of Piping

Identify piping in accordance with PFI ES 22. Use commercially manufactured piping identification labels. Space identification marking on runs in manholes. Provide two copies of the piping identification code framed under glass and install where directed.

3.2 CLEANING AND CLEANNESS REQUIREMENTS

Cleaning and cleanness requirements shall conform to ASTM A380 and the following.

3.2.1 Prohibited Methods and Processes

The following methods and processes shall not be used.

a. Chemical descaling (acid pickling).

b. Abrasive blasting and vapor blasting.

c. Alkaline cleaning.

d. Emulsion cleaning.

e. Chelate cleaning.

f. Acid cleaning.

g. Passivation.

h. Corrosion inhibitors shall not be used.

3.2.2 Approval of Methods and Procedures

Prepare and submit written cleaning procedures for approval. Perform production cleaning in accordance with approved procedures.

3.2.3 Tools Used on Corrosion-Resistant Alloys

Tools used on corrosion-resistant alloys such as grinding, polishing, filing, deburring, and brushing tools shall be visually clean and shall not have been used on carbon or low alloy steels, aluminum, lead or materials containing lead or lead components, or other low melting point materials. Wire brushes shall be 300 series stainless steel. Unless otherwise approved, each tool shall be used on only one type of corrosion-resistant metal.

3.2.4 Cleaning Before Installation

Clean piping, components, and equipment before installation.

3.2.5 Cleaning Requirements

Clean surfaces containing no crevices or inaccessible areas by any of the procedures described herein. Clean surfaces containing crevices by immersion in unused or redistilled acetone, ethanol, or isopropanol only.

3.2.5.1 Vapor Degreasing

Vapor degreasing may be used on surfaces containing no crevices or inaccessible areas and shall be accomplished by the following procedures:

a. Dry all parts entering degreaser.

b. Load parts onto racks in the condensing zone so that they do not touch each other, and in such a manner to insure complete draining of solvents.

c. Use perchloroethylene bath. Maintain bath at 250 to 260 degrees F. The bath shall contain a neutral inhibitor to prevent acid formation due to hydrolysis. Other types of inhibitors are not permitted.

d. Change solvent when boiling point of perchloroethylene exceeds 260 degrees F. Dump solvent earlier if cleanliness standards are not attained.

e. Lower or raise parts in the degreaser at a rate not to exceed 12 inches per minute and immerse in vapor phase. Spray with clean solvent during immersion time. Keep the spray nozzle at least one foot below the vapor line during spraying. Allow part to remain in vapor until condensation ceases (3 to 5 minutes). Dry parts completely before removing from degreaser.

3.2.5.2 Degreasing by Immersion or Wiping

Degreasing of parts having no inaccessible areas or crevices may be performed by immersion in solvent or by wiping with a clean lintless wiping cloth saturated with the solvent perchloroethylene, unused or redistilled acetone, ethanol, or isopropanol, or Stoddard solvent for preliminary degreasing. Dry in accordance with paragraph entitled "Drying Requirements."

3.2.5.3 Trisodium-Phosphate Detergent Cleaning (Degreasing)

Trisodium-phosphate detergent cleaning may be used on surfaces containing no crevices or inaccessible areas and shall be accomplished as follows:

a. Remove heavy dirt by either scrubbing with a non-shedding bristle brush using a solution of up to one fluid ounce of nonionic detergent per gallon of tap water or immersing the parts in a hot (approximately 160 - 190 degrees F) solution consisting of 7 to 10 ounces of trisodium phosphate and up to one fluid ounce of the nonionic detergent per gallon of tap water for about 20 minutes. Agitate and use brush as necessary.

b. Rinse parts thoroughly in hot water at a minimum of 120 degree F.

c. Dry the parts in accordance with paragraph entitled "Drying Requirements."

3.2.5.4 Ultrasonic Cleaning

Cleaning methods using ultrasonic equipment may be used.

3.2.6 Drying Requirements

Accomplish drying by still or forced clean air or inert gas, drying oven, or by evacuation. When using evacuation, exercise care to prevent evacuating-pump lubricant from entering the equipment. Check compressed air used for drying to ensure cleanliness by blowing through a clean, white, cotton filter cloth for about 5 minutes at full drying velocity.

3.2.7 Inspection and Acceptance Criteria for Cleanliness

Conform to ASTM A380 and the following:

3.2.7.1 Cleanness Criteria

All surfaces of piping material, equipment, instruments, and other components which will come in contact with compressed air shall be clean to the extent that no contamination is visible to a person with normal visual acuity (natural or corrected) under a lighting level of at least 100 footcandles on the surface being inspected. Cleanness of surface which cannot be visually inspected due to inaccessibility or geometry shall be determined by an interpretation of the discoloration or dirt obtained by wiping with a clean, white, wet or dry cloth. Free of contamination shall mean free of oil, dirt, metallic flakes, preservatives, paint, and any other substances which may present a safety hazard or impair the quality of the compressed air.

3.2.7.2 Critical Surfaces

No rust shall be allowed on valve seats, orifice plates or other critical surfaces. Thin films of rust are acceptable on other corrosion-resistant material surfaces provided there is no visible thickness or evidence of pitting and the total area involved does not exceed one percent of the total surface area of the component in contact with compressed air.

3.2.7.3 Carbon and Low Alloy Steels

A uniform light rust that can be removed by brushing or wiping is acceptable.

3.2.8 Maintaining Cleanness During Installation

Maintain cleanness of piping, components, and equipment during installation. Dirt and debris producing operations shall be performed so that dirt and debris fall away from system openings; otherwise, provide covers over openings to preclude contamination. Cap, plug, cover, or bag openings and pipe ends and secure with tape when they are not required to be open for the performance of work. Metal caps, plugs, and covers shall be austenitic stainless steel. Plastic items and tape shall be free of substances that can have a harmful effect on stainless steel and other corrosion-resistant metals in the system.

3.2.9 Cleanness Verification Flushes

After installation, check the systems for cleanness by flushing with water. Perform flushing so that the minimum velocity through any part of

the system is not less than 3.6 feet per second. Pass flush water through a filter for cleanness evaluation. Filter element shall be corrosion-resistant wire cloth with mesh size conforming to ASTM E11, No. 20 (850 micrometers), No. 25 (710 micrometers), or No. 30 (600 micrometers). Filter area shall be sufficient to limit pressure drop so that required flushing velocity can be attained.

3.2.9.1 Flush Acceptance Criteria

The system shall be flushed until there is no more than slight speckling of particulates on the filter screen. There shall be no particles larger than 1/32 by 1/16 inch long. The flush water shall show no visual evidence of contamination such as oil particles, discoloration, or iridescent surface film characteristic of oil.

3.2.9.2 Recleaning of Systems

Systems which fail to meet acceptance flush criteria after flushing for more than 4 hours shall be recleaned by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Government. Prepare recleaning procedures and submit to the Contracting Officer for approval. Remove instruments, components, and any other items that may be damaged by recleaning. Perform recleaning by flushing with hot water at not less than 140 degrees F.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.3.1 Examinations

3.3.1.1 Welding Examinations

For welding and NDE requirements refer to Section 40 17 26.00 20 WELDING PRESSURE PIPING.

Pipe joints to be butt welded in accordance with ASME B31.1 Power Piping, metallic arc process, including qualification of welders.

3.3.1.2 Brazing Examinations

The Contractor shall perform brazing examinations.

a. Visual Examinations

Visually examine all compressed air systems as follows:

(1) Check brazed joint fit-up. Diametrical clearances shall conform to brazing procedure requirements.

(2) Check base material of pipe and fitting for conformance to the applicable drawing or specification.

(3) Check grade of brazing alloy for conformance to the brazing procedure before fit-up or brazing.

(4) Check completed brazed joint for a complete ring of brazing alloy between the outside surface of the pipe and the face of the fitting, and for a visible fillet.

(5) Check stainless steel and other susceptible material for evidence of stress cracks. Check inside of joint if possible with

borescope or other aids.

b. Nondestructive Examination

For high pressure compressed air systems, any fitting, copper-nickel pipe, or stainless steel tubing which is reused after unsweating a brazed joint shall be liquid penetrant examined for cracks. Any crack detected shall be cause for rejection of the fitting or pipe. Liquid penetrant examination shall be performed by qualified personnel.

c. Repair of Brazed Joints

Defective joints may be repaired. However, no more than two attempts to repair by reheating and additional face feeding of brazing filler metal will be permitted, after which the defective joint shall be unsweated, reprepared as a new joint, examined for defects on pipe and fittings, and rebrazed. Perform required NDE.

3.3.2 Testing

3.3.2.1 General Requirements, Testing

Perform testing after cleaning and acceptance of cleanness. Contractor shall provide everything required for tests. Tests shall be subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer. Calibrate the test pressure gage with a dead weight tester within 15 days before use and certify by initial and date on a sticker applied to dial face.

Supervision of Testing

For medium pressure system, an experienced contractor supervisor that has previously performed a minimum of two hydrostatic air tests responsible for safety and employed by the Contractor shall be present during testing.

3.3.2.2 Hydrostatic and Leak Tightness Tests

a. Performance of Hydrostatic Tests

Hydrostatically test piping systems to 225 psig (+10 psig, -0 psig) in accordance with ASME B31.1. Vent or flush air from the piping system. Pressurize system for 2 hours with water. Reduce pressure to 110 psig +10 psig, -0 psig and check for leaks and weeps.

b. Compressed Air Leak Tightness Test

After satisfactory completion of hydrostatic pressure test, blow systems dry with clean, oil-free compressed air, and test with clean, dry air at 110 psig +10 psig, -0 psig. Brush joints with soapy water solution to check for leaks. Install a calibrated test pressure gage in piping system to observe any loss in pressure. Maintain required test pressure for a sufficient length of time to enable an inspection of joints and connections.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 03 00.00 20

BASIC MECHANICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS
08/10

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 B117	(2011) Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

This section applies to all sections of Divisions: 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 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Factory Tests

Ensure the manufacturer tests the pump. Submit prior to shipment of the finished pump the following test data:

Pump flow capacity tests - Conform pump flow to requirements listed in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Condensate-Return Pump Units," of this section.

Efficiency tests - Conform pump efficiency to the approved design documents.

Vibration tests - Conform vibration tests to requirements listed in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Testing," of this section.

1.6.2 Product Installation

Submit a listing of product installations for the following items:

a. Condensate Return Pump Units

b. Condensate Receiver

Include identification of five installed units similar to those proposed for use, that have been in successful service for a minimum period of five years. Include within list, purchaser, address of installation, service organization, and date of installation.

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.

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

2.1 CONDENSATE RECEIVER TANK

2.1.1 Components

Design and construct receiver tank in accordance with ASME Section VIII for operation under atmospheric conditions but certified as hydrostatically tested at 100 pounds per square inch, gage. Tank shall be horizontal, of welded steel construction. Componenets shall include but not be limited to the following:

a. Storage section.

b. Tank vents.

c. Gauge glass.

d. Pressure gauge.

e. Thermometer.

f. Tappings.

g. Full capacity safety relief valve.

h. Level switches.

i. Tank drain.

j. Condensate inlet(s).

k. Condensate outlet.

l. Manhole.

m. Lifting eyes for rigging.

n. High water level alarm

2.1.2 Materials and Construction

Construct receiver of black steel, with wall thickness 1/4-inch, with dished heads, indicated openings including those for vent, inlets, discharge, drain, gage-glass connections, and level-control devices. Minimum tank opening is 1-inch iron pipe size. Couplings are forged carbon steel. Use Schedule 80 pipe for nozzle piping. Ensure piping, flanges, and fittings conform to specifications for connecting condensate piping system.

Mount receiver on cradles, elevation as indicated on Contract Drawings.

Provide one elliptical 14- by 18-inch gasketed manhole at a point in the head or shell for access when receiver is in place.

Sandblast receiver internal surfaces, including nozzles, to white metal, to a profile required by the coating manufacturer. Coat internal surfaces with a multiple-coat baked or air-dry phenolic system to produce, in not

less than three coats, a dry-film thickness of not less than 7 mils. Ensure coating is certified as suitable for continuous service when immersed in condensate at a temperature not less than 300 degrees F.

Nozzles 4-inches and under shall be 3000 pounds forged steel couplings. Nozzles 2-1/2-inches and over shall be 150 psig rated flat face flanges.

2.1.3 Level Switches

Provide point level switch suitable for steam/condensate system. Level switch shall provide continuous measurement of maximum and minimum levels directly in the tank. Provide extension pipe as required.

Measuring Principle: Sensor's fork vibrates at its intrinsic frequency. This frequency is reduced when covered with liquid. This change in frequency causes the point level switch to switch.

Connection: Threaded, ANSI NTP 3/4, 316L stainless steel. Provide stainless steel weld-in adapter for existing connections.

Output: 2-wire, 19-253 VAC.

Housing and Cable Entry: NEMA Type 4 enclosure.

2.1.4 Gauge Glass Level Indicators

Provide receiver with a shutoff-valve-equipped gage-glass level indicators assembly to indicate liquid level over not less than 80 percent of receiver diameter from the bottom. Use 3/4-inch red-lined borosilicate gage glass and fitted with wire or sheet-metal guards, and stainless steel gauges for corrosion resistance.

Liquid level gauges shall be temperature and pressure rated for the service.

2.2 CONDENSATE PUMPS

2.2.1 Pumps

All pumps shall be ANSI/NSF 61 approved.

The pumps shall be of the in-line vertical multi-stage design. All wetted parts shall be stainless steel - no exceptions taken.

The head-capacity curve shall have a steady rise in head from maximum to minimum flow within the preferred operating region. The shut-off head shall be a minimum of 20% higher than the head at the best efficiency point.

2.2.2 Vertical Multi-Stage Pumps

In-line Vertical Multi-Stage Pumps shall have the following features:

The pump impellers shall be secured directly to the smooth pump shaft by means of a split cone and nut design.

The suction/discharge base shall have ANSI Class 150 suction and discharge flange connections in a slip ring (rotating flange) design as indicated in the drawings or pump schedule.

2.2.3 Pump Construction

Suction/discharge base, pump head	Stainless Steel
Shaft couplings, flange rings:	Stainless Steel
Shaft	431 Stainless Steel
Motor Stool	Cast Iron (ASTM Class 30)
Impellers, diffuser chambers, outer sleeve:	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller wear rings:	304 Stainless Steel
Intermediate Bearing Journals:	Tungsten Carbide
Intermediate Chamber Bearings:	Leadless Tin Bronze
Chamber Bushings:	Graphite Filled PTFE
O-rings:	EPDM

2.2.4 Shaft Seal

The shaft seal shall be a single balanced metal bellows cartridge with the following construction:

a.	Bellows:	904L Stainless Steel
b.	Shaft Sleeve, Gland Plate, Drive Collar:	316 Stainless Steel
c.	Stationary Ring:	Carbon
d.	Rotating Ring:	Tungsten Carbide
e.	O-rings:	EPDM

2.2.5 Shaft Seal Replacement

Shaft seal replacement shall be possible without removal of any pump components other than the coupling guard, motor couplings, motor and seal cover. The entire cartridge shaft seal shall be removable as a one piece component. Pumps with motors equal to or larger than 15 hp (fifteen horsepower) shall have adequate space within the motor stool so that shaft seal replacement is possible without motor removal.

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 shall withstand 500 hours in a salt-spray fog test. Salt-spray fog test shall be in accordance with ASTM B117, 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 1 mil; and two coats of enamel applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 1 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.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Install equipment in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 05 15

COMMON PIPING FOR HVAC
02/14

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 325	(2011) Steel Construction Manual

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1	(2013) Standard for Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and Hydraulic Requirements for Water Closets and Urinals
ASME B16.20	(2007) Metallic Gaskets for Pipe Flanges - Ring-Joint, Spiral Wound, and Jacketed
ASME B16.39	(2009) Standard for Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions; Classes 150, 250, and 300
ASME B16.5	(2013) Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard
ASME B16.9	(2012) Standard for Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
ASME B31.1	(2012) Power Piping
ASME B31.3	(2012) Process Piping
ASME B40.100	(2013) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A105/A105M	(2013) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications
ASTM A106/A106M	(2013) Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A193/A193M	(2012a) Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service and Other Special Purpose Applications

ASTM A194/A194M	(2012) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts for Bolts for High-Pressure or High-Temperature Service, or Both
ASTM A307	(2012) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A36/A36M	(2008) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A563	(2007a) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts
ASTM A6/A6M	(2013a) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling
ASTM B117	(2011) Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
ASTM B370	(2012) Standard Specification for Copper Sheet and Strip for Building Construction
ASTM B749	(2003; R 2009) Standard Specification for Lead and Lead Alloy Strip, Sheet and Plate Products
ASTM C109/C109M	(2013) Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars (Using 2-in. or (50-mm) Cube Specimens)
ASTM C404	(2011) Standard Specification for Aggregates for Masonry Grout
ASTM C476	(2010) Standard Specification for Grout for Masonry
ASTM C67	(2013) Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile
ASTM C920	(2011) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM D229	(2009b) Rigid Sheet and Plate Materials Used for Electrical Insulation
ASTM E1	(2013) Standard Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers
ASTM F104	(2011) Standard Classification System for Nonmetallic Gasket Materials

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

MSS SP-110	(2010) Ball Valves Threaded, Socket-Welding, Solder Joint, Grooved and Flared Ends
MSS SP-70	(2011) Gray Iron Gate Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends
MSS SP-71	(2011) Gray Iron Swing Check Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends
MSS SP-72	(2010a) Ball Valves with Flanged or Butt-Welding Ends for General Service
MSS SP-80	(2013) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle and Check Valves
MSS SP-85	(2011) Gray Iron Globe & Angle Valves Flanged and Threaded Ends

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

MIL-C-18480	(1982; Rev B; Notice 2 2009) Coating Compound, Bituminous, Solvent, Coal-Tar Base

1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 40 17 26.00 20 WELDING PRESSURE PIPING applies to work specified in this section.

Submit Fabrication Drawings for pipes, valves and specialties consisting of fabrication and assembly details to be performed in the factory.

Submit Record Drawings for pipes, valves and accessories providing current factual information including deviations and amendments to the drawings, and concealed and visible changes in the work.

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

Record of satisfactory field operation; G

Record Drawings; G

Fabrication Drawings; G

List of qualified permanent service organizations; G

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe and Fittings; G

Piping Specialties; G

Valves; G

Miscellaneous Materials; G

Expansion Joints

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation and Maintenance Manuals; G

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 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. Provide standard products in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year use includes applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. Ensure the product has been for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2 year period.

1.4.2 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a two-year field service record are 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.

1.4.3 Service Support

Ensure the equipment items are supported by service organizations. Submit a certified list of qualified permanent service organizations for support of the equipment which includes their addresses and qualifications. Select service organizations that are 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.

1.4.4 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Provide a nameplate on each item of equipment bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent is not acceptable.

1.4.5 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.

1.4.5.1 Definitions

For the International Code Council (ICC) Codes referenced in the contract documents, advisory provisions are considered mandatory, the word "should" is interpreted as "shall." Reference to the "code official" is interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For Navy owned property, interpret references to the "owner" to mean the "Contracting Officer." For leased facilities, references to the "owner" is interpreted to mean the "lessor." References to the "permit holder" are interpreted to mean the "Contractor."

1.4.5.2 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, are applied as appropriate by the Contracting Officer and as authorized by his administrative cognizance and the FAR.

1.5 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.

1.6 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

2.1 PIPE AND FITTINGS

Submit equipment and performance data for pipe and fittings consisting of corrosion resistance, life expectancy, gage tolerances, and grade line analysis. Also include in data pipe size, shape, and dimensions, as well as temperature ratings, vibration and thrust limitations minimum burst pressures, shut-off and non-shock pressures and weld characteristics.

2.1.1 Steam Pipe

a. ASTM A53/A53M, Type S (seamless, Grade B); black steel. Provide Weight STD (Standard) for welding end connections. Provide Weight Class XS (Extra Strong) for threaded end connections.

b. ASTM A106/A106M, Grade B, black steel, Schedule 40. Provide Schedule 80 for threaded end connectiions.

2.1.2 Condensate Pipee

a. ASTM A53/A53M, Type S (seamless, Grade B); black steel. Provide Weight Class XS (Extra Strong).

b. ASTM A106/A106M, Grade B, black steel, Schedule 80.

2.1.3 Threaded Fittings

ASME B16.11, or ASME B16.3, Class 150 for steam, Class 300 for condensate.

2.1.4 Buttwelding Fittings

ASME B16.9. Provide the same material and weight as the piping in which fittings are installed. Backing rings shall conform to ASME B31.1 and be compatible with materials being welded.

2.1.5 Eccentric Reducing Fittings

ASME B16.9. Provide the same material and weight as the piping in which fittings are installed. Provide for changes in horizontal steam piping sizes.

2.1.6 Flanges and Unions

2.1.6.1 Flanges

ASME B16.5, Class 150 or 300 as required.

2.1.6.2 Unions

ASME B16.39, Class 150 for steam, Class 250 for condensate.

2.1.7 Gaskets, Bolts, Nuts, and Washers

a. Gaskets: Provide graphite filled spiral wound metallic, non-asbestos gasket with centering ring per ASME B16.20.

b. Bolts: ASTM A193/A193M, Grade B7. Extend a minimum of two full threads beyond the nut with the bolts tightened to the required torque.

c. Nuts: ASTM A194/A194M, Grade 7, with Teflon coated threads.

d. Washers: Provide steel flat circular washers under bolt heads and nuts.

e. Electrically isolating (insulating) gaskets for flanges: Provide ASTM D229 electrical insulating material of 1000 ohms minimum resistance. Provide one piece factory cut insulating gaskets between flanges. Provide silicon-coated fiberglass insulating sleeves between the bolts and the holes in flanges; bolts may have reduced shanks of a diameter not less than the diameter at the root of threads. Provide 0.125 inch thick high-strength insulating washers next to flanges and provide stainless steel flat circular washers over insulating washers and under bolt heads and nuts. Provide bolts 0.5 inch longer than standard length to compensate for the thicker insulating gaskets and the washers under bolt heads and nuts in the horizontal position or not greater than 45 degrees above the horizontal position.

2.2 PIPING SPECIALTIES

Submit equipment and performance data for piping specialties consisting of corrosion resistance, life expectancy, gage tolerances, and grade line analysis. Also include in data pipe size, shape, and dimensions, as well as temperature ratings, vibration and thrust limitations minimum burst

pressures, shut-off and non-shock pressures and weld characteristics.

2.2.1 Dielectric Connections

Electrically insulate dissimlar pipe metals from each other by couplings, unions, or flanges commercially manufactured for that purpose and rated for the service pressure and temperature.

2.2.2 Flexible Metallic Pipe

Ensure flexible pipe is the bellows-type with wire braid cover and designed, constructed, and rated in accordance with the applicable requirements of ASME B31.3.

Minimum working pressure rating is 150 psi at 450 degrees F.

Ensure minimum burst pressure is four times working pressure at 300 degrees F. Bellows material is AISI Type 316L corrosion-resistant steel. Ensure braid is AISI 300 series corrosion-resistant steel wire.

Ensure welded end connections are Schedule 80 carbon steel pipe, conforming to ASTM A106/A106M, Grade B.

2.2.3 Pressure Gages

Ensure pressure gages conform to ASME B40.100 and to requirements specified herein. Pressure-gage size is 3-1/2 inches nominal diameter. Ensure case is corrosion-resistant steel, conforming to any of the AISI 300 series of ASTM A6/A6M, with an ASM No. 4 standard commercial polish or better. Equip gages with adjustable red marking pointer and damper-screw adjustment in inlet connection. Align service-pressure reading at midpoint of gage range. Ensure all gages are Grade B or better and be equipped with gage isolators.

Fit steam gages with black steel syphons and steam service pressure-rated gage cocks or valves.

2.2.4 Sight-Flow Indicators

Construct sight-flow indicators for pressure service on 3-inch ips and smaller of bronze with specially treated single- or double-glass sight windows and have a bronze, nylon, or tetrafluoroethylene rotating flow indicator mounted on an AISI Type 316 corrosion-resistant steel shaft. Body may have screwed or flanged end. Provide pressure- and temperature-rated assembly for the applied service. Flapper flow-type indicators are not acceptable.

2.2.5 Sleeve Couplings

Sleeve couplings for plain-end pipe consist of one steel middle ring, two steel followers, two chloroprene or Buna-N elastomer gaskets, and the necessary steel bolts and nuts.

2.2.6 Thermometers

Ensure thermometers conform to ASTM E1, except for being filled with a red organic liquid. Provide an industrial pattern armored glass thermometer, (well-threaded and seal-welded). Ensure thermometers installed 6 feet or higher above the floor have an adjustable angle body. Ensure scale is not

less than 7 inches long and the case face is manufactured from manufacturer's standard polished aluminum or AISI 300 series polished corrosion-resistant steel. Thermometer range is 30 - 300 degrees F. Provide thermometers with nonferrous separable wells. Provide lagging extension to accommodate insulation thickness.

2.2.7 Line Strainers, Steam Service

Install Type Y strainers with removable strainer element.

Use flanged body end connections for all valves larger than 2 inches, unless butt weld ends are specified. Use screwed weld for sizes 2 inches and under to suit specified piping system end connection and maintenance requirements or be welded.

For strainers located in manholes, and valve pits, use welded end connections.

Body working steam pressure rating is the same as the primary valve rating for system in which strainer is installed, except where welded end materials requirements result in higher pressure ratings. Ensure body has integral cast or forged arrows to indicate direction of flow. Provide strainer bodies with blowdown valves that have discharge end plugged with a solid metal plug. Make closure assembly with tetrafluoroethylene tape. Ensure bodies fitted with bolted-on screen retainers have offset blowdown holes.

Body materials are forged carbon steel conforming to ASTM A105/A105M for service pressures of 150-psi wsp and greater.

Ensure minimum free-hole area of strainer element is equal to not less than 3.4 times the internal area of connecting piping. Strainer screens perforation size is not to exceed 0.020 inch or equivalent wire mesh. Strainer screens have finished ends fitted to machined screen chamber surfaces to preclude bypass flow. Strainer element material is AISI Type 316 corrosion-resistant steel and fitted with backup screens where necessary to prevent collapse.

2.3 VALVES

Submit equipment and performance data for valves consisting of corrosion resistance and life expectancy. Submit design analysis and calculations consisting of rates of flow, head losses, inlet and outlet design, and pressure calculations. Also include in data, pipe dimensions, as well as temperature ratings, vibration and thrust limitations, minimum burst pressures, shut-off and non-shock pressures and weld characteristics.

Provide with stems in the horizontal position or not greater than 45 degrees above the horizontal position. Valves shall have flanged end connections, except sizes smaller than 2.5 inches may have union end connections, or threaded end connections with a union on one side of the valve.

Valves for steam service (upstream of steam traps) shall be steel body, for minimum working pressure of 150 psi and temperature 410 degrees F.

Valves for condensate service (downstream of steam traps) shall be for minimum working pressures of 125 psi and temperature 250 degrees F.

2.3.1 Ball Valves

Ball valves shall conform to MSS SP-110 or MSS SP-72. Valves shall be constructed of stainless steel, two-piece, full port. Balls and stems shall be 316 stainless steel. Seat and stem seal shall be rated for service pressure and temperature. Extended stem with lever or handle shall be designed to rise above pipe insulation. Provide flanged connections for steam service, Class 300. Provide flanged connections for condensate service 2-1/2-inch and larger, Class 150.

Ball valves 3-inches and larger shall be gear operated.

2.3.2 Check Valves

Check valves 2-inches and smaller shall conform to MSS SP-80. Valves 2-1/2-inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-71. Provide swing check valves. Swing-check pins shall be nonferrous, corrosion resistant steel and suitable hard for the service. Discs shall be composition type. Ensure swing check angle of closure is manufacturer's standard.

2.3.3 Butterfly Valves

Butterfly valves shall conform to ANSI B16.10, rated for service pressure and temperature. Butterfly valves shall be double offset high performance, Class 150 standard lugged pattern with gear operated, fire rated seat good for bi-directional flow. Typical valve used ABZ valve Series 400 ABZ part number 402-180.

Butterfly valves shall be butt welded. Body material shall be carbon steel. Disk shall be free of external ribs and streamlines. Fabricate disk from 316 stainless steel. Pins shall be offset from the center of the stem and shall be welded in place after final assembly and testing. Seat shall be carbon modified teflon. Fabricate stem 17-4 PH stainless steel type.

Butterfly valves 3-inches and larger shall be gear operated.

2.3.4 Valves for Steam Service

Valves upstream of steam traps shall be steel body for minimum working pressure of ASME Class 150.

2.3.4.1 Gate Valves, Globe Valves, and Check Valves

ASME B16.34, steel body, minimum of ASME Class 150. Provide swing check valves.

2.3.4.2 Steam Pressure Regulating Valves

Valve shall be steel or bronze body, minimum of ANSI CL 300, suitable for steam service.

Valves shall be single seated, with metal-to-metal seating for steam service. Valves shall be self-contained. Pressure regulators shall have reduction range 5-290 psig, without changing springs or diaphragms. Maximum inlet temperature shall be 550 degrees F.

Provide strainer in inlet.

2.3.4.3 Safety-Relief Valves

Minimum of ASME Class 150, with test lever. Valves shall have steel or copper alloy body. Valves shall have flanged inlet and outlet connections or threaded connections attached to threaded ASME Class 150 flanges. Valves shall be ASME rated for capacity indicated.

2.3.5 Valves for Condensate Service

Valves downstream of steam traps shall be for minimum working pressures of ASME Class 125.

2.3.5.1 Gate Valves

MSS SP-80, except sizes 2.5 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-70.

2.3.5.2 Globe Valves

MSS SP-80, except sizes 2.5 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-85.

2.3.5.3 Check Valves

MSS SP-80, except sizes 2.5 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-71. Provide swing check valves.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Submit equipment and performance data for miscellaneous materials consisting of corrosion resistance, life expectancy, gage tolerances, and grade line analysis.

2.4.1 Bituminous Coating

Ensure the bituminous coating is a solvent cutback, heavy-bodied material to produce not less than a 12-mil dry-film thickness in one coat, and is recommended by the manufacturer to be compatible with factory-applied coating and rubber joints.

For previously coal-tar coated and uncoated ferrous surfaces underground, use bituminous coating solvent cutback coal-tar type, conforming to MIL-C-18480.

2.4.2 Bolting

Ensure flange and general purpose bolting is hex-head and conforms to ASTM A307, Grade B (bolts, for flanged joints in piping systems where one or both flanges are cast iron). Heavy hex-nuts conform to ASTM A563. Square-head bolts and nuts are not acceptable. Ensure threads are coarse-thread series.

2.4.3 Elastomer Caulk

Use two-component polysulfide- or polyurethane-base elastomer caulking material, conforming to ASTM C920.

2.4.4 Escutcheons

Manufacture escutcheons from nonferrous metals and chrome-plated except when AISI 300 series corrosion-resistant steel is provided. Ensure metals

and finish conforms to ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1.

2.4.5 Flashing

Ensure sheetlead conforms to ASTM B749.

Ensure sheet copper conforms to ASTM B370 and be not less than 16 ounces per square foot weight.

2.4.6 Flange Gaskets

Provide compressed non-asbestos sheets, conforming to ASTM F104, coated on both sides with graphite or similar lubricant, with nitrile composition, binder rated to 750 degrees F.

2.4.7 Grout

Provide shrink-resistant grout as a premixed and packaged metallic-aggregate, mortar-grouting compound conforming to ASTM C404 and ASTM C476.

Ensure shrink-resistant grout is a combination of pre-measured and packaged epoxy polyamide or amine resins and selected aggregate mortar grouting compound conforming to the following requirements:

Tensile strength		1,900 psi, minimum
Compressive strength	ASTM C109/C109M	14,000 psi, minimum
Shrinkage, linear		0.00012 inch per inch, maximum
Water absorption	ASTM C67	0.1 percent, maximum
Bond strength to		1,000 psi, minimum steel in shear minimum

2.4.8 Pipe Thread Compounds

Use polytetrafluoroethylene dispersions and other suitable compounds upon approval by the Contracting Officer; however, do not use lead-containing compounds in potable water systems.

2.5 PIPING ACCESSORIES

2.5.1 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, design and fabricate such supplementary steel in accordance with AISC 325.

2.5.2 Traps

Provide trap bodies and components with a primary working steam pressure(wsp)-rating equal to or in excess of the maximum wsp of the steam system to which they are applied.

Ensure traps have permanent external identification of service indicating rating and orifice size.

Design traps to permit removal and replacement of all operating and wearing parts without disturbing piping connections to trap body.

2.5.2.1 Inverted Bucket Trap

Inverted bucket steam trap shall be socket welded, Grade 304L stainless steel body, with 304 stainless steel internals, freeze resistant. Valve and seat shall be hardened chrome steel. Trap shall have IS-2 connector with integral strainer with blowdown valve, free floating stainless steel mechanism, and orifice at the top of the trap.

Maximum operating pressure shall be 400 psig.

Traps shall have free-floating stainless steel mechanism, and discharge orifice at the top of the trap.

2.5.2.2 Float and Thermostatic Trap

Provide float and thermostatic traps with AISI 300 series corrosion-resistant steel, heliarc-welded floats and operating mechanisms, with corrosion-resistant hardened steel seats and valves. Provide drain plug.

2.5.2.3 Thermodynamic Trap

Thermodynamic steam trap shall be forged steel body and socket weld ends, deisgned for use in low ambient temperatures. Cap, disc, strainer screen, cap and gasket shall be stainless steel.

2.5.3 Pipe Sleeves

Provide where piping passes entirely through walls and slabs. Provide sleeves of sufficient length to pass through entire thickness of walls and slabs. provide one inch minimum clearance between exterior of piping or pipe insulation, and interior of sleeve or core-drilled hole. Firmly pack space with cellular glass insulation. Seal space at both ends of sleeve or core-drilled hole with plastic waterproof cement which will dry to a firm but liable mass, or provide mechanically adjustable segmented elastromeric seal.

2.5.4 Expansion Joints

Internally-externally guided type, anchor base, injected semiplastic type packing under full line pressure, with service outlets. Joints shall be for minimum working pressure of ASME Class 150. Provide double slip tube type as indicated. Provide flanged or buttwelding end connections as indicated.

Provide spare packing material for one repacking.

2.5.5 Gaskets

For all steam and condensate applications, provide spiral wound type gaskets, stainless steel inner ring, and outer guide with centering provisions,ASME B16.5 rated for high temperature and pressure to match falnges. Paper gaskets are prohibited.

2.5.6 Pipe Anchors

Anchors shall be galvanized steel shapes and plates, ASTM A36/A36M. Fabricate and install steel anchors by welding steel shapes, plates, and bars to piping and to structure. Comply with ASME B31.1.

2.5.7 Alignment Guides

Guides shall be galvanized steel, factory fabricated, with bolted two-section outer cylinder and base for alignment of piping and two-section guiding spider for bolting to pipe.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Installation of exterior steam distribution system including equipment, materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, examination, inspection, and testing shall be in accordance with ASME B31.1, except as modified herein. Install piping straight and true to bear evenly on supports and sand bedding material. Install valves with stems horizontal or above. Provide flanges or unions at valves, traps, strainers, and as indicated.

3.1.1 Cleaning of Piping

Keep the interior and ends of new piping and existing piping affected by the Contractor's operations, cleaned of water and foreign matter during installation by using plugs or other approved methods. When work is not in progress, securely close open ends of pipe and fittings to prevent entry of water and foreign matter. Inspect piping before placing into position.

3.1.2 Demolition

Remove materials so as not to damage materials which are to remain. Replace existing work damaged by the Contractor's operations with new work of the same construction.

3.2 PIPING

Test, inspect, and approve piping before burying, covering, or concealing. Provide fittings for changes in direction of piping and for connections. Reducing branch connections in steel piping may be made with forged branch outlet reducing fittings for branches two or more pipe sizes smaller than mains. Branch outlet fittings shall be forged, flared for improved flow where attached to the run, reinforced against external strains, and designed to withstand full pipe bursting strength. Stab type connections will not be permitted. Jointing compound for pipe threads shall be Teflon pipe thread paste. Pipe nipples 6 inches long and shorter shall be Schedule 80 steel pipe. Make changes in piping sizes through tapered reducing fittings; bushings will not be permitted. Condensate piping shall include drip, vent, relief, and gage connecting piping.

3.2.1 Fittings and End Connections

For sizes less than one inch provide threaded fittings and end connections. For sizes one to 2 inches provide threaded or socket-welding or buttwelding fittings and end connections; provide threaded connections for threaded valves, traps, strainers, and threaded connections to equipment. For sizes

2.5 inches and larger provide buttwelding fittings and end connections; provide flanged connections for flanged valves, traps, and strainers.

3.2.2 Pipe Anchors

Anchors shall be provided where indicated to localize expansion or 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 in places where they will injure the construction during installation, or by the weight of expansion of the pipeline. Detailed drawings of pipe anchors shall be submitted for approval before installation.

3.2.3 Alignment Guides

Install guides on piping where indicated, and as recommended by expansion joints manufacturer. Attach guides to pipe and secure to building structure.

3.2.4 Pipe Bends

Install pipe bends cold-sprung in tension or compression as required to partly absorb tension or compression produced during anticipated change in temperature.

3.2.5 Welding

ASME B31.1, metallic arc process, including qualification of welders.

For welding and NDE requirements refer to Section 40 17 26.00 20 WELDING PRESSURE PIPING.

3.2.6 Pipe Hangers and Supports

Provide additional hangers and supports for concentrated loads in piping between hangers and supports, such as for valves. Support steel piping as follows:

MAXIMUM SPACING (FEET)

Nominal Pipe Size (Inches)	One and Under	1.5	2	3	4
Steel Piping	9	12	13	15	17

3.3 NAMEPLATES

Provide laminated plastic nameplates for expansion joints and valves. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, black with white center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the white core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be one by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style. Key the nameplates to a chart and schedule for each system. Frame charts and schedules under glass, and locate where directed near each system. Furnish two copies of each chart and schedule.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Inspections

Prior to initial operation, inspect piping system for compliance with drawings, specifications, and manufacturer's submittals.

3.4.2 Test Gages

Contractor test gages shall conform to ASME B40.100 and have a dial size of 6-inches or larger. Maximum permissible scale range for a given test shall be that the pointer during the test shall have a starting position at the 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 project name.

3.4.3 Piping Tests

Before final acceptance of the work, test each system as in service to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Before insulation is applied, hydrostatically test each piping system at not less than 225 psig in accordance with ASME B31.1, with no leakage or reduction in gage pressure for 2 hours. Flush and clean piping before placing in operation. Flush piping at a minimum velocity of 8 fps. Correct defects in work provided by Contractor and repeat tests until work is in compliance with contract requirements. Furnish potable water, electricity, instruments, connecting devices, and personnel for the tests.

3.5 FIELD PAINTING

After completion of field inspections and tests, clean and paint metal surfaces exposed to the weather and in manholes, including valves, strainers, traps, flow meters, pipe flanges, bolts, nuts, washers, pipe hangers, supports, expansion joints, and miscellaneous metal. Do not paint piping prior to the application of field-applied insulation. Do not paint stainless steel or aluminum jackets. Apply paint to clean dry surfaces. Clean surfaces to remove dust, dirt, rust, oil, and grease. Provide surfaces with two coats of enamel paint applied to a total minimum dry film thickness of 2 mils. Apply the second coat of paint after the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. Color of finish coat shall be aluminum or light gray. Paint shall be rated for use on hot metal surfaces up to 450 degrees F and for use on surfaces exposed to the weather.

3.6 VALVES

Provide valves in piping mains and all branches and at equipment where indicated and as specified.

Provide valves to permit isolation of branch piping and each equipment item from the balance of the system.

Provide riser and downcomer drains above piping shutoff valves in piping 2-1/2 inches and larger. Tap and fit shutoff valve body with a 1/2-inch plugged globe valve.

Provide valves unavoidably located in furred or other normally inaccessible places with access panels adequately sized for the location and located so that concealed items may be serviced, maintained, or replaced.

3.7 TRAPS

Size traps draining underground steam mains to provide an actual capacity, under normal operating conditions, of not less than four times the normal condensing rate.

Size traps draining steam coils under modulating control to provide an actual capacity, under conditions normal to the system and including 1/2-psi coil pressure, of two times normal condensing rate and capable of opening at maximum coil steam pressure.

Sie traps in all other services to provide an actual capacity, under normal operating conditions, of three times normal condensing rate.

3.8 FLASHINGS

Provide flashings at penetrations of building boundaries by mechanical systems and related work.

3.9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Provide Operation and Maintenance Manuals consistent with manufacturer's standard brochures, schematics, printed instructions, general operating procedures and safety precautions. Submit test data that is clear and readily legible.

3.10 PAINTING OF NEW EQUIPMENT

Factory or shop apply new equipment painting, as specified herein, and provided under each individual section.

3.10.1 Factory Painting Systems

Manufacturer's standard factory painting systems may be provided subject to certification that the factory painting system applied withstands 125 hours in a salt-spray fog test, except that equipment located outdoors withstand 500 hours in a salt-spray fog test. Conduct salt-spray fog test is in accordance with ASTM B117, and for that test the acceptance criteria is as follows: immediately after completion of the test, the inspected paint shows no signs of blistering, wrinkling, or cracking, and no loss of adhesion; and the specimen shows no signs of rust creepage beyond 0.125 inch on either side of the scratch mark.

Ensure the film thickness of the factory painting system applied on the equipment is not 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, design the factory painting system for the temperature service.

3.10.2 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 clean to bare 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. Selected color of finish coat is 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 receives 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 Receives 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 receives two coats of 600 degrees F heat-resisting paint applied to a total minimum dry film thickness of 2 mils.

3.11 CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING SYSTEMS

Notify the Contracting Officer in writing at least 15 days prior to the date the connections are required. Obtain approval before interrupting service. Provide materials required to make connections into existing systems and perform excavating, backfilling, compacting, and other incidental labor as required.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 07 00

THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
08/10

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. 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	(2013; INT 1 2013; Errata 1-2 2013) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A580/A580M	(2008) Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Wire
ASTM C1136	(2010) Standard Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation
ASTM C534/C534M	(2008) Standard Specification for Preformed Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Thermal Insulation in Sheet and Tubular Form
ASTM C552	(2007) Standard Specification for Cellular Glass Thermal Insulation
ASTM C795	(2008) Standard Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel
ASTM C920	(2011) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM C921	(2010) Standard Practice for Determining the Properties of Jacketing Materials for Thermal Insulation
ASTM E 2231	(2009) Specimen Preparation and Mounting

	of Pipe and Duct Insulation Materials to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics
ASTM E 84	(2011a) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM E 96/E 96M	(2010) Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials
FM GLOBAL (FM)	
FM APP GUIDE	(updated on-line) Approval Guide http://www.approvalguide.com/
MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)	
MSS SP-69	(2003; Notice 2012) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Selection and Application (ANSI Approved American National Standard)
MIDWEST INSULATION CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (MICA)	
MICA Insulation Stds	(1999) National Commercial & Industrial Insulation Standards
TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY (TAPPI)	
TAPPI T403 OM	(2010) Bursting Strength of Paper
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)	
MIL-A-24179	(1969; Rev A; Am 2 1980; Notice 1 1987) Adhesive, Flexible Unicellular-Plastic Thermal Insulation
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)	
UL 723	(2008; Reprint Sep 2010) Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
UL 94	(1996; Reprint Oct 2010) Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances

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, to be insulated.

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 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:

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 Contractor Quality Control approval. 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; G

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe Insulation Systems; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Pipe Insulation Systems; G

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Installer Qualification

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. Submit 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 copyrighted, have an identifying or publication number, and shall have been published prior to the issuance date of this solicitation. Materials furnished under this section shall be submitted together in a booklet. Provide insulation systems in accordance with the approved MICA National Insulation Standards plates as supplemented by this specification. Provide field-applied insulation for piping systems which are located within, on, under, and adjacent to buildings; and for plumbing systems. Insulation shall be CFC and HCFC free.

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 C795 requirements. Materials shall be asbestos free and conform to the following: Flexible Elastomeric: Closed-cell, foam- or expanded-rubber materials containing anti-microbial additive. Comply with ASTM C534/C534M, Type I, Grade 1, for tubular materials.

2.2.1 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. Flexible Elastomeric : Comply with MIL-A-24179. Provide product recognized under UL 94 and listed in FM APP GUIDE.

2.2.2 Caulking

ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use A.

2.2.3 Staples

Outward clinching type monel or ASTM A167, Type 304 or 316 stainless steel.

2.2.4 Jackets

2.2.4.1 Stainless Steel Jackets

Stainless steel jackets shall be smooth sheet, 0.016 inch nominal thickness; Type 304 or 316. Stainless steel jacket securing bands shall be Type 304 stainless steel, 0.015 inch thick, 1/2 inch wide for pipe under 12 inch diameter. Stainless steel jacket circumferential seam bands shall be 2 by 0.016 inches stainless steel 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 band at the circumferential joints shall be designed by the manufacturer to seal the joints and hold the jacket in place.

2.2.5 Vapor Retarder Required

ASTM C921, 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. Jackets used on insulation exposed in finished areas shall have white finish suitable for painting without sizing. 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.

2.2.5.1 White Vapor Retarder All Service Jacket (ASJ)

Standard reinforced fire retardant jacket for use on hot/cold pipes. Vapor retarder jackets used on insulation exposed in finished areas shall have white finish suitable for painting without sizing.

2.2.5.2 Laminated Film Vapor Retarder

ASTM C1136, 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.

2.2.5.3 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. Minimum burst strength 185 psi in accordance with TAPPI T403 OM. Tensile strength 68 lb/inch width (PSTC-1000). Tape shall be as specified for laminated film vapor barrier above.

2.2.6 Wire

Soft annealed ASTM A580/A580M Type, 304 or 316 stainless steel, 16 or 18 gauge.

2.2.7 Insulation Bands

Insulation bands shall be 1/2 inch wide; 26 gauge stainless steel.

2.2.8 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.

2.3 PIPE INSULATION SYSTEMS

Aboveground steam pipe insulation shall be cellular glass and shall conform to Table 1. Insulation thickness shall be as listed in Table 2 and meet or exceed the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1 - IP. Pipe insulation materials shall be limited to those listed herein and shall meet the following requirements:

2.3.1 Aboveground Cold Pipeline (-30 to 60 deg. F)

Insulation for indoor, exposed or concealed applications, shall be as follows:

a. Cellular Glass: ASTM C552, Type II, and Type III. Supply the insulation with manufacturer's recommended factory-applied jacket/vapor barrier.

b. Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Insulation: ASTM C534/C534M.

2.3.2 Aboveground Hot Pipeline

Insulation for indoor, exposed or concealed applications shall meet the following requirements. Supply the insulation with manufacturer's recommended factory-applied jacket/vapor barrier.

c. Cellular Glass: ASTM C552, Type II and Type III. Supply the insulation with stainless steel jacket.

2.3.3 Below-ground Pipeline Insulation

For below-ground pipeline insulation shall be provided by pre-engineered piping manufacturer.

2.4 EQUIPMENT INSULATION SYSTEMS

Insulate condensate tanks with cellular glass. Use cylindrical shells with aluminum jacket on tank, and fabrick jackets on the heads. Insulate tank per manufacturer's instructions.

2.4.1 Valves Insulation

Provide removable insulation covers for valves in manholes and vaults for energy conservation and personnel protection. Removable covers shall be rated for systems' temperatures.

Jacket and liner shall be silicone impregnated fiberglass fabric, with 2" glass mat insulation. Fastenings shall be velcro type, straps and stainless

steel rings, or hooks and pins.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 APPLICATION - GENERAL

Insulation shall only be applied to unheated and uncooled piping. Flexible elastomeric cellular insulation shall not be compressed at joists, studs, 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 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. 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 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 220 degrees F. 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.

3.1.3 Welding

No welding shall be done on piping, or without written approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.1.4 Pipes which Require Insulation

Insulation is required on steam, condensate, and sump pump discharge pipes as indicated.

3.2 PIPE INSULATION SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

3.2 Pipe Insulation

3.2.1 General

Install pipe insilation systems as supplemented by the manufacturer's published installation instructions.

Pipe insulation shall be installed on aboveground hot 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. Drain

c. Compressed air lines.

d. ASME stamps.

3.2.2 Pipes Passing Through Hangers

a. Insulation shall be continuous through hangers and supports. 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 and supports in accordance with MSS SP-69.

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 C1136, Type 1, and is allowed to be of a different material than the adjoining insulation material.

3.2.3 Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Pipe Insulation

Flexible elastomeric cellular pipe insulation shall be tubular formSweat 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.

3.2.4 Pipe Insulation Material and Thickness

Table 1
Insulation material for Piping

Service Material	Specification	Type Class	VR/VB Req'd
Steam (251 to 350 Degree F)			
Cellular Glass	ASTM C552	I or II	No

Table 1
Insulation material for Piping

Steam (351 to 700 Degrees F)		
Cellular Glass	ASTM C552	No
Condensate Discharge		
Flexible Elastormeric Cellular	ASTM C552	Yes

Table 2
Piping Insulation Thickness

Service Material	Tube and Pipe Size (inch) <1"	1" - <1.5"	1.5" - 4"
Steam (251 to 350 Degrees F) Cellular Glass	3.0	4.0	4.5
Steam (351 to 700 Degrees F) Cellular Glass	4.5	5.0	5.0
Condensate Discharge	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sump Pump Discharge in plenum	1.0	1.0	1.5

Insulation thickness in Table 2 is based on energy efficiency considerations. Insulation thickness can be reduced in manholes and trenches, with space limitations. For reduced minimum insulation thickness refer to Table 3:

Table 3
Piping Insulation Thickness

Service Material	Tube and Pipe Size (inch) <1"	1" - <1.5"	1.5" - 4"
Steam (251 to 350 Degrees F) Cellular Glass	1.5	2.0	3.0
Steam (351 to 700 Degrees F) Cellular Glass	2	2.5	3.5
Condensate Discharge	1.0	1.5	2.0

3.2.5 Aboveground Hot Pipelines

3.2.5.1 General Requirements

All hot pipe lines above 60 degrees F, except those piping listed in subparagraph Pipe Insulation in PART 3 as to be omitted, shall be insulated in accordance with Table 2. This includes but is not limited to the following:

b. Steam.

c. Condensate discharge.

Insulation shall be covered, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, with a field applied stainless steel jacket where specified.

3.2.5.2 Insulation for Fittings and Accessories

a. General. Pipe insulation shall be tightly butted to the insulation of the fittings and accessories. The butted joints and ends shall be sealed with joint sealant. Insulation shall be marked showing the location of unions, strainers, check valves and other components that would otherwise be hidden from view by the insulation.

b. Precut or Preformed. Precut or preformed insulation shall be placed around all fittings and accessories. Insulation shall be the same insulation as the pipe insulation, including same density, thickness, and thermal conductivity.

c. Rigid Preformed. Where precut/preformed is unavailable, rigid preformed pipe insulation sections may be segmented into the shape required. Insulation of the same thickness and conductivity as the adjoining pipe insulation shall be used.

3.2.6 Below Ground Pipe Insulation

Below ground pipes shall be pre-engineered as specified in Section 33 63 13 EXTERIOR UNDERGROUND STEAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 35 19.00 20

VENTILATION AND EXHAUST
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.

AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL (AMCA)

AMCA 201	(2002; R 2011) Fans and Systems
AMCA 210	(2007) Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Aerodynamic Performance Rating
AMCA 211	(2005; Rev 6 2012) Certified Ratings Programme - Product Rating Manual for Air Fan Performance
AMCA 300	(2008) Reverberant Room Method for Sound Testing of Fans
AMCA 301	(1990; INT 2007) Methods for Calculating Fan Sound Ratings from Laboratory Test Data
AMCA 99	(2010) Standards Handbook
AMCA Licensed Products	(Online) Directory of Products Licensed Under the AMCA International Certified Ratings Program

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (ACGIH)

ACGIH-2092S	(2004) Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

AISC 360	(2010) Specification for Structural Steel Buildings

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS Z49.1	(2012) Safety in Welding and Cutting and Allied Processes

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A1011/A1011M	(2013) Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability and Ultra-High Strength

ASTM A123/A123M	(2013) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A36/A36M	(2012) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A653/A653M	(2011) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM B117	(2011) Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
ASTM D1330	(2004; R 2010) Rubber Sheet Gaskets
ASTM D1654	(2008) Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments
ASTM D2000	(2012) Standard Classification System for Rubber Products in Automotive Applications

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 91	(2010) Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists and Noncombustible Particulate Solids

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (RMA)

RMA IP-20	(2007) Specifications for Drives Using Classical V-Belts and Sheaves. Specifications for A, B, C, and D Cross Sections
RMA IP-22	(2007) Specifications for Drives Using Narrow V-Belts and Sheaves (Joint RMA/MPTA), 4th Edition

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

SMACNA 1403	(2008) Accepted Industry Practice for Industrial Duct Construction, 2nd Edition
SMACNA 1520	(1999) Round Industrial Duct Construction Standards, 3rd Edition
SMACNA 1922	(2004) Rectangular Industrial Duct Construction Standards, 2nd Edition

SMACNA 1972 CD	(2012) HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual - 2nd Edition

THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

SSPC Paint 20	(2002; E 2004) Zinc-Rich Primers (Type I, Inorganic, and Type II, Organic)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

MIL-DTL-12276	(2006; Rev E; Notice 1 2011) Varnish, Phenolic, Baking
MIL-DTL-24441	(2009; Rev D) Paint, Epoxy-Polyamide, General Specification for
MIL-P-21035	(1991; Rev B; Notice 2 2003) Paint, High Zinc Dust Content, Galvanizing Repair (Metric)
MIL-PRF-23236	(2009; Rev D) Coating Systems for Ship Structures

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

29 CFR 1910.219	Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 214	(1997; Rev thru Aug 2001) Tests for Flame-Propagation of Fabrics and Films

1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.2.1 SMACNA Duct Construction Manuals

The recommendations in the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association (SMACNA) duct construction manuals shall be considered mandatory requirements. Substitute the word "shall" for "should" in these manuals.

1.2.2 Fan Data

Provide certified performance curves showing total pressure, power, and mechanical efficiency versus flow rate of the operating density and fan speed. All areas of unstable operation shall be indicated.

1.2.3 Start-Up Tests

Submit start-up tests reports in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Testing, Adjusting and Balancing." Submit final test report for systems tested, flow coefficients, sound levels, and equipment data. Adjustment and setting data shall be included in test report.

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

Fans; G

Dampers; G

Flexible connectors

Gaskets

Protective coating materials

Sealants

Damper regulators; G

Ductwork

SD-07 Certificates

Welders' identification; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Fan tests, including sound power level tests; G

Ventilation and exhaust system start-up tests; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Fans; G

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Welders' Identification

Submit a listing of the names and identification symbols to be used to identify the work performed by the welder or welding operator who after completing a welded joint shall identify it as his work by applying his assigned symbol for a permanent record.

1.5 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1.5.1 Guards and Screens

Provide metal personnel safety guards for normally accessible unducted fan inlets and discharges and moving power transmission components in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.219.

1.5.2 Welding

Conform to AWS Z49.1 for safety in welding and cutting.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 EXHAUST FANS

2.1.1 General Performance, Component, and Other Requirements

Fans shall have certified performance ratings as evidenced by conformance to the requirements of AMCA 211, and shall be listed in AMCA Licensed Products, or shall be currently eligible for such listing. Fans shall generally be in accordance with AMCA 99 unless superseded by other requirements stated elsewhere herein. Determine performance data for fans in accordance with AMCA 210. The total sound power level of the fan tests shall not exceed 90 dBA when tested per AMCA 300 and rated per AMCA 301. Affix the manufacturer's product identification nameplate to each unit. Install fans to minimize fan system effect in accordance with AMCA 201. Fans shall be listed in the Directory of Products licensed to use AMCA seal.

2.1.2 Guards and Screens

Construct guards and screens to provide, as applicable: required strength and clearance with minimal reduction in free area at fan inlets and discharges.

2.1.3 Power Transmission Components

2.1.3.1 Fan Drives

Direct or V-belt type as indicated. V-belt drives shall conform to RMA IP-20 and RMA IP-22. Drives shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's published recommendations.

2.2 EXHAUST FANS

2.2.1 Centrigugal Exhaust Fan

Exhaust fan shall be of the direct-driven utility fan, with a single inlet housing, in clockwise or counterclockwise rotation as specified.

The housing shall be constructed of galvanzied steel, with welded or air tight lock formed seams. Housing shall be field rotatable to any of the eight standard discharge positions. Housing supports and drive frame shall be constructed of heavy-gauge galvanized steel to minimize vibration and rigidly support the motor and wheel.

The fan wheel shall be of the non-overloading backward inclined, centrifugal fan type and constructed of heavy-gauge aluminum. Wheels shall be statically and dynamically balanced. The wheel cone and fan inlet cone shall be carefully matched for maximum performance and operating efficiency. The motor shall be an electronic commutation (EC) type motor specifically designed for fan applications. Motors shall be permanently lubricated with heavy-duty ball bearings to match the fan load and prewired to the specific voltage and phase. The motor shall be a minimum of 85 percent efficient.

Fan performance shall be based on test conducted in accordance with AMCA Standard 210 for air moving devices, and fans shall be licensed to bear the AMC Certified Ratings Seal for air performance.

2.2.2 Wall Mounted Exhaust Fan

Direct drive, axial type sidewall fans shall be provided as follows:

Propellers shall be constructed with fabricated steel, fabricated aluminum, or cast aluminum blades and hubs. A standard square key and set screw or tapered bushing shall lock the propeller to the motor shaft. All propellers shall be statically and dynamically balanced to AMCA 204-05.

Motors shall be permanently lubricated, heavy duty type, carefully matched to the fan load and furnished at the specified RPM, voltage, phase, and enclosure. Motor drive frame assemblies and fan panels shall be galvanized steel. Drive frame assemblies shall be welded wire or formed channels and fan panels shall have prepunched mounting hoes, formed flranges, and a deep formed inlet venturi. Drive frames and panels shall be bolted construction or welded construction.

The axial exhaust fans shall bear the AMCA Certified Ratings Seals for Sound and Air Performance.

2.3 BASIC MATERIALS

2.3.1 Coated and Uncoated Carbon Steel Sheets, Plates, and Shapes

2.3.1.1 Mill Galvanized Steel Sheet

ASTM A653/A653M, lock forming quality, Coating G-90, 400 degrees F, maximum.

2.3.1.2 Mill Galvanized Steel Shapes

ASTM A36/A36M galvanized in accordance with ASTM A123/A123M.

2.3.1.3 Uncoated (Black) Carbon Steel Sheet

ASTM A1011/A1011M.

2.3.1.4 Uncoated (Black) Carbon Steel Plates and Shapes

ASTM A36/A36M.

2.3.2 Corrosion Resistant (Stainless) Steel

ASTM A167, Type 304L or Type 316L with mill finish, except as otherwise specified.

2.3.3 Corrosion Protection

Treat equipment fabricated from ferrous metals that do not have a zinc coating conforming to ASTM A123/A123M for prevention of corrosion with a factory coating or paint system that will withstand 125 hours in a salt-spray fog test except that equipment located outdoors shall withstand 500 hours. Perform salt-spray fog test in accordance with ASTM B117. Each specimen shall have a standard scribe mark as defined in ASTM D1654. Upon completion of exposure, evaluate and rate the coating or paint system in accordance with procedures A and B of ASTM D1654. The rating of failure at the scribe mark shall be not less than six (average creepage not greater than 1/8 inch). The rating of the unscribed area shall be less than ten (no failure). Thickness of coating or paint system on the actual equipment shall be identical to that on the test specimens with respect to materials,

conditions of application, and dry-film thickness.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

2.4.1 Filler Metal, Welding

AWS filler metal specification and grade compatible with base materials to develop full joint strength.

2.4.2 Flexible Connectors

2.4.2.1 General Service

Airtight, fire-retardant, fume and vapor resistant, chloroprene or chlorosulfonated polyethylene impregnated, woven fibrous glass fabric, rated for continuous service at 250 degrees F, conforming to UL 214, with 20 ounce per square yard weight for service at 2 inches water gage and under and 30 ounce per square yardweight for service over 2 inches water gage. Provide with or without integral 24 gage mill galvanized sheet metal connectors.

2.4.3 Gaskets

2.4.3.1 Elastomer Buna N

Sheet, 1/8 inch thick, conforming to ASTM D2000, Type 2BG410B14.

2.4.3.2 Elastomer Chloroprene

Sheet, 1/8 inch thick, conforming to ASTM D2000, Type 2BE410B14.

2.4.3.3 Rubber

Sheet, 1/8 inch thick red or black, natural, reclaimed, synthetic rubber or mixture thereof, conforming to ASTM D1330.

2.4.4 Protective Coating Materials

2.4.4.1 Baked Unmodified Phenolic

MIL-DTL-12276, Type II.

2.4.4.2 Epoxy Coating

Conform to MIL-PRF-23236, Type I, Class 1 or MIL-DTL-24441 system, Formula 150 green primer 3 mils, Formula 151 haze gray 3 mils, and Formula 152 white 3 mils.

2.4.4.3 Inorganic Zinc Coating

SSPC Paint 20, Type I-C (Self-cure type).

2.4.4.4 Galvanizing Repair Paint

Conform to MIL-P-21035.

2.4.5 Sealants

2.4.5.1 Elastomeric

Sealant specified in these specifications or referenced standards as elastomeric or without further qualification, shall be silicone, polyurethane, polysulfide, polyisobutylene, or acrylic terpolymer suitable for the service. For sealing of nongasketed duct joints during fabrication or assembly, sealant shall be polyurethane, acrylic terpolymer or polysulfide.

2.4.5.2 Caulking of Building Surface Penetration

Foamed silicones, two-component, fire-resistant, low-exotherm, room temperature vulcanizing silicone.

2.5 SPECIALTIES

Steel, cast iron, stainless steel, nonferrous metal, or plastic to match duct construction, or as indicated.

2.5.1 Damper Regulators

Incremental position indicating and locking type, with satin finish chrome plated, flush surface mounting cover and regulator box where concealment is required in finished spaces. For splitter dampers, provide splitter tip mounted trunnion brackets with self-locking screw regulator or rods with external swivel joint brackets.

2.6 SUPPORTS AND HANGERS

2.6.1 General Requirements for Supporting Elements

Provide ducting systems and equipment supporting elements including but not limited to building structure attachments; supplementary steel; hanger rods, stanchions and fixtures; duct attachments; supports. Design supporting elements for stresses imposed by systems, with a minimum safety factor of 4.0 based on duct being 50 percent full of particulate conveyed. Supporting elements shall conform to SMACNA 1403, SMACNA 1922, SMACNA 1520, and NFPA 91, as applicable, and modified and supplementary requirements specified herein.

2.6.2 Supplementary Steel

Provide where required to frame structural members between existing members or where structural members are used in lieu of commercially rated supports. Such supplementary steel shall be fabricated in accordance with the AISC 360.

2.6.3 Vibration Isolators

Provide vibration isolators with in-series, contained, steel springs, chloroprene elastomer elements, and fasteners for connecting to building structure attachments. Devices shall be loaded by support system in operating condition to produce required static spring deflection without exceeding 75 percent of device maximum load rating.

2.7 PROTECTIVELY COATED STEEL DUCTS

Ductwork, Protectively Coated Steel, For Corrosive Fume and Vapor Exhaust:

2.7.1 General Requirements for Protectively Coated Steel Ductwork

Fabricate vault exhaust system ductwork from black carbon steel with welded seams, flanged and gasketed joints and protectively coated interior surfa. Construct ductwork to handle condensing vapors. Spiral welded duct is prohibited. Provided ductwork in accordance with best practice recommendations and requirements of SMACNA 1922 and SMACNA 1520.

2.7.2 Protective Coating

Provide coating to interior of duct and related fan surfaces. Coat exterior duct and related fan surfaces with same protective coating as specified for exterior surfaces inorganic zinc coating.

2.7.3 Wire Mesh Screen

Provide stainless steel woven wire mesh screen, made from thin stainless steel wire with 50 percent open area.

2.7.4 Louvers

Provide stationary louvers, extruded aluminum, drainable. Louvers shall be furnished with insect screens, supports and finishes as required for a complete installation. Louvers shall incorporate drainable stationary blade, aluminum alloy.

Louvers shall be 4-inches deep. Blade and frame nominal wall thickness shall be 0.125-inchs. Integral gutters shall be incorporated into blades, louver head and jamb frames. Louvers shall be welded construction, with Kynar finish.

Louvers shall be AMCA certified for water penetration and air performance.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Installation Requirements

Install in accordance to NFPA 91, and SMACNA 1922, and SMACNA 1520. Provide mounting and supports for equipment, ductwork, and accessories, including structural supports, hangers, stands, clamps and brackets, and dampers. Install accessories in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.1.2 Electrical Ground Continuity

Where electrical ground continuity is required, provide brazed connection insulated, multi-strand, copper wire jumpers across points of discontinuity. Provide connection to ground and continuity testing as part of the work of Division 16.

3.1.3 Special Installation Requirements

Special installation requirements for protectively coated steel ductwork for corrosive fume and vapor exhaust: Where necessary, slope duct to drainage point. Provide drains at low points. Provide drain connections of one inch pipe size corrosion resistant steel couplings welded to duct. Provide duct support system to include additional weight due to collection or condensate.

3.2 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING

3.2.1 Ductwork Structural Integrity and Leakage Testing

Leakage test procedure and apparatus shall be in accordance with SMACNA 1972 CD. Total leakage, prorated to length of duct under test, shall not exceed one percent of system capacity.

3.2.2 Preliminary Tests

Conduct an operational test on the entire exhaust duct systems, components, and equipment for a period of not less than 6 hours after power transmission components are adjusted.

3.2.3 Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing Work

Perform work in accordance with the applicable and recommended procedures of: ACGIH-2092S. Provide apparatus, certified, calibrated, instrumentation including that to measure sound levels, motor current, and power factor. Unless approved otherwise, instruments shall be limited to manometers and approved aneroid type gages (such as a Magnehelic). Velometers may be used for low velocity measurements if approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.4 Systems Volume Acceptance Criteria

Systems final volume shall be within the following limits:

Fan: Plus 10 percent, minus zero percent of design volume at design temperature.

3.3 SYSTEMS OPERATION DEMONSTRATION

After systems and equipment testing, adjusting, and balancing has been completed and accepted, demonstrate the complete and correct functioning of systems equipment and controls by operation through normal ranges and sequences, and by simulation of abnormal conditions. Manually and automatically cause every device to function as intended. Readjust, as necessary, any settings and after sufficient operating time, but not less than 6 hours, verify ability of equipment and controls to establish and maintain stable and accurate operation and required system performance. Note any abnormal deviations, such as excessive vibration, noise, and heat, binding damper mechanisms, and incorrect fan rotation. Make any necessary repairs, replacements or adjustments.

-- 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 D709	(2013) Laminated Thermosetting Materials

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 100	(2000; Archived) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE C2	(2012; Errata 2012; INT 1-4 2012; INT 5-6 2013) National Electrical Safety Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA 250	(2008) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2014; AMD 1 2013; Errata 2013; AMD 2 2013) National Electrical Code

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

This section applies to certain sections of Division 02, EXISTING CONDITIONS , SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION,and Divisions 22 and 23, PLUMBING and HEATING VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING. This section applies to all sections of Division 26 , ELECTRICAL , 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 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Section 26 51 00 INTERIOR LIGHTING

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 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

Electrical characteristics for this project shall be 0.480 kV primary, three phase, three wire, 60 Hz, and 208 volts secondary, three phase, four wire. Final connections to the power distribution system at the existing manhole shall be made by the Contractor as directed by the Contracting Officer.

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 D709. 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 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

Electrical installations shall conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and requirements specified herein.

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.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 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.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 20 00

INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
02/14

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 B1	(2013) Standard Specification for Hard-Drawn Copper Wire
ASTM B8	(2011) Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 100	(2000; Archived) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE C2	(2012; Errata 2012; INT 1-4 2012; INT 5-6 2013) National Electrical Safety Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA ICS 1	(2000; R 2008; E 2010) Standard for Industrial Control and Systems: General Requirements
NEMA MG 1	(2011; Errata 2012) 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 2012) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Single Phase Motors
NEMA WD 1	(1999; R 2005; R 2010) Standard for General Color Requirements for Wiring Devices
NEMA WD 6	(2012) Wiring Devices Dimensions Specifications

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2014; AMD 1 2013; Errata 2013; AMD 2 2013) National Electrical Code

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 20	(2010; Reprint Feb 2012) General-Use Snap Switches
UL 360	(2013; Reprint May 2013) Liquid-Tight Flexible Steel Conduit
UL 486A-486B	(2013) Wire Connectors
UL 486C	(2013) Splicing Wire Connectors
UL 498	(2012; Reprint Aug 2013) Attachment Plugs and Receptacles
UL 50	(2007; Reprint Apr 2012) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-environmental Considerations
UL 510	(2005; Reprint Jul 2013) Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyethylene and Rubber Insulating Tape
UL 514A	(2013) Metallic Outlet Boxes
UL 514B	(2012) Conduit, Tubing and Cable Fittings
UL 514C	(1996; Reprint Nov 2011) Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers
UL 83	(2008) Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables
UL 943	(2006; Reprint Jun 2012) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters
UL 984	(1996; Reprint Sep 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, are as defined in IEEE 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 for information only. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop DrawingsMarking Strips drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

Receptacles; G

Switches; G

Manual motor starters; G

SD-06 Test Reports

600-volt wiring test; G

Ground-fault receptacle test; G

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" or "must" 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. Provide equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship 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 and:

a. Have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening including applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size.

b. Have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period.

c. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, provide 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 are not acceptable.

1.5 WARRANTY

Provide equipment items supported by service organizations that 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

As a minimum, meet requirements of UL, where UL standards are established for those items, and requirements of NFPA 70 for all materials, equipment, and devices.

2.2 CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

Conform to the following:

2.2.1 Rigid Metallic Conduit

2.2.1.1 Rigid, Threaded Zinc-Coated Steel Conduit

2.2.2 Flexible Metal Conduit

2.2.2.1 Liquid-Tight Flexible Metal Conduit, Steel

UL 360.

2.2.3 Fittings for Metal Conduit, and Flexible Metal Conduit

UL 514B. Ferrous fittings: cadmium- or zinc-coated in accordance with UL 514B.

2.2.3.1 Fittings for Rigid Metal Conduit

Threaded-type. Split couplings unacceptable.

2.3 OUTLET BOXES AND COVERS

UL 514A, cadmium- or zinc-coated, if ferrous metal. UL 514C, if nonmetallic.

2.4 CABINETS, JUNCTION BOXES, AND PULL BOXES

Volume greater than 100 cubic inches, UL 50, hot-dip, zinc-coated, if sheet steel.

2.5 WIRES AND CABLES

Provide wires and cables in accordance applicable requirements of NFPA 70 and UL for type of insulation, jacket, and conductor specified or indicated. Do not use wires and cables manufactured more than 12 months prior to date of delivery to site.

2.5.1 Conductors

Provide the following:

a. Conductor sizes and capacities shown are based on copper, unless indicated otherwise.

b. Conductors No. 8 AWG and larger diameter: stranded.

c. Conductors No. 10 AWG and smaller diameter: solid.

d. Conductors for remote control, alarm, and signal circuits, classes 1, 2, and 3: stranded unless specifically indicated otherwise.

e. All conductors: copper.

2.5.1.1 Minimum Conductor Sizes

Provide minimum conductor size in accordance with the following:

a. Branch circuits: No. 12 AWG.

b. Class 1 remote-control and signal circuits: No. 14 AWG.

c. Class 2 low-energy, remote-control and signal circuits: No. 16 AWG.

d. Class 3 low-energy, remote-control, alarm and signal circuits: No. 22 AWG.

2.5.2 Color Coding

Provide color coding for service, feeder, branch, control, and signaling circuit conductors.

2.5.2.1 Ground and Neutral Conductors

Provide color coding of ground and neutral conductors as follows:

a. Grounding conductors: Green.

b. Neutral conductors: White.

c. Exception, where neutrals of more than one system are installed in same raceway or box, other neutrals color coding: white with a different colored (not green) stripe for each.

2.5.2.2 Ungrounded Conductors

Provide color coding of ungrounded conductors in different voltage systems 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

2.5.3 Insulation

Unless specified or indicated otherwise or required by NFPA 70, provide power and lighting wires rated for 600-volts, Type THWN/THHN conforming to UL 83 , except that grounding wire may be type TW conforming to UL 83; remote-control and signal circuits: 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.

2.5.4 Bonding Conductors

ASTM B1, solid bare copper wire for sizes No. 8 AWG and smaller diameter; ASTM B8, Class B, stranded bare copper wire for sizes No. 6 AWG and larger diameter.

2.6 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: insulated, pressure-type in accordance with UL 486A-486B or UL 486C (twist-on splicing connector). Provide solderless terminal lugs on stranded conductors.

2.7 DEVICE PLATES

Provide the following:

a. UL listed, one-piece device plates for outlets to suit the devices installed.

b. For metal outlet boxes, plates on unfinished walls: zinc-coated sheet steel or cast metal having round or beveled edges.

c. Screws: machine-type with countersunk heads in color to match finish of plate.

d. Sectional type device plates are not be permitted.

e. Plates installed in wet locations: gasketed and UL listed for "wet locations."

2.8 SWITCHES

2.8.1 Toggle Switches

NEMA WD 1, UL 20, single pole, totally enclosed with bodies of thermoplastic or thermoset plastic and mounting strap with grounding screw. Include the following:

a. Handles: ivory thermoplastic.

b. Contacts: silver-cadmium and contact arm - one-piece copper alloy.

c. Switches: rated quiet-type ac only, 120/277 volts, with current rating

and number of poles indicated.

2.9 RECEPTACLES

Provide the following:

a. UL 498, hard use (also designated heavy-duty), grounding-type.

b. Ratings and configurations: as indicated.

c. Bodies: ivory as per NEMA WD 1.

d. Face and body: thermoplastic supported on a metal mounting strap.

e. Dimensional requirements: per NEMA WD 6.

f. Screw-type, side-wired wiring terminals or of the solderless pressure type having suitable conductor-release arrangement.

g. Grounding pole connected to mounting strap.

h. The receptacle: containing triple-wipe power contacts and double or triple-wipe ground contacts.

2.9.1 Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter Receptacles

UL 943, duplex type for mounting in standard outlet box. Provide device capable of detecting current leak of 6 milliamperes or greater and tripping per requirements of UL 943 for Class A ground-fault circuit interrupter devices. Provide screw-type, side-wired wiring terminals or pre-wired (pigtail) leads.

2.10 MOTORS

Provide motors in accordance with the following:

a. NEMA MG 1.

b. Hermetic-type sealed motor compressors: Also comply with UL 984.

c. 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.

d. Determine specific motor characteristics to ensure provision of correctly sized starters and overload heaters.

e. Rate motors for operation on 208-volt, 3-phase circuits with a terminal voltage rating of 200 volts, and those for operation on 480-volt, 3-phase circuits with a terminal voltage rating of 460 volts.

f. Use motors designed to operate at full capacity with voltage variation of plus or minus 10 percent of motor voltage rating.

g. Unless otherwise indicated, use continuous duty type motors if rated 1 HP and above.

h. Where fuse protection is specifically recommended by the equipment manufacturer, provide fused switches in lieu of non-fused switches

indicated.

2.10.1 High Efficiency Single-Phase Motors

Single-phase fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors: 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.

2.10.2 Premium Efficiency Polyphase Motors

Select polyphase motors 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 must 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.

2.10.3 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.

2.10.4 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 equipmentas specified herein. Power wiring and conduit: conform to the requirements specified herein. Control wiring: provided under, and conform to, the requirements of the section specifying the associated equipment.

2.11 MANUAL MOTOR STARTERS (MOTOR RATED SWITCHES)

Single pole designed for surface mounting with overload protection.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Electrical installations, including weatherproof and hazardous locations and ducts, plenums and other air-handling spaces: conform to requirements of NFPA 70 and IEEE C2 and to requirements specified herein.

3.1.1 Wiring Methods

Provide insulated conductors installed in rigid steel conduit, except where specifically indicated or specified otherwise or required by NFPA 70 to be installed otherwise. Grounding conductor: separate from electrical

system neutral conductor. Provide insulated green equipment grounding conductor for circuit(s) installed in conduit and raceways.

3.1.2 Conduit Installation

Surface mount all conduit. 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.

3.1.2.1 Conduit Support

Support conduit by pipe straps, wall brackets, threaded rod conduit 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. Do not exceed one-fourth proof test load for load applied to fasteners. Provide vibration resistant and shock-resistant fasteners attached to concrete ceiling. Do not cut main reinforcing bars for any 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. Fill unused holes. Do not share supporting means between electrical raceways and mechanical piping or ducts. Coordinate installation with above-ceiling mechanical systems to assure maximum accessibility to all systems. 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.

3.1.2.2 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.

3.1.2.3 Locknuts and Bushings

Fasten conduits to 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. Provide locknuts with sharp edges for digging into wall of metal enclosures. Install bushings on ends of conduits, and provide insulating type where required by NFPA 70.

3.1.2.4 Flexible Connections

Provide liquid tight flexible metallic conduit between 3 and 6 feet in length for 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: 1/2 inch diameter. For equipment subject to vibration, noise transmission, movement or motors. Provide separate ground conductor across flexible connections.

3.1.3 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.All switches and receptacles shall be installed in weatherproof enclosures. Boxes for metallic raceways: cast-metal, hub-type. Provide each box with volume required by NFPA 70 for number of conductors enclosed in box. Boxes for mounting lighting fixtures: minimum 4 inches square, or octagonal, except that smaller boxes may be installed as required by fixture configurations, as approved. Provide gaskets for cast-metal boxes installed in wet locations and boxes installed flush with outside of exterior surfaces. 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. In open overhead spaces, cast boxes threaded to raceways need not be separately supported except where used for fixture support. When penetrating reinforced concrete members, avoid cutting reinforcing steel.

3.1.3.1 Boxes

Boxes for use with raceway systems: minimum 1 1/2 inches deep, except where shallower boxes required by structural conditions are approved. Boxes for other than lighting fixture outlets: minimum 4 inches square, except that 4 by 2 inch boxes may be used where only one raceway enters outlet.

3.1.4 Mounting Heights

Mount motor controller and disconnecting switches so height of operating handle at its highest position is maximum 78 inches above floor. Mount receptacles 18 inches above finished floor, unless otherwise indicated. Measure mounting heights of wiring devices and outlets to center of device or outlet.

3.1.5 Conductor Identification

Provide conductor identification within each enclosure where tap, splice, or termination is made. For conductors No. 6 AWG and smaller diameter, provide color coding by factory-applied, color-impregnated insulation. For conductors No. 4 AWG and larger diameter, provide color coding by plastic-coated, self-sticking markers; colored nylon cable ties and plates; or heat shrink-type sleeves.

3.1.5.1 Marking Strips

Provide marking strips in accordance with the following:

a. Provide white or other light-colored plastic marking strips, fastened by screws to each terminal block, for wire designations.

b. Use permanent ink for the wire numbers

c. Provide reversible marking strips to permit marking both sides, or provide two marking strips with each block.

d. Size marking strips to accommodate the two sets of wire numbers.

e. Assign a device designation in accordance with NEMA ICS 1 to each device to which a connection is made. Mark each device terminal to

which a connection is made with a distinct terminal marking corresponding to the wire designation used on the Contractor's schematic and connection diagrams.

f. 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, provide additional wire and cable designations for identification of remote (external) circuits for the Government's wire designations.

g. 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.

3.1.6 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.

3.1.7 Electrical Penetrations

Seal openings around electrical penetrations through exterior walls, partitions, floors, or ceilings.

3.1.8 Grounding and Bonding

Provide in accordance with NFPA 70. Ground exposed, non-current-carrying metallic parts of electrical equipment, metallic raceway systems, grounding conductor in metallic and nonmetallic raceways. Where ground fault protection is employed, ensure that connection of ground and neutral does not interfere with correct operation of fault protection.

3.1.9 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 and are provided under the section specifying the associated equipment.

3.1.10 Repair of Existing Work

Perform repair of existing work, demolition, and modification of existing electrical distribution systems as follows:

3.1.10.1 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.

3.1.10.2 Removal of Existing Electrical Distribution System

Removal of existing electrical distribution system equipment includes equipment's associated wiring, including conductors, cables, exposed conduit, surface metal raceways, boxes, and fittings, as indicated.

3.1.10.3 Continuation of Service

Maintain continuity of existing circuits of equipment to remain. Maintain existing circuits of equipment energized. Restore circuits wiring and power which are to remain but were disturbed during demolition back to original condition.

3.2 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.

3.2.1 Devices Subject to Manual Operation

Operate each device subject to manual operation at least five times, demonstrating satisfactory operation each time.

3.2.2 600-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: 250,000 ohms.

3.2.3 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.

-- 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.

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION (CEC)

CEC Title 24	(2008; Effective Jan 2010) California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA (IES)

IES HB-10	(2011) IES Lighting Handbook

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 100	(2000; Archived) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE C2	(2012; Errata 2012; INT 1-4 2012; INT 5-6 2013) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE C62.41.1	(2002; R 2008) Guide on the Surges Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits
IEEE C62.41.2	(2002) Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

ANSI C78.901	(2005) American National Standard for Electric Lamps - Single Base Fluorescent Lamps--Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics
NEMA 250	(2008) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)
NEMA ANSLG C78.81	(2010) American National Standard for Electric Lamps--Double-Capped Fluorescent Lamps--Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics
NEMA ANSLG C82.11	(2011) Lamp Ballasts - High-Frequency Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 101	(2012; Amendment 1 2012) Life Safety Code
NFPA 70	(2014; AMD 1 2013; Errata 2013; AMD 2 2013) National Electrical Code

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 1598	(2008; Reprint Oct 2012) Luminaires
UL 924	(2006; Reprint Feb 2011) Standard for Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment
UL 935	(2001; Reprint Nov 2011) 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 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 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. 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 IES HB-10, as applicable, for the lighting system specified.

SD-03 Product Data

Fluorescent lighting fixtures; G

Fluorescent electronic ballasts; G

Fluorescent lamps; G

Emergency lighting equipment; G

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 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.

1.5.2 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 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.

1.6.1 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.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES

UL 1598. Fluorescent fixtures shall have electronic ballasts and wet location labels unless specifically indicated otherwise.

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 ANSLG C82.11, NFPA 70, and CEC Title 24 unless specified otherwise. Ballast shall be 100 percent 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.

d. 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 unless otherwise indicated. Ballasts shall be programmed start where indicated. 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.

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 ANSLG C78.81 and ANSI C78.901 as applicable.

k. Ballast shall be capable of starting and maintaining operation at a minimum of 0 degrees F unless otherwise indicated.

l. 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-5HO Long Twin Tube Lamp Ballast

a. Total harmonic distortion (THD): Shall not be greater than 10 percent when operating two lamps.

b. Input wattage:

1. 120 watts (maximum) when operating two F54 T-5HO lamps

2.1.2 Fluorescent Lamps

a. T-5HO, long twin tube fluorescent lamp, 54 watts (maximum), 3500 K, 45.2 inches maximum length, 17,000 hours average rated life, 5000 initial lumens, CRI of 85 (minimum), G5 Type base, 90 to 100 lumens/watt depending on wattage.

b. Compact fluorescent lamps shall be: CRI 80, minimum, 3500 K, 17,000 hours average rated life, and as follows:

1. GX24q-3, double twin tube, rated and 26 watts, 1800 initial lumens (minimum),.

Average rated life is based on 3 hours operating per start.

2.2 SWITCHES

2.2.1 Toggle Switches

Provide toggle switches as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.3 EMERGENCY LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

UL 924, NFPA 70, and NFPA 101. Provide lamps in wattage indicated.

2.3.1 Emergency Lighting Unit

Provide as indicated, with damp location label. Emergency lighting units shall be rated for 12 volts, except units having no remote-mounted lamps and having no more than two unit-mounted lamps may be rated 6 volts. Provide integral self-testing module.

2.4 SELF-TESTING MODULE

Self-testing module for exit signs and emergency lighting equipment shall perform the following functions:

a. Continuous monitoring of charger operation and battery voltage with visual indication of normal operation and of malfunction.

b. Monthly discharge cycling of battery with monitoring of transfer circuit function, battery capacity and emergency lamp operation with visual indication of malfunction. The battery capacity test may be conducted by using a synthetic load.

c. Manual test switch to simulate a discharge test cycle.

d. Module shall have low voltage battery disconnect (LVD) and brown-out protection circuit.

2.5 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

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.

2.5.2 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. 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.

2.6 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 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. Provide wires or straps or rods for lighting fixture support in this section.

3.1.3 Emergency Lighting Units

Wire emergency lighting units ahead of the switch to the normal lighting circuit located in the same room or area.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 52 00.00 40

EMERGENCY LIGHTING
08/11

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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 101	(2012; Amendment 1 2012) Life Safety Code
NFPA 70	(2014; AMD 1 2013; Errata 2013; AMD 2 2013) National Electrical Code

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 924	(2006; Reprint Feb 2011) Standard for Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS applies to work specified in this section.

1.2.1 Pre-Installation Meetings

Submit Material, Equipment, and Fixture Lists showing manufacturer's style or catalog numbers, specification and drawing reference numbers, sample warranty, and fabrication site location. Also submit manufacturer's catalog data and for the following items:

a. Emergency Lighting Egress Units

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

Material, Equipment, and Fixture Lists; G
sample warranty; G

SD-03 Product Data

Emergency Lighting Egress Units; G

SD-06 Test Reports

System Operational Tests; G

SD-07 Certificates

Warranty; G

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Furnish emergency lighting units completely assembled with wiring and mounting devices, ready for installation at the locations indicated. Equip fixtures with lamps. Ensure emergency lighting units are suitable for operation on the ac supply circuit to which they are to be electrically connected.

2.1.1 Performance Requirements

Provide emergency lighting units conforming to UL 924 and NFPA 101.

2.2 MANUFACTURED UNITS

2.2.1 Emergency Lighting Egress Units

Provide complete self-contained emergency lighting units with batteries, thermally compensating battery charger, one or more local or remote lamp heads with lamps, under-voltage relay, indicator lights, on/off switch, battery blanket, audible failure indication and test switch, in accordance with UL 924 for Type I (emergency light set), Class I rechargeable storage-battery-powered unit, as indicated. Unit shall be UL listed for -40F to 131F (-40C TO 55C)

2.2.1.1 Batteries

Provide batteries rated not less than 6-12 volts. Provide batteries with the capacity and rating to supply the lamp load with maintained 87.5 -percent power, minimum, for 1.5 hours, or the battery-lamp combination maintaining 60-percent, minimum, illumination. Provide maintenance-free lead-calcium type batteries, with a minimum normal life of 5 TO 8 years. Provide battery blanket.

2.2.1.2 Battery Charger

Include in battery charger a dry-type full-wave rectifier with two charging rates, one to automatically maintain the battery in a fully charged state under normal conditions and the other to automatically recharge the battery to a fully charged state within 12 hours after continuous discharge of 1-1/2 hours through the connected lampload. Battery charger shall be thermally compensating to provide optimum charge voltage relative to ambient temperature.

2.2.1.3 Unit Enclosure

Fabricate the unit enclosure from 0.140" thick injection molded thermoplastic. Design of cover is to provide access to the battery and battery-charger compartments . Protect component parts within the enclosure from dust, moisture, and oxidizing fumes from the battery.

2.2.1.4 Lampheads, Lamps, and Indicating Lights

Mount the lampheads on the top of the unit enclosure, or wall mount, except where otherwise indicated and fully adjustable in the horizontal and vertical planes.

Provide sealed-beam type lamps, halogen, rated not less than 50 watts at the specified dc voltage.

Mount an amber "ready-for-use on alternating current" indicating light, a red "recharging on alternating current" indicating light, and a momentary-contact pushbutton test switch on the cover of the unit enclosure. The amber light indicates, when illuminated, that the unit is electrically connected to the normal ac supply source and that the battery is fully charged. The red light indicates, when illuminated, that the battery is being recharged. The momentary-contact pushbutton test switch transfers the unit from normal supply to battery supply and tests operation of equipment under simulated ac source power failure.

2.2.1.5 Relays and Switches

Provide an under-voltage relay of the self-clearing type which automatically connects the lampload to the battery supply upon failure of the alternating current supply. Mount an on-off toggle switch inside the unit enclosure to disconnect the battery from the lampload when the unit is taken out of service for maintenance purposes. The relay energizes when the ac supply falls to 70 percent of normal voltage.

2.2.2 Self-Testing Module

Provide self-testing module for exit signs and emergency lighting equipment which performs the following functions:

a. Continuous monitoring of charger operation and battery voltage with visual indication of normal operation and of malfunction.

b. Monthly discharge cycling of battery with monitoring of transfer circuit function, battery capacity and emergency lamp operation with visual indication of malfunction. Conduct the battery capacity test using a synthetic load.

c. Manual test switch to simulate a discharge test cycle.

d. Provide module with low voltage battery disconnect (LVD) and brown-out protection circuit.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Permanently fix in place the emergency lighting unit and install wiring for each unit in accordance with NFPA 70. Use the same panel bus or branch circuit as that serving the normal lighting in the area for the branch circuit feeding the unit equipment, and connect ahead of area switches. Keep remotely connected emergency lighting circuit wiring independent of all other wiring and equipment and do not enter the same conduit, cable, box, or cabinet with other wiring unless the fixture is supplied from two sources.

Mount emergency lighting units and remote lamps at a minimum of 7 feet above the finished floor.

3.2 FIELD TESTING

Demonstrate emergency lighting units to operate satisfactorily in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

Perform and submit System Operational Tests in accordance with referenced standards in this section.

3.3 WARRANTY

Submit 5 copies of warranty, signed by an authorized representative, designating the Government as warrantee, to the Contracting Officer, 5 days prior to project closeout.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 31 23 00.00 22

EXCAVATION AND FILL (PWD ME)
06/14

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	(2010) Installation of Ductile-Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 136	(2006) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C 33	(2007) 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 2321	(2009) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
ASTM D 2487	(2010) Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D 4318	(2005) Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D 698	(2007e1) Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/cu. ft. (600 kN-m/cu. m.))

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

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

STATE OF MAINE (SHS)

SHS MEDOT	(2002) State of Maine Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, including revisions through award of this contract (See http://www.state.me.us/mdot/contractor-consultant-information/ss_standard_specification_2002.php)

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Underdrain Backfill

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 cubic yard in volume. Removal of hard material will not be considered rock excavation because of intermittent drilling that is performed merely to increase production. **SPECIAL NOTE: BLASTING IS NOT PERMITTED ON PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD**.

1.2.5 Non-Hazardous Soils

Non-hazardous soils shall include all soils which, upon generation, do not meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by the EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 273, and 40 CFR 279 and the State of Maine DEP Hazardous Waste Regulations Chapter 850-855.

1.2.6 Hazardous Soils

Hazardous soils shall include all soils which, upon generation, do meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by the EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 273, and 40 CFR 279 and the State of Maine DEP Hazardous Waste Regulations Chapter 850-855.

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; G

Dewatering work plan; G

Excess Soil Disposal Plan; G

Submit 15 days prior to starting work.

SD-06 Test Reports

Pervious Granular Fill test; G

Borrow Site Testing; G

Fill and backfill test; G

Select material test; G

Density tests; G

Submit copies of all laboratory and field test reports within 24 hours of the completion of the test. If applicable, submit unit price item rock quantity surveys at least 24 hours in advance of removal.

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 shown on drawings are approximate. Contractor shall confirm grades and inverts prior to start of work and ordering of materials.

b. Ground water elevation is estimated to be at or near mean high water level of the Piscataqua River. The Contractor shall include all costs associated with all dewatering efforts. Failure by the Contractor to plan for groundwater conditions shall not be the basis for any claim nor equitable price or contract time adjustments.

c. Borrow material, suitable backfill and bedding material in the quantities required are not available at the project site.

d. Removal of soils and rock beyond the lines and grades indicated will not be grounds for claims for additional payment.

e. Blasting will not be permitted on the Shipyard. Contractors means

and methods may include hoe ramming. Provide protection of adjacent facilities as necessary during prosecution of work.

f. Excavation, handling and disposal requirements for excavated non-hazardous soils shall be in accordance with the requirements specified below.

g. Suitable, non-hazardous soils excavated may be reused in earthwork operations, if the material meets the physical soil properties specified for backfill material.

h. Any stockpiling of non-hazardous soils shall comply with the current MEDEP Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other applicable requirements.

i. Any suspect soils encountered within the limits of work shall be classified by the Contracting Officer and PWD-ME Environmental personnel by visual means. The Government may perform laboratory testing to confirm soils classification as hazardous or non-hazardous.

j. All excess soils shall be transported directly to Building 357 for Government disposal of the soils. Under no circumstances shall any excavated soils leave the Shipyard.

1.6 REQUIREMENTS FOR OFF SITE SOIL

Borrow Site Testing: Soils brought in from off site shall be tested for the following contaminants:

a. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) using the GC/FID Method;
b. Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, and Xylene (BTEX);
c. Full RCRA 8 Metals;
d. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) RCRA 8 Metals;
e. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs);
f. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs); and
g. Pesticides and Herbicides

Soil shall not contain any contaminant concentration which exceeds the current Residential Scenario values listed in Appendix 1 of the Remedial Action Guidelines (RAGs), as established by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP) Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management. Backfill shall not contain any TCLP concentration which exceeds the current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) values listed in 40 CFR §261.24, Table 1 Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for Toxicity Characteristic EPA limits. TPH CONCENTRATIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 100 Mg/Kg. Representative sampling and testing of the backfill shall be conducted at a rate of 1 sample for every 1,000 tons, with a minimum of 1 sample per borrow source. Chemical analysis of the samples shall be performed by a certified laboratory using the most current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved methods. Backfill shall not be brought on site until all laboratory test results have been approved by the Contracting Officer. Aggregates containing less than 10% fines (material passing the number 4 sieve) shall not require testing. Borrow pits shall meet all appropriate state certification guidelines. Written confirmation that the purchased backfill material did not come from a chemically impacted area shall be provided by borrow pit supplier. Proof of certification and written confirmation shall be provided to the Contracting Officer prior to backfill being brought on site.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.7.1 Excavation and Trenching Plan

Provide Manufacturers Tabulated Data for trench boxes and other support systems to be used on the project. See EM 385-1-1, Section 25, Excavation and Trenching for requirements.

1.7.2 Dewatering Work Plan

The Contractor shall submit procedures for accomplishing dewatering work to the Contracting Officer for approval The Dewatering Work Plan submittal shall be prepared by a Professional Geotechnical Engineer with specialized experience in geotechnical engineering. The requirements of the plan is specified in the paragraph entitled "Dewatering" herein.

1.7.3 Utilities

Movement of construction machinery and equipment over pipes and utilities during construction shall be at the Contractor's risk. Perform work adjacent to non-Government utilities as indicated in accordance with procedures outlined by utility company. 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.

1.7.4 Excess Soil Disposal Plan

The Contractor shall submit an Excess Soil Disposal Plan indicating the licensed facility that will be used for off site disposal of excess soil material. The Plan shall indicate the sampling and testing requirements required by the disposal facility. The plan shall include the estimated quantity of excess soil that will require disposal, stockpile location and transportation procedures.Submit the plan to the Contracting Officer for approval.

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, SP free 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 NOT USED

2.1.5 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 or meet the SHS MEDOT, Section 703.19 Granular Borrow specification.

2.1.6 Topsoil

Natural, friable soil representative of productive, well-drained soils in the area, free of subsoil, stumps, rocks larger than 1 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 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 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 BORROW

Obtain borrow materials required in excess of those furnished from excavations from sources outside of Government property.

2.4 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

Red:	Electric
Yellow:	Gas, Oil; Dangerous Materials
Orange:	Telephone and Other Communications
Blue:	Water Systems
Green:	Sewer Systems
White:	Steam Systems
Gray:	Compressed Air

2.4.1 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.

2.4.2 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.

2.5 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 bracing, cribbing, trench boxes, underpinning, and sheeting where indicated. In addition to Section 25 A and B of EM 385-1-1, the Contractor shall include provisions in the shoring and sheeting plan that will accomplish the following:

a. Prevent undermining of pavements, foundations, utility pipelines, structures, 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. Prepare a Dewatering plan that complies with State and Federal regulations, and the requirements specified herein.

3.1.2.1 Drainage

So that construction operations progress successfully, completely drain the 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, berms 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

Perform pre-construction site inspections and periodic site visits throughout construction to assess site conditions. Update the excavation and dewatering plans as construction progresses to reflect changing conditions and shall submit and updated plan to the Contracting Officer. Submit a written report to the Contractor's Quality Control Manager and Contracting Officer, at least weekly, addressing the performance of the dewatering efforts, adherence to the plan and addressing any present or potential problems and recommendations.

The dewatering plan shall at a minimum address anticipated dewatering discharge volumes, pumping rates required to maintain construction in the dry, demonstrate adequate capacity to treat and dispose the discharge column, and illustrate on a site plan the location proposed for dewatering discharge treatment systems and diposal locations.

Meet with the Contracting Officer at any time throughout the contract duration to review the performance of the dewatering system.

Control groundwater flowing toward or into excavations to prevent sloughing of excavation slopes and walls, boils, uplift and heave in the excavation and to eliminate interference with orderly progress of the construction. Dewatering Pits, french drains, sumps, ditches or trenches shall not be permitted within three (3) of the foundation of any structure. Control measures shall not be taken by the time the excavation reaches the water level in order to maintain the intergity of the in situ material. The water level shall be maintained continuously at least 18 inches below the working level.

a. The majority of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard experience shallow groundwater areas. Dewatering work and other aspects of the project must be planned under the assumption groundwater may be encountered up to the elevation of the highest tide or at any depth.

b. If groundwater is encountered during excavation, the Contractor shall stop work and hire a Professional Geotechnical Engineer licensed in the

State of Maine with specialized experience in geotechnical engineering aspects of design and construction to prepare a project specific dewatering plan and submit to the Contracting Officer for approval by the Government.

The dewatering plan shall at a minimum address anticipated dewatering discharge volumes, pumping rates required to maintain construction in the dry, demonstrate adequate capacity to treat and dispose the discharge volume, and illustrate on a site plan the location proposed for dewatering discharge treatment systems and disposal locations. The Geotechnical Engineer shall stamp and date the dewatering plan prior to submission to the Contracting Officer.

The Geotechnical Engineer shall be responsible for performing pre-construction site inspections and periodic site visits throughout construction to assess site conditions. The Geotechnical Engineer shall update the excavation, sheeting and dewatering plans as construction progresses to reflect changing conditions and shall submit an updated plan to the Contracting Officer. The Geotechnical Engineer shall submit a written report shall be submitted to the Contractor's Quality Control Manager and Contracting Officer, at least weekly, addressing the performance of the dewatering efforts, the Contractor's adherence to the plan and addressing any present or potential problems and recommendations.

The Geotechnical Engineer shall be available to meet with the Contracting Officer at any time throughout the contract duration to review the performance of the dewatering system.

c. The Contractor's dewatering efforts shall control groundwater flowing toward or into excavations to prevent sloughing of excavation slopes and walls, boils, uplift and heave in the excavation and to eliminate interference with orderly progress of the construction. Dewatering Pits, french drains, sumps, ditches or trenches shall not be permitted within three (3) feet of the foundation of any structure. 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. The water level shall be maintained continuously as recommended by the Contractor's Geotechnical Engineer.

d. The Contractor shall collect system performance records weekly. Measure and record performance of dewatering system at same time each day by use of observation wells or piezometers installed in conjunction with the dewatering system. Relieve hydrostatic head in pervious zones below subgrade elevation in layered soils to prevent uplift.

e. All water removed by the dewatering system shall be discharged back into the subsurface using infiltration pits (width of excavation must exceed the depth) or other means defined by the Contractor's Geotechnical Engineer and approved by the Contracting Officer. The dewatering system may include temporary above ground storage tanks (ie. Frac Tanks) to manage the water based on soil infiltration rates. The size and number of storage tanks shall be defined by the Contractor's Geotechnical Engineer based on the required dewatering pump rates, soil infiltration rates, planned work schedule and shall be presented in the dewatering plan.

Dewatering in an Installation Restoration (IR) Areas (Zone 1 Area):

If dewatering pumps are located within an Installation Restoration (IR) site, the pumped water shall be discharged into infiltration pits located within the Zone 1 Area. Under no Circumstances shall water be released from an IR Site to the storm drain system, Zone 2 Area or wetland resource areas. All groundwater dicharges generated within the boundries of an IR Site shall be infiltrated into the subsurface within the boundries of the same IR Site from which the discharge was generated.

Dewatering Outside Installation Restoration (IR) Areas (Zone 2 Area):

If dewatering pumps are located outside an Installation Restoration (IR) site, the pumped water shall be discharged into infilltration pits located within the Zone 2 Area. under no circumstances shall water be released to the storm drain system, IR Site (Zone 1) or wetland resource areas.

f. The water in the storage tanks shall be discharged into infiltration pits (width of excavation must exceed the depth) within the limits of work. Multiple infiltration pits may be required. The locations of the infiltration shall be identified by the Contractor's Geotechnical Engineer and approved by the Contracting Officer. Under no circumstances shall water be released to the storm drain system, sanitary sewer, a wetland resource areas or Piscataqua River.

g. The Contractor shall include in the bid all necessary controls required to manage all dewatering activities required to complete the work within the specified contract time and in accordance with the plans and specifications. Failure by the Contractor to plan for groundwater conditions and dewatering requirements necessary to complete the work shall not be the basis for any claim nor an equitable price or contract time adjustment.

3.1.3 Underground Utilities

The location of the existing utilities shown on the plans are approximate. The Contractor shall physically field verify the location and elevation of the existing utilities indicated prior to starting construction. The Contractor shall submit a PWD Maine Dig Safe Utility Request Form and contact Dig Safe (1-888-344-7233). The Contractor shall confirm the location of all existing underground utilities prior to commencing any excavation work.

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 EXCAVATION

3.2.1 General

Excavate to contours, elevations to complete the work indicated on the drawings.

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

and/or limits identified in SHS Section 203, Excavation and Embankment and SHS Section 206, Structural Excavation will not be permitted except to remove unsatisfactory material. Unsatisfactory material encountered below the grades shown shall be classified by Contracting Officer and removed as directed. Refill with backfill or structural fill material, depending on location with respect to structures and compact as required in herein. Unless specified otherwise, refill excavations cut below indicated depth with backfill and compact to minimum 95 percent 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 over depth excavation of unsatisfactory material below grades indicated shall be done under the direction of the Contracting Officer. No extra payment will be made for removal of unsuitable soils and replacement with satisfactory material or select fills as may be directed by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.2 Pipe Trenches

Excavate to the dimension indicated. Grade and shape 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. Blasting is not allowed.

3.2.3 Hard Material and Rock Excavation

Remove hard material and rock to elevations indicated in a manner that will leave foundation material in an unshattered and solid condition. Blasting is not allowed. 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.

3.2.4 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 the paragraph entitled "DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL" herein.

3.2.4.1 Zone 1 Soils

Special attention shall be given by the Contractor to segregate soils within Zone 1 based on visual observation. Soils suspect of contamination (e.g. - Presence of staining, odor, debris/waste) shall be stockpiled separately from all the materials excavated. All soils, suspect and non-suspect, shall remain stockpiled onsite for a period of time determined by the Contracting Officer to allow for Government coordination of soils sampling, laboratory testing, transport, and disposal. All stockpiled soils shall be placed upon and covered with a minimum of 6 millimeter plastic sheeting. Stockpiles shall remain covered when not being actively worked (e.g. overnight, off-work hours.) All soils excavated from Zone 1 shall ultimately be loaded by the Contractor into Government furnished containers or Government furnished trucks for transport and disposal (per coordination

and authorization from PWD-ME Environmental and Code 106.3).

Any excavated bedrock, asphalt, or concrete materials encountered within Zone 1 sitework shall not be considered hazardous and may be transported offsite. Provide proof of certification and written confirmation to the Contracting Officer demonstating conformance within the testing required for off site as discribed herein under Requirements for Off Site Soil prior to transporting materials off site. These materials shall be reasonably free of soil (field determination by Contracting Officer) prior to being loaded and transported offsite. Information regarding the destination of these materials and copies of all required permits shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer. A PNSY "Removal Pass" shall be prepared and shall be signed by an authorized representative of the Contractor. This form shall accompany the materials during transit on the base and shall be turned over to the gate sentry prior to exit. (A copy of the Form can be obtained from the Contracting Officer.) Under no circumstances shall any excavated soils leave the base without proper testing, paperwork, and Government authorization.

3.3 CONTROL OF EXCAVATIONS AND EXCAVATED MATERIALS

All Excavation work shall conform with all applicable OSHA and EM 385-1-1 requirements. All excavation activities shall conform with Shipyard requirements. All excavations shall be closed as soon as work within the excavation is complete. Excavated materials shall not be allowed to spread in an uncontrolled manner nor become contaminated with other debris. All excavations shall be properly barricaded with barricades and suitable warning devices in a good state of repair. The Government will not provide barricades for Contractor use. The following controls also apply:

3.3.1 Unnatural Fill Materials/Industrial Debris

Unnatural fill materials/industrial debris is soil containing buried debris from industrial operations. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal, plastic, brick, concrete, wood, containers, glass, and materials with unusual color or odor. Upon discovery of such materials, notify the Contracting Officer, who will arrange for the PWD ME Environmental Division to inspect the materials.

3.3.2 Hazardous Excavated Materials

If any Hazardous soils are encountered, the excavated materials shall be placed in Government-furnished roll-off type containers or trucks for removal and disposal by the Government. Containers containing such materials must be covered with six (6) mil plastic sheeting, except when placing additional material within. While uncovered, the container must be physically attended by a qualified handler.

3.3.3 Excavated Materials to be Reused as Backfill

a. Excavated non-hazardous soil materials from excavations which will remain open for LESS THAN TWO WEEKS may remain at the site of excavation.

b. Excavated non-hazardous soil materials from excavations which will remain open for MORE THAN TWO WEEKS shall be removed from the site or covered with six (6) mil plastic sheeting and surrounded by erosion/sediment control measures as specified on the drawings, permit requirements and/or State of Maine regulatory requirements.

c. Non-hazardous soils meeting the requirements for backfill material as defined in the project specifications, may be reused in earthwork operations.

d. Any suspect soils encountered during the remainder of the earthwork operations within the limits of work shall be classified by the Contracting Officer and PWD ME Environmental personnel by visual means and/or laboratory testing.

3.3.4 Excavated Materials Unsuitable for Backfill

Upon completion of analytic testing, excavated non-hazardous soil materials unsuitable for backfill, or surplus non-hazardous materials, shall be transported to an appropriate Government approved licensed disposal facility by the Contractor.

To classify the disposal requirements for excess soils, the Contractor shall excavate test pits in the excavation areas collect representative soil and send the samples to a ME-CERT and DOD-ELAP certified, licensed laboratory for testing. The quantity of test pits/soil samples and laboratory tests shall be based on the disposal facility's requirements. Please check with B-357 (HWSF) to detemine what tests need to be performed.

The Contractor shall be responsible for all costs associated with any test pits or stockpiling, including soils excavation, handling, sampling, and laboratory testing as required by the Contractor's disposal facility.

A copy of the test pit logs and laboratory test results shall be provided to the Contracting Officer, PNSY PWD-ME Environmental, and PNSY Code 106.3 at HWSF, B-357 for review. Under no circumstances shall any excavated soils leave the Shipyard without proper testing, paperwork, and the approval of the Contracting Officer.

The excess soils shall be transported directly to Building 357 from the project site to be inspected and weighed by the Government prior to leaving the Shipyard.

The licensed facility must be approved by PWD ME Environmental & PNSY Code 106.3 prior to the any soil leaving the Shipyard. A partial list of approved disposal facilities has been provided below. For a complete listing contact the Contracting Officer.

Aggregate Recycling Corporation (ARC)
Eliot, ME (207)439-5584

Waste Management New Hampshire Turnkey Recycling & Environmental Enterprises Rochester, NH (800)847-5303

Environmental Soil Management, Inc. (ESMI) of New Hampshire
Loudon, NH (800)950-7645

MTS Environmental, Inc. Chichester, NH (603)749-4557

Commercial Paving & Recycling Company (CPRC)
Scarborough, ME (207)833-3325

The Contractor shall provide documentation to the Contracting Officer that soil removed from the Shipyard was disposed of at the approved disposal

facility. Information regarding the destination of these materials and copies of all required permits shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer. A PNSY "Removal Pass" shall be prepared and shall be signed by an authorized representative of the Contractor. This form shall accompany the materials during transit on the base and shall be turned over to the gate sentry prior to exit. (A copy of the Form can be obtained from the Contracting Officer.) Under no circumstances shall any excavated soils leave the base without proper testing, paperwork, and Government authorization.

All excess soils shall be transported directly to Building 357 for Government disposal of the soils.If less than 50 CY excess soil, than Building 357 will be responsible for transportation and disposal. If greater than 50 CY excess soil, than contractor will be responsible for transportation and disposal.

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 provide the moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining the specified compaction with the equipment used. Minimum subgrade density shall be as specified herein.

3.5 FILLING AND BACKFILLING

Fill and backfill to contours, elevations required to complete the work. Compact each lift before placing overlaying lift as specified below.

3.5.1 Backfill and Fill Material Placement

Provide for paved areas and under concrete slabs and tunnels, except where structural fill 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. Place and compact material to avoid loading upon or against adjacent structures.

3.5.2 Structural Fill 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. Place and compact material to avoid loading upon or against adjacent structures.

3.5.3 Backfill and Fill Material Placement Over Pipes and at Walls

Backfilling shall not begin until underground utilities systems have been inspected, tested and approved, 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.

3.5.4 Trench Backfilling

Backfill as rapidly as construction, testing, and acceptance of work permits. Place and compact trench backfill in 6 inch lifts to top of trench and in 6 inch lifts to one foot over pipe outside structures and paved areas.

3.6 BORROW

Where satisfactory materials are not available in sufficient quantity from required excavations, approved borrow materials shall be obtained as specified herein.

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

3.9 COMPACTION

Determine in-place density of existing subgrade; if required density exists, no compaction of existing subgrade will be required. Density requirements specified herein are for cohesionless materials. When cohesive materials are encountered or used, density requirements may be reduced by 5 percent.

3.9.1 General Site

Compact underneath areas designated for vegetation and areas outside the 5 foot line of the paved area or structure to 90 percent of ASTM D 1557.

3.9.2 Utility Trenches

Compact top 12 inches of subgrades to 95 percent of ASTM D 1557. Compact common fill, fill and backfill material, structural fill material to 95 percent of ASTM D 1557.

3.9.3 Adjacent Area

Compact areas within 5 feet of structures to 95 percent of ASTM D 1557.

3.9.4 Paved Areas

Compact top 12 inches of subgrades to 95 percent of ASTM D 1557. Compact fill and backfill materials to 95 percent of ASTM D 1557.

3.10 FINISH OPERATIONS

3.10.1 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.

3.10.2 Topsoil and Seed

Scarify existing sugrade. Provide 6 inches of topsoil for newly graded finish earth surfaces and areas disturbed by the Contractor. Topsoil shall not be placed whem 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 availible. Seed shall match existing vegetation. Provide seed at 5 pounds per 1000 square feet. Provide granular controlled release fertilizer containing the following minimum percentages, by weight, of plant food nutrients:

10 percent availible nitrogen
5 percent availible phosphorus

3.10.3 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.

3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.11.1 Sampling

Take the number and size of samples required to perform the following tests.

3.11.2 Testing

Perform one of each of the following tests for each material used. Provide additional tests for each source change.

3.11.2.1 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.

3.11.2.2 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.

3.11.2.3 Pervious Granular Fill Testing

Test pervious granular fill in accordance with ASTM C 136 for conformance to gradation specified in ASTM C 33.

3.11.2.4 Density Tests

Test density in accordance with ASTM D 1556. Perform an ASTM D 1556 density test at the start of the job and as follows:

a. Density testing per the following will be required at the expense of the Contractor.

b. Bedding and backfill in trenches: One test per 50 linear feet in each lift.

c. Other site areas as follows:

Material Type	Location of Material	Test Frequency
Undisturbed native soil	Structures	Two random tests in building footings and two tests on subgrade within building line.
Fills and backfills	Structures (adjacent to)	One test per structure per 2,000 sq. ft taken 12 inches below finished grade.
Subgrades	Site and parking	One test per lift per 2,500 sq. ft.
Embankments or borrow	Any	One test per lift per 500 cubic yds placed.
Native soil subgrade other than structures and parking	Any	One test or one test per 10,000 sq. ft, whichever is greater.

Material Type	Location of Material	Test Frequency
Borrow	Any	One test per lift per 500 cubic yds placed.

-- End of Section --

NAVSHIPYD-PTSMH-6240/3

NAVSHIPYD PTSMHINST
5090.1 CH-1 (121)

DATE: _____

CONTRACT NO: N40085-_____

EXCAVATION/DEMOLITION MATERIAL REMOVAL PASS

EXCAVATED SOIL SHALL NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD

CONTRACTOR/HAULER:

_____

_____

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION:

_____

SOURCE OF MATERIAL:

_____

APPROVED DESTINATION:

_____

_____

☐ Permit/Authorization Obtained

Truck Number:_____

The signatures below verify that an on site visual inspection of the material has been performed, and that this form is a record of the facts agreed upon:

Contractor Signature:

_____

Authorizing Signature:

_____ Code: _____

Gate Sentry Signature:

_____

RETURN TO NAVFAC-MIDLANT PWD-ME CONTRACTING OFFICER

SECTION 32 12 17

HOT MIX BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT
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.

ASPHALT INSTITUTE (AI)

AI MS-02	(1997 6th Ed) Mix Design Methods

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C117	(2004) Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-um (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C127	(2007) Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
ASTM C128	(2007a) Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Fine Aggregate
ASTM C131	(2006) Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136	(2006) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C188	(2009) Standard Test Method for Density of Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C29/C29M	(2009) Standard Test Method for Bulk Density ("Unit Weight") and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C88	(2005) Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM D 1188	(2007e1) Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Paraffin-Coated Specimens
ASTM D 1559	(1989) Resistance to Plastic Flow of Bituminous Mixtures Using Marshall Apparatus

ASTM D 2726	(2010) Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Non-Absorptive Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D 4867/D 4867M	(2009) Effect of Moisture on Asphalt Concrete Paving Mixtures
ASTM D 546	(2010) Sieve Analysis of Mineral Filler for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D 70	(2009e1) Specific Gravity and Density of Semi-Solid Bituminous Materials (Pycnometer Method)
ASTM D 75/D 75M	(2009) Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D 854	(2010) Specific Gravity of Soil Solids by Water Pycnometer
ASTM D 995	(1995b; R 2002) Mixing Plants for Hot-Mixed, Hot-Laid Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2041/D2041M	(2011) Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2172/D2172M	(2011) Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D979/D979M	(2011) Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures

STATE OF MAINE HIGHWAY SPECIFICATIONS (SHS)

SHS MEDOT	State of Maine, Department of Transportation - Standard Specifications - Revision of December 2002

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-05 Design Data

Job-mix formula; G

Submit a job-mix formula, prepared specifically for this project, for approval prior to preparing and placing the bituminous mixture. Design mix using procedures contained in Chapter V, Marshall Method of Mix Design, of AI MS-02. Formulas shall indicate physical properties of the mixes as shown by tests made by a commercial laboratory approved by the Contracting Officer, using materials identical to those to be provided on this project. Submit formulas with material samples. Job-mix formula for each mixture shall be in effect until modified in writing by

the Contractor and approved by the Contracting Officer. Provide a new job-mix formula for each source change. Submittal shall include all tests indicated in MIX DESIGN section of this specification.

MIX DESIGN; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Specific gravity test of asphalt; G

Coarse aggregate tests; G

Weight of slag test; G

Percent of crushed pieces in gravel; G

Fine aggregate tests; G

Specific gravity of mineral filler; G

Bituminous mixture tests; G

Aggregates tests; G

Bituminous mix tests; G

Pavement courses; G

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Safety Requirements

Provide adequate and safe stairways with handrails to the mixer platform, and safe and protected ladders or other means for accessibility to plant operations. Guard equipment and exposed steam or other high temperature lines or cover with a suitable type of insulation.

1.3.2 Required Data

Job-mix formula shall show the following:

a. Source and proportions, percent by weight, of each ingredient of the mixture;

b. Correct gradation, the percentages passing each size sieve listed in the specifications for the mixture to be used, for the aggregate and mineral filler from each separate source and from each different size to be used in the mixture and for the composite mixture;

c. Amount of material passing the No. 200 sieve determined by dry sieving;

d. Number of blows of hammer compaction per side of molded specimen;

e. Temperature viscosity relationship of the asphalt cement;

f. Stability, flow, percent voids in mineral aggregate, percent air voids, unit weight;

g. Asphalt absorption by the aggregate;

h. Effective asphalt content as percent by weight of total mix;

i. Temperature of the mixture immediately upon completion of mixing;

j. Asphalt performance grade viscosity grade; and

k. Curves for the wearing course.

1.3.3 Charts

Plot and submit, on a grain size chart, the specified aggregate gradation band, the job-mix gradation and the job-mix tolerance band.

1.3.4 Selection of Optimum Asphalt Content

Base selection on percent of total mix and the average of values at the following points on the curves for each mix:

a. Stability: Peak

b. Unit Weight: Peak

c. Percent Air Voids: Median

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Inspect materials delivered to the site for damage and store with a minimum of handling. Store aggregates in such a manner as to prevent segregation, contamination, or intermixing of the different aggregate sizes.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Place bituminous mixture only during dry weather and on dry surfaces. Place courses only when the surface temperature of the underlying course is greater than 45 degrees F for course thicknesses greater than one inch and 55 degrees F for course thicknesses one inch or less.

1.6 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Calibrated equipment, such as scales, batching equipment, spreaders and similar equipment, shall have been recalibrated by a calibration laboratory approved by the Contracting Officer within 12 months of commencing work.

1.6.1 Mixing Plant

Design, coordinate, and operate the mixing plant to produce a mixture within the job-mix formula tolerances and to meet the requirements of ASTM D 995, including additional plant requirements specified herein. The plant shall be a batch type, continuous mix type or drum-dryer mixer type, and shall have sufficient capacity to handle the new bituminous construction. Minimum plant capacity shall be 100 tons per hour. The mixing plant and equipment shall remain accessible at all times for inspecting operation, verifying weights, proportions and character of materials, and checking mixture temperatures. The plant and plant site shall meet the requirements of Section 01 57 19.00 20 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

1.6.1.1 Cold Aggregate Feeder

Provide plant with a feeder or feeders capable of delivering the maximum number of aggregate sizes required in their proper proportion. Provide adjustment for total and proportional feed and feeders capable of being locked in any position. When more than one cold elevator is used, feed each elevator as a separate unit and install individual controls integrated with a master control.

1.6.1.2 Dryer

Provide rotary drum-dryer which continuously agitates the mineral aggregate during the heating and drying process. When one dryer does not dry the aggregate to specified moisture requirements, provide additional dryers.

1.6.1.3 Plant Screens and Bins for Batch and Continuous Mix Plants

Use screen to obtain accurate gradation and allow no bin to contain more than 10 percent oversize or undersize. Inspect screens each day prior to commencing work for plugged, worn, or broken screens. Clean plugged screens and replace worn or broken screens with new screens prior to beginning operations. Divide hot aggregate bins into at least three compartments arranged to ensure separate and adequate storage of appropriate fractions of the aggregate.

1.6.1.4 Testing Laboratory

Provide a testing laboratory for control and acceptance testing functions during periods of mix production, sampling and testing, and whenever materials subject to the provisions of these specifications are being supplied or tested. The laboratory shall provide adequate equipment, space, and utilities as required for the performance of the specified tests.

1.6.1.5 Surge and Storage Bins

Use for temporary storage of hot bituminous mixtures will be permitted under the following conditions:

a. When stored in surge bins for a period of time not to exceed 3 hours.

b. When stored in insulated and heated storage bins for a period of time not to exceed 12 hours. If it is determined by the Contracting Officer that there is an excessive amount of heat loss, segregation and oxidation of the mixture due to temporary storage, discontinue use of surge bins or storage bins.

1.6.1.6 Drum-Dryer Mixer

Do not use drum-dryer mixer if specified requirements of the bituminous mixture or of the completed bituminous pavement course cannot be met. If drum-dryer mixer is prohibited, use either batch or continuous mix plants meeting the specifications and producing a satisfactory mix.

1.6.2 Paving Equipment

1.6.2.1 Spreading Equipment

Self-propelled electronically controlled type, unless other equipment is authorized by the Contracting Officer. Equip spreading equipment of the

self-propelled electronically controlled type with hoppers, tamping or vibrating devices, distributing screws, electronically adjustable screeds, and equalizing devices. Capable of spreading hot bituminous mixtures without tearing, shoving, or gouging and to produce a finished surface of specified grade and smoothness. Operate spreaders, when laying mixture, at variable speeds between 5 and 45 feet per minute. Design spreader with a quick and efficient steering device; a forward and reverse traveling speed; and automatic devices to adjust to grade and confine the edges of the mixture to true lines. The use of a spreader that leaves indented areas or other objectionable irregularities in the fresh laid mix during operations is prohibited.

1.6.2.2 Rolling Equipment

Self-propelled pneumatic-tired rollers supplemented by three-wheel and tandem type steel wheel rollers. The number, type and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the mixture to the required density without detrimentally affecting the compacted material. Rollers shall be suitable for rolling hot-mix bituminous pavements and capable of reversing without backlash. Pneumatic-tired rollers shall be capable of being operated both forward and backward without turning on the mat, and without loosening the surface being rolled. Equip rollers with suitable devices and apparatus to keep the rolling surfaces wet and prevent adherence of bituminous mixture. Vibratory rollers especially designed for bituminous concrete compaction may be used provided rollers do not impair stability of pavement structure and underlying layers. Repair depressions in pavement surfaces resulting from use of vibratory rollers. Rollers shall be self-propelled, single or dual vibrating drums, and steel drive wheels, as applicable; equipped with variable amplitude and separate controls for energy and propulsion.

1.6.2.3 Hand Tampers

Minimum weight of 25 pounds with a tamping face of not more than 50 square inches.

1.6.2.4 Mechanical Hand Tampers

Commercial type, operated by pneumatic pressure or by internal combustion.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ASPHALT CONCRETE

Provide asphalt concrete in accordance with the applicable requirements of the SHS MEDOT, except where specified otherwise. Recycled asphalt pavement material may be used as permitted by SHS MEDOT.

2.2 AGGREGATE SUBBASE

SHS MEDOT, materials for construction of the aggregate subbase shall be in accordance with Division 700, Section 703.06, Type D.

2.3 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

SHS MEDOT, materials for construction of the aggregate base course shall be in accordance with Division 700, Section 703.06, Type A.

2.4 BINDER COURSE

SHS MEDOT, materials for construction of the asphalt concrete binder course shall be in accordance with Division 700, Section 703.09, Type 19mm.

2.5 WEARING COURSE

SHS MEDOT, materials for construction of the asphalt concrete wearing course shall be in accordance with Division 700, Section 703.09, Type 12.5mm

2.6 TACK COAT

SHS MEDOT, materials for construction of the tack coat shall be in accordance with Division 700, Section 702.

2.7 COMPOSITION OF MIXTURE REQUIREMENTS

2.7.1 Mixture Properties

Graduation of mineral aggregate shall be as specified. Percentage of bituminous matterial provided in the bituminous mixtures shall be within the limits specified. Mixtures shall have the following physical properties:

Test Property	Values
Stability (50 Blows)	Not less than 1000 pounds
Flow (0.01 inch)	Not more than 20 nor less than 8
Percent Air Voids	Not less than 3 nor more than 8 for binder Course; not less than 3 nor more than 5 for wearing course
Percent Voids In Mineral Aggregates	See Table I

TABLE I

MINIMUM PERCENT VOIDS IN MATERIAL AGGREGATE (VMA)

U.S.A. Standard Sieve Designation	Nominal Maximum Particle Size, Inch	Minimum VMA Percent
No. 4	0.187	18
3/8 inch	0.375	16
1/2 inch	0.500	15
3/4 inch	0.75	14
1 inch	1.000	13

2.7.2 Quantity of Bituminous Material

Mix asphalt Cement with aggregates of corresponding mixes in the following portions:

ASPHALT CEMENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF TOTAL MIX

Binder Course	Wearing Course
4 to 8	5 to 9

2.8 MIX DESIGN

The Contractor shall develop the mix design. The asphalt mix shall be composed of a mixture of well-graded aggregate, mineral filler if required, and asphalt material. The aggregate fractions shall be sized, handled in separate size groups, and combined in such proportions that the resulting mixture meets the grading requirements of the job mix formula (JMF). No hot-mix asphalt for payment shall be produced until a JMF has been approved.

2.8.1 JMF Requirements

The job mix formula shall be submitted in writing by the Contractor for approval at least 14 days prior to the start of the test section and shall include as a minimum:

a. Percent passing each sieve size.

b. Percent of asphalt cement.

c. Percent of each aggregate and mineral filler to be used.

d. Asphalt viscosity grade, penetration grade, or performance grade.

e. Number of blows of hammer per side of molded specimen.

f. Laboratory mixing temperature.

g. Lab compaction temperature.

h. Temperature-viscosity relationship of the asphalt cement.

i. Plot of the combined gradation on the 0.45 power gradation chart, stating the nominal maximum size.

j. Graphical plots of stability, flow, air voids, voids in the mineral aggregate, and unit weight versus asphalt content as shown in AI MS-02.

k. Specific gravity and absorption of each aggregate.

l. Percent natural sand.

m. Percent particles with two or more fractured faces (in coarse aggregate).

n. Fine aggregate angularity.

o. Percent flat or elongated particles (in coarse aggregate).

p. Tensile Strength Ratio.

q. Antistrip agent (if required) and amount.

r. List of all modifiers and amount.

* This is a minimum requirement. The average during construction shall be significantly higher than this number to ensure compliance with the specifications.

2.8.2 Adjustments to JMF

The JMF for each mixture shall be in effect until a new formula is approved in writing by the . Should a change in sources of any materials be made, a new mix design shall be performed and a new JMF approved before the new material is used. The Contractor will be allowed to adjust the JMF within the limits specified below to optimize mix volumetric properties. Adjustments to the JMF shall be limited to plus or minus 3 percent on the 1/2 inch, No. 4, and No. 8 sieves; plus or minus 1.0 percent on the No. 200 sieve; and plus or minus 0.40 percent binder content. If adjustments are needed that exceed these limits, a new mix design shall be developed.

2.9 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

Employ a commercial laboratory approved by the Contracting Officer to perform testing. The laboratory used to develop the JMF and the laboratory used to perform all sampling and testing shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 3666. A certification signed by the manager of the laboratory stating that it meets these requirements or clearly listing all deficiencies shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer prior to the start of construction. The certification shall contain as a minimum:

a. Qualifications of personnel; laboratory manager, supervising technician, and testing technicians.

b. A listing of equipment to be used in developing the job mix.

c. A copy of the laboratory's quality control system.

d. Evidence of participation in the AASHTO Materials Reference Laboratory (AMRL) program.

2.9.1 Tests

Perform testing in accordance with the following:

a. Specific Gravity Test of Asphalt: ASTM D 70

b. Coarse Aggregate Tests:

(1) Bulk Specific Gravity: ASTM C127

(2) Abrasion Loss: ASTM C131

(3) Soundness Loss: ASTM C88

c. Weight of Slag Test: ASTM C29/C29M

d. Percent of Crushed Pieces in Gravel: Count by observation and weight

e. Fine Aggregate Tests:

(1) Bulk Specific Gravity: ASTM C128

(2) Soundness Loss: ASTM C88

f. Specific Gravity of Mineral Filler: ASTM C188 or ASTM D 854

g. Bituminous Mixture Tests:

(1) Bulk Specific Gravity: ASTM D 1188 or ASTM D 2726

(2) Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity: ASTM D2041/D2041M

(3) Tensile Strength Ratio: ASTM D 4867/D 4867M

2.9.2 Specimens

ASTM D 1559 for the making and testing of bituminous specimens with the following exceptions:

a. Compaction: Apply 75 blows of the hammer to each flat face of the specimens.

b. Curves: Plot curves for the binder, and wearing courses to show the effect on the test properties of at least four different percentages of asphalt on the unit weight, stability, flow, air voids, and voids in mineral aggregate; each point on the curves shall represent the average of at least four specimens.

c. Cooling of Specimen: After compaction is completed, allow the specimen to cool in air to the same temperature approximately as that of the water, 77 degrees F, to be used in the specific gravity determination.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Preparation of Asphalt Binder Material

The asphalt cement material shall be heated avoiding local overheating and providing a continuous supply of the asphalt material to the mixer at a uniform temperature. The temperature of unmodified asphalts shall be no more than 160 degrees C 325 degrees F when added to the aggregates. Modified asphalts shall be no more than 174 degrees C 350 degrees F when added to the aggregate.

3.1.2 Preparation of Mineral Aggregates

Store different size aggregate in separate stockpiles so that different sizes will not mix. Stockpile different-sized aggregates in uniform layers by use of a clam shell or other approved method so as to prevent segregation. The use of bulldozers in stockpiling of aggregate or in feeding aggregate to the dryer is prohibited. Feed aggregates into the cold elevator by means of separate mechanical feeders so that aggregates

are graded within requirements of the job-mix formulas and tolerances specified. Regulate rates of feed of the aggregates so that moisture content and temperature of aggregates are within tolerances specified herein. Dry and heat aggregates to the temperature necessary to achieve the mixture determined by the job mix formula within the job tolerance specified. Provide adequate dry storage for mineral filler.

3.1.3 Preparation of Bituminous Mixture

Accurately weigh aggregates and dry mineral filler and convey into the mixer in the proportionate amounts of each aggregate size required to meet the job-mix formula. In batch mixing, after aggregates and mineral filler have been introduced into the mixer and mixed for not less than 15 seconds, add asphalt by spraying or other approved methods and continue mixing for a period of not less than 20 seconds, or as long as required to obtain a homogeneous mixture. The time required to add or spray asphalt into the mixer will not be added to the total wet-mixing time provided the operation does not exceed 10 seconds and a homogeneous mixture is obtained. When a continuous mixer is employed, mixing time shall be more than 35 seconds to obtain a homogeneous mixture. Additional mixing time, when required, will be as directed by the Contracting Officer. When mixture is prepared in a twin-pugmill mixer, volume of the aggregates, mineral filler, and asphalt shall not extend above tips of mixer blades when blades are in a vertical position. Overheated and carbonized mixtures, or mixtures that foam or show indication of free moisture, will be rejected. When free moisture is detected in batch or continuous mix plant produced mixtures, waste the mix and withdraw the aggregates in the hot bins immediately and return to the respective stockpiles; for drum-dryer mixer plants, waste the mix, including that in surge or storage bins that is affected by free moisture.

3.1.4 Transportation of Bituminous Mixtures

Transport bituminous material from the mixing plant to the paving site in trucks having tight, clean, smooth beds that have been coated with a minimum amount of concentrated solution of hydrated lime and water or other approved coating to prevent adhesion of the mixture to the truck. Petroleum products will not be permitted for coating truck. If air temperature is less than 60 degrees F or if haul time is greater than 30 minutes, cover each load with canvas or other approved material of ample size to protect the mixture from the loss of heat. Make deliveries so that the spreading and rolling of all the mixture prepared for one day's run can be completed during daylight, unless adequate approved artificial lighting is provided. Deliver mixture to area to be paved so that the temperature at the time of dumping into the spreader is within the range specified herein. Reject loads that are below minimum temperature, that have crusts of cold unworkable material, or that have been wet excessively by rain. Hauling over freshly laid material is prohibited.

3.1.5 Surface Preparation of Underlying Course

Prior to the laying of the asphalt concrete, clean underlying course of foreign or objectionable matter with power blowers or power brooms, supplemented by hand brooms and other cleaning methods where necessary. During the placement of multiple lifts of bituminous concrete, each succeeding lift of bituminous concrete shall have its underlying lift cleaned and provided with a bituminous tack coat if the time period between the placement of each lift of bituminous concrete exceeds 14 days, or the underlying bituminous concrete has become dirty.

3.1.6 Spraying of Contact Surfaces

Spray contact surfaces of previously constructed pavement with a thin coat of bituminous materials to act as an anti-stripping agent. Paint contact surfaces of structures with a thin coat of emulsion or other approved bituminous material prior to placing the bituminous mixture. Tack coat the previously placed primed coats on base courses when surface has become excessively dirty and cannot be cleaned or when primed surface has cured to the extent that it has lost all bonding effect. Tack coat to be applied in confrmance with SHS MEDOT Division 400, Section 409.

3.2 PLACEMENT

Provide construction in accordance with the applicable requirements of the SHS MEDOT, except where indicated or specified otherwise.

3.2.1 Subgrade

Preparation of subgrade shall be in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 22 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

3.2.2 Aggregate Subbase

SHS MEDOT, methods of construction of the aggregate subbase shall be in accordance with Division 300, Section 304.

3.2.3 Aggregate Base Course

SHS MEDOT, methods of construction of the aggregate base course shall be in accordance with Division 300, Section 304, except maximum lifts shall be 6 inches and compaction testing shall be in accordance with Section 31 23 00.00 22 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

3.2.4 Binder Course

SHS MEDOT, methods of construction of the binder course shall be in accordance with Division 400, Section 401, 402 and 403. Placement will not be permitted unless the Contractor has a working asphalt thermometer on site.

3.2.5 Wearing Course

SHS MEDOT, methods of construction of the wearing course shall be in accordance with Division 400, Section 401, 402 and 403. Provide tack coat on the adjacent cut pavement as indicated. Placement will not be permitted unless the Contractor has a working asphalt thermometer on site.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.3.1 Sampling

3.3.1.1 Aggregates At Source

Prior to production and delivery of aggregates, take at least one initial sample in accordance with ASTM D 75/D 75M at the source. Collect each sample by taking three incremental samples at random from the source material to make a composite sample of not less than 50 pounds. Repeat the sampling when the material source changes or when testing reveals unacceptable deficiencies or variations from the specified grading of

materials.

3.3.1.2 Cold Feed Aggregate Sampling

Take two samples daily from the belt conveying materials from the cold feed. Collect materials in three increments at random to make a representative composite sample of not less than 50 pounds. Take samples in accordance with ASTM D 75/D 75M.

3.3.1.3 Coarse and Fine Aggregates

Take a 50 pound sample from the cold feed at least once daily for sieve analyses and specific gravity tests. Additional samples may be required to perform more frequent tests when analyses show deficiencies, or unacceptable variances or deviations. The method of sampling is as specified herein for aggregates.

3.3.1.4 Mineral Filler

ASTM D 546. Take samples large enough to provide ample material for testing.

3.3.1.5 Pavement and Mixture

Take plant samples for the determination of mix properties and field samples for thickness and density of the completed pavements. Furnish tools, labor and material for samples, and satisfactory replacement of pavement. Take samples and tests at not less than frequency specified hereinafter and at the beginning of plant operations; for each day's work as a minimum; each change in the mix or equipment; and as often as directed. Accomplish sampling in accordance with ASTM D979/D979M.

3.3.2 Testing

3.3.2.1 Aggregates Tests

a. Gradation: ASTM C136.

b. Mineral Filler Content: ASTM D 546.

c. Abrasion: ASTM C131 for wear (Los Angeles test). Perform one test initially prior to incorporation into the work and each time the source is changed.

3.3.2.2 Bituminous Mix Tests

Test one sample for each 500 tons, or fraction thereof, of the uncompacted mix for extraction in accordance with ASTM D2172/D2172M; perform a sieve analysis on each extraction sample in accordance with ASTM C136 and ASTM C117. Test one sample for each 500 tons or fraction thereof for stability and flow in accordance with ASTM D 1559. Test one sample for each material blend for Tensile Strength Ratio in accordance with ASTM D 4867/D 4867M.

3.3.2.3 Pavement Courses

Perform the following tests:

a. Density: For each 1000 tons of bituminous mixture placed, determine

the representative laboratory density by averaging the density of four laboratory specimens prepared in accordance with ASTM D 1559. Samples for laboratory specimens shall be taken from trucks delivering mixture to the site; record in a manner approved by the Contracting Officer the project areas represented by the laboratory densities. From each representative area recorded, determine field density of pavement by averaging densities of 4 inch diameter cores obtained from binder, and wearing courses; take one core for each 2000 square yards or fraction thereof of course placed. Determine density of laboratory prepared specimens and cored samples in accordance with ASTM D 1188 or ASTM D 2726, as applicable. Separate pavement layers by sawing or other approved means. Maximum allowable deficiency at any point, excluding joints, shall not be more than 2 percent less than the specified density for any course. The average density of each course, excluding joints, shall be not less than the specified density. Joint densities shall not be more than 2 percent less than specified course densities and are not included when calculating average course densities. When the deficiency exceeds the specified tolerances, correct each such representative area or areas by removing the deficient pavement and replacing with new pavement.

b. Thickness: Determine thickness of binder and wearing courses from samples taken for the field density test. The maximum allowable deficiency at any point shall not be more than 1/4 inch less than the thickness for the indicated course. Average thickness of course or of combined courses shall be not less than the indicated thickness. Where a deficiency exceeds the specified tolerances, correct each such representative area or areas by removing the deficient pavement and replacing with new pavement.

c. Smoothness: Straightedge test the compacted surface of binder, and wearing courses as work progresses. Apply straightedge parallel with and at right angles to the centerline after final rolling. Unevenness of binder course shall not vary more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet; variations in the wearing course shall not vary more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet. Correct each portion of the pavement showing irregularities greater than that specified.

d. Finished Grades: Finish grades of each course placed shall not vary from the finish elevations, profiles, and cross sections indicated by more than 1/2 inch. Finished surface of the final wearing course will be tested by running lines of levels at intervals of 25 feet longitudinally and transversely to determine elevations of completed pavement. Within 45 days after completion of final placement, perform a level survey at the specified grid spacing and plot the results on a plan drawn to the same scale as the drawings. Elevations not in conformance with the specified tolerance shall be noted on the plan in an approved manner. The survey shall be performed by a registered land surveyor. Correct deficient paved areas by removing existing work and replacing with new materials that meet the specifications. Skin patching for correcting low areas is prohibited.

e. Finish Surface Texture of Wearing Course: Visually check final surface texture for uniformity and reasonable compactness and tightness. Final wearing course with a surface texture having undesirable irregularities such as segregation, cavities, pulls or tears, checking, excessive exposure of coarse aggregates, sand streaks, indentations, ripples, or

lack of uniformity shall be removed and replaced with new materials.

3.4 PROTECTION

Do not permit vehicular traffic, including heavy equipment, on pavement until surface temperature has cooled to at least 120 degrees F. Measure surface temperature by approved surface thermometers or other satisfactory methods.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 63 13

EXTERIOR UNDERGROUND STEAM DISTRIBUTION 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.

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B16.11	(2011) Forged Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded
ASME B16.9	(2012) Standard for Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
ASME B31.1	(2012) Power Piping
ASME B40.100	(2013) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A106/A106M	(2013) Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A167	(1999; R 2009) Standard Specification for Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A234/A234M	(2011) Standard Specification for Piping Fittings of Wrought Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel for Moderate and High Temperature Service
ASTM A36/A36M	(2008) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A53/A53M	(2010) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM D 2487	(2011) Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)

ISA - INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF AUTOMATION (ISA)

ISA MC96.1	(1982) Temperature Measurement Thermocouples

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA ICS 4	(2010) Terminal Blocks

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS L-S-125	(Rev B; Notice 1) Screening, Insect, Nonmetallic

1.2 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are applicable:

1.2.1 Pre-engineered System

A complete underground heat distribution and condensate return system including all required components such as carrier pipe, steam pipe, condensate return pipe, fittings, anchors, pipe supports, insulation, and protective conduit for the system supplied. The pre-engineered system does not include valve manholes and the piping and equipment inside the valve manholes; see Section 23 05 15 COMMON PIPING FOR HVAC. The pre-engineered system shall include all piping and components to a point at least six inches inside the building and valve manhole. The underground heat distribution system (UHDS) shall not use any part of the building or valve manhole structure as an anchor point.

1.2.2 Leak Detection

Pre-engineered piping system shall be provided with an electric resistance monitoring (ERM) leak detection system in the outer layer of polyurethane insulation.

1.2.3 Direct-Buried

A system which is buried without the need for a field-fabricated protective enclosure such as a concrete trench or tunnel.

1.2.4 UHDS Types

1.2.4.1 Drainable-Dryable-Testable (DDT) Direct-Buried System

A factory-fabricated system including an air and water-tight outer protective conduit, air space and an insulated carrier pipe. Drains and vents are provided at the end plates of the system (in manholes or buildings). The drains are normally plugged but the plugs can be removed to drain water which may leak into the air space if there is a failure in the conduit or the carrier pipe. The vents allow water vapor to escape and provide a tell-tale sign of leakage.

1.2.5 UHDS Manufacturer Certification

The UHDS manufacturer is the company responsible for the design and manufacture of the pre-engineered system. The UHDS manufacturer directs the installation of their system and has a representative on the job site. Certification includes that the UHDS manufacturer regularly and currently manufactures direct-buried systems, and that the designs of the system and equipment to be provided for this project conform to specification requirements. This certification shall be an original signed by a principal officer of the UHDS manufacturer and shall be submitted at

minimum of 2 weeks prior to start of work.

1.2.6 UHDS Manufacturer's Representative

The UHDS manufacturer's representative shall be a person who regularly performs the duties specified herein, is certified in writing by the UHDS manufacturer to be technically qualified and experienced in the installation of the system, and shall be authorized by the manufacturer to make and sign the daily reports specified herein. The UHDS manufacturer's representative shall be under the direct employ and supervision of the UHDS manufacturer.

1.2.7 Pipe-Stress and System Expansion Calculations

Pipe-stress and system-expansion calculations for each expansion compensation elbow using a finite element computer generated three-dimensional analysis, not later than 7 days after notice to proceed.

Calculations (including heat loss calculations) shall demonstrate that pipe stresses from temperature changes are within the allowable requirements in ASME B31.1 and the anchors and the guides will withstand the resultant forces. Submitted detailed design layout drawings including the location of all anchors and guides. Layout shall also include all analysis node points. As a minimum, the computer analysis results include node stresses, forces, moments and displacements. Calculations shall be approved, certified, stamped and signed by a registered Professional Engineer in the employ of the UHDS manufacturer.

1.2.8 Manufacturer's Data Sheets

Manufacturer's data sheets on all components of the UHDS and the instrumentation required for thermal performance testing.

Manufacturer's data sheets for all coatings and for carrier pipe insulation, indicate thicknesses not later than 7 days after notice to proceed.

1.2.9 Work Plan

A proposed schedule of activities indicating when various items of work and tests are to be carried out and when the representative of the UHDS manufacturer shall be present at job site. The UHDS manufacturer shall submit a list of what characteristics shall be considered damaged or defective materials that must be replaced.

1.2.10 Quality Assurance Plan

Manufacturer's quality assurance plan for fabrication, delivery, storage, installation and testing of system.

1.2.11 Thermal Performance Testing

A proposed test procedure and proposed samples of test data sheets for each required test, 30 days prior to the proposed test date. The procedure shall contain a complete description of the proposed test with calibration curves or test results furnished by an independent testing laboratory of each instrument, meter, gauge, and thermometer to be used in the tests. The test shall not commence until the procedure has been approved.

1.2.12 Certificate of Compliance

Upon completion of the work, and before final acceptance, a notarized statement signed by a principal officer of both the UHDS manufacturer and the contractor, certifying that the system has been installed satisfactorily and in accordance with the contract drawings, specifications, UHDS manufacturer's detailed design layout drawings and with the UHDS manufacturer's recommendations.

1.2.13 Testing Firm Qualification

A Certificate of the Testing Firm Qualification from the independent testing firm or firms, not later than 7 days after notice to proceed, certifying that: weld examination methods and procedures, and the interpretation of radiographic films will be performed in accordance with ASME B31.1; the firm intends to utilize the proper film exposure, techniques, and penetrameter to produce density and geometric sharpness in sufficient clarity to determine presence of defects; and that all radiographic films will be reviewed and interpreted, and reading reports signed, by not less than a Certified American Society for Nondestructive Testing Level III Radiographer.

1.2.14 Welds

A Certification of Acceptability of all welds made in the field, upon completion of the project. This certification shall consist of a letter signed by an official of the independent testing firm or firms examining welds, stating that all provisions of this specification have been complied with, and that all welds inspected radiographically have met the acceptability standards specified.

1.2.15 Daily Written Report

A daily written report from the representative of the UHDS manufacturer whenever the representative is required to be on the jobsite. The report shall be checked for accuracy and the original shall be submitted no later than the next working day after the date of the report. One copy shall be forwarded to the UHDS manufacturer's main office. The report shall be signed by the representative. The report shall state whether or not the condition and quality of the materials and methods used and the installation of the system are in accordance with the contract drawings, specifications, and the UHDS manufacturers detailed design layout drawings and requirements. If anything connected with the installation is unsatisfactory, the report shall state what corrective action has been taken or shall contain the UHDS manufacturer's recommendations for corrective action and when the unsatisfactory condition is to be corrected. The daily report will track and report all unsatisfactory conditions and corrective measured being taken. The report shall identify any conditions that could result in an unsatisfactory installation, including such items as open conduit ends left in the trench overnight and improper valve manhole entries and changes required to the UHDS design due to interferences or conflicts, upon realization of interferences or conflicts. On a weekly basis the daily reports shall be reviewed, approved, signed and sealed by the registered Professional Engineer responsible for the system design and shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer.

1.2.16 Heat Distribution System, Data Package 2

The operation and maintenance manual for the heat distribution system shall list routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, procedures for recording conduit temperatures biannually, and troubleshooting guides. Manual shall include as-built piping layout of the system including final elevations.

1.3 DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Scope

The work includes the design and fabrication; furnishing; installing, and testing of a direct buried underground insulated steam pipeinsulated steel condensate return pipe, consisting of piping as indicated, together with all fittings and appurtenances necessary for a complete and operable system. Gland type end seals shall not be permitted. Drainable, dryable, testable (DDT) systems with fiberglass casings shall not be provided.

1.3.2 UHDS Design

The UHDS manufacturer shall be responsible for the complete design of the UHDS, the product to be supplied, fabrication, witnessing installation and testing of the system within the design parameters established by the contract drawings and specifications, and in compliance with the detailed design. The complete design of the UHDS shall be sealed by a Professional Engineer in the employ of the UHDS manufacturer. A Certificate of Satisfactory Operation shall be submitted certifying that at least 3 systems installed by the UHDS manufacturer within the previous 10 years have and are operating satisfactorily for not less than 5 years, not later than 10 days after notice to proceed. The certificate shall indicate the location, type of system, size of system, point of contact (POC) including phone number, for information verification. This certificate of satisfactory operation shall be an original signed by a principal officer of the UHDS manufacturer.

1.3.3 Contract Drawings

The contract drawings accompanying this specification provide information on:

a. The size of carrier pipes, approximate length, and site location of the system.

b. The routing and elevation of the piping along the route.

c. Location and design of manholes, and tie-in points in manholes and buildings.

d. The obstacles that must be avoided along the path.

e. Location of piping anchors (anchors will be no closer than 3 feet nor further than 5 feet from entrance to manholes and buildings) at manholes and/or buildings. The UHDS manufacturer shall incorporate any additional anchors as needed for their system.

f. Operating pressure and temperature of system.

1.4 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

1.4.1 Operating Characteristics

The steam supply system shall have an operating temperature of 410 degrees F and an operating pressure of 125 psig.Condensate return system shall have an operating temperature of 250 degrees F and an operating pressure of 125 psig.

1.4.2 Rated Characteristics

All thermal expansion calculations shall be computed for the steam and condensate piping using the following design characteristics and installation temperature. The system design conditions for steam at a temperature of 500 degrees F and a pressure of 665 psig. For calculation purposes the installation temperature (the ambient temperature at the site) shall be no higher than a temperature of 0 degrees F.

1.4.3 Heat Distribution System design

A complete description of the Heat Distribution System design and assembly of the system, materials of construction and field installation instructions minimum of 2 days prior to the start of field measurements. Also submittal shall include sufficient system details required to show that the specified minimum insulation thickness has been met. A detailed design layout of the system (plan and elevation views) showing size, type, elevations and location of each component to be used in the system, the design and location of anchors, pipe guides, pipe supports, expansion loops, Z-bends, L-bends, end seals, leak plates, joint locations, pipe and insulation thickness and sizes, types, and movements, connection to manhole and building wall penetrations, and including, if applicable, transition point design to aboveground or other type systems. Detailed design layout drawings shall be prepared and approved by a registered Professional Engineer as certified by their stamp.

1.5 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Approval by Contracting Officer is required for products or services of the UHDS manufacturer. The design of the system and equipment provided for this project shall conform to specification requirements, shall be of current production and shall essentially duplicate systems that have been in satisfactory use for at least 5 years, prior to bid opening, at three locations. The systems must have been operated under pressure, temperature and site characteristics that are equal to or more severe than the operating conditions in this specification and must have distributed the same medium. The system shall be supported by a service organization that is, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, reasonably convenient to the site.

1.6 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

Heat Distribution System design; G;

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe; G;

Insulation; G

Fittings; G;

Anchors; G;

Expansion joints; G

Coatings; G;

Conduit; G;

Field Connection of Casing Sections; G;

SD-05 Design Data

Pipe-stress and system expansion calculations; G;

Manufacturer's data sheets; G;

SD-06 Test Reports

SD-07 Certificates

Work plan; G;

Quality assurance; G;

Thermal performance testing; G;

UHDS manufacturer certification; G;

UHDS design; G;

Certificate of compliance; G;

Testing firm qualification; G;

Welds; G;

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Heat distribution system, Data Package 2; G;

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Daily written report

1.7 SITE CLASSIFICATION

Classification of the site conditions for the UHDS was based on ASTM D 2487 and the following criteria:

TABLE A
SITE CLASSIFICATION DEFINITION
BASED ON KNOWN UNDERGROUND WATER CONDITIONS

Site Classification	General Conditions for Classification
Bad	The water table is expected to be occasionally above the bottom of the system and surface water is expected to accumulate and remain for short periods (or not at all) in the soil surrounding the system OR The water table is expected never to be above the bottom of the system but surface water is expected to accumulate and remain for short periods in the soil surrounding the system.

TABLE B
SITE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
BASED ON SUBSURFACE SOIL INVESTIGATION

Site Classif-ication	Water Table Level	Soil Types	Terrain	Precipitation Rates or Irrigation Practices in Area
BAD	Water table Within 5 feet of bottom of system	GW, GP, SW, SP	Any	Any
	OR			
	No groundwater encountered	GC, SC, SW, CH, OH	Any	Equivalent to 3 in. or more in any one month or 20 in. or more in one year.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FACTORY FABRICATED, DIRECT-BURIED, DRAINABLE, DRYABLE, TESTABLE (DDT) SYSTEMS

Underground steam systems shall be provided with pressure testable joint closure. The bridging method of cold springing joints shall be prohibited.

2.1.1 DDT Steam Carrier Pipes

Requirements shall be in accordance with the "Heat Distribution Piping"

paragraph.

2.1.2 DDT Condensate Carrier Pipes

Carrier piping for condensate return systems shall be black steel, Schedule 80, Type S (seamless). Pipe requirements shall be in accordance with the "Heat Distribution Piping" paragraph.

Do not locate condensate pipes in conduit casings which contain steam pipes or any other piping.

2.1.3 DDT Carrier Pipe Insulation

Minimum thickness of carrier pipe insulation shall be determined by pre-engineered pipe manufacturer as required for temperature in carrier pipe specified under the "Rated Conditions" paragraph.

Insulation shall be flexible industrial type for high-temperature applications, Aerogel, or equal. Insulation blanket shall be formed of silica aerogel and reinforced with a non-woven, glass-fiber batting.

2.1.4 Insulation Banding and Scrim

Stainless steel bands and clips, at least 0.5 inches wide, ASTM A167 (304 stainless steel), maximum spacing 18 inches shall be used over the scrim to secure the insulation onto the carrier pipe. A minimum of two bands are required for each 4 foot section of insulation. Vinyl-coated fiberglass scrim, FS L-S-125, Type II, Class 2, with 18 by 16 mesh (number of filaments per inch) and made of 0.013 inch diameter vinyl-coated fibrous glass yarn. Bands are used over the scrim to secure the insulation onto the carrier pipe.

2.1.5 Conduit

Smooth-wall steel, seamless, conforming to ASTM A53/A53M and the values tabulated below. Provide eccentric connectors as necessary between conduit sections to provide drainage of conduit section between manholes and utility tunnels. Conduit shall be able to withstand H-20 highway loads.

Conduit Diameter (in.)	Minimum Thickness (in.)
6 - 26	10 gauge

2.1.6 Conduit End Plates, Vents, and Drains

End plates shall be made of ASTM A36/A36M steel, minimum thickness 0.5 inches for conduit pipe sizes above 12 inches and 0.375 inches for conduit pipe sizes 12 inches and less. End seals shall be mastic, complete sealing the exposed end of the insulation. Provide 1 inch ASTM A53/A53M, Schedule 40, galvanized vent riser pipe on end plate vent opening. Vent pipe shall extend to top of manhole or tunnel and terminate with a 180 degree bend. Provide one inch drain at the bottom and vent at the top. Construct with welded steel half coupling welded to the end plate, and brass plugs. Plug drains, do not plug vents.

2.1.7 Air Space

Provide continuous one inch minimum air space between carrier pipe insulation and conduit.

2.1.8 Conduit Insulation and Jacketing

Conduit shall be insulated with polyurethane foam insulation, 1-inch minimum thickness. Jacketing shall be extruded, black, high density polyethylene (HDPE) minimum thickness of 125 mils. Conduit insulation and jacketing shall be for pressure testable specifications. Insulation shall have a nominal 2 lb/cu.ft. density for all straight length and fittings. Insulation shall have K-factor of 0.16 and a closed cell content of 90 to 95 percent.

2.1.9 Carrier Pipe Guides

Maximum spacing 10 feet on centers, no more than 5 feet from pipe ends, minimum of three guides per elbow section. Guides shall be designed to allow thermal expansion without damage, provide proper pipe guiding, and to allow horizontal movement in two directions as required at expansion loops and bends. Design of supports shall permit flow of water and air vapor through the support. Straight supports shall be designed to occupy not more than 10 percent of the annular air space. Pipe insulation shall extend thru the pipe guides and be protected by steel sleeves. Design of guides shall be such that no metal to metal contact exists between the conduit and the carrier pipe. Insulation or non-metallic material used to ensure no metal to metal contact shall be designed to not be compressed by the weight of the carrier pipe when full of water.

2.1.10 Anchor Plates

Anchor plate shall be ASTM A36/A36M steel, welded to carrier pipe and casing, 0.5 inches minimum thickness and shall include, passages for air flow and water drainage through the annular air space in the system. Exterior surface of the anchor plate shall be coated with the same coating material as the casing.

2.1.11 Field Connection of Casing Sections

Steel section conforming to casing specification, welded to casing sections, coated on all surfaces with UHDS manufacturer's coating field repair compound, and covered with a 0.05 inch minimum thickness polyethylene shrink sleeve designed for a service temperature exceeding 500 degrees F.

2.1.12 Manufacturer's Identification

Provide embossed brass or stainless steel tag hung by brass or stainless steel chain at each end of each conduit or insulated piping in the manholes and utility trenches. The tag shall identify UHDS manufacturer's name, date of installation, Government contract, and manufacturer's project number.

2.1.13 ERM Leak Detection

The piping system shall be made electric resistance monitoring (ERM) leak detection ready by means of installing a bare copper wire between the outer conduit and the HDPE jacket. The piping system manufacturer shall install the wire in a manner that has the wire embedded in the foam insulation and incorporated into each piece of pre-insulated pipe and fittings. Connections of the ERM wire shall be made by the contractor prior to insulating joints.

2.2 PIPE INSULATION FOR DIRECT BURIED HEAT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Materials containing asbestos are not permitted.

2.3 HEAT DISTRIBUTION PIPING

2.3.1 Steam Pipe

Pipe material shall be black steel; Type S (seamless), ASTM A53/A53M, Grade B or ASTM A106/A106M, Grade B; Schedule 40. ASTM A53/A53M, Type F furnace butt welded pipe is not allowed. No joints shall be allowed in the factory fabricated straight section of the carrier pipe. Factory fabricated piping sections as part of an expansion loop or bend shall have all welded joints 100 percent radiographed inspected in accordance with ASME B31.1. Radiographs shall be reviewed and interpreted by a Certified American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT) Level III radiographer, employed by the testing firm, who shall sign the reading report.

2.3.1.1 Condensate Pipe

Steel; Type S (seamless), ASTM A53/A53M, Grade B or ASTM A106/A106M, Grade B, schedule 80. ASTM A53/A53M, Type F furnace butt welded pipe is not allowed. No joints shall be allowed in the factory fabricated straight section of the carrier pipe. Factory fabricated piping sections as part of an expansion loop or bend shall have all welded joints 100 percent radiographed inspected in accordance with ASME B31.1. Radiographs shall be reviewed and interpreted by an ASNT Certified Level II radiographer, employed by the testing firm, who shall sign the reading report.

2.3.1.2 Joints

Joints shall be butt-weld except socket-weld joints are permitted for pipe sizes 2 inches and smaller. Dye penetrant inspection may be used in place of 100 percent radiographic inspection for pipe sizes 2 inches and below. Indicate location and elevation of all field joints on detailed design layout drawings. Split-ring welding rings may be used.

2.3.2 Fittings

All welds in factory fittings shall be 100 percent radiographic inspected. All radiographs shall be reviewed and interpreted by a Certified ASNT Level III radiographer, employed by the testing firm, who shall sign the reading report. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to review all inspection records, and if any welds inspected are found unacceptable in accordance with ASME B31.1, the fitting shall be removed, replaced, and radiographically reexamined at no cost to the government.

2.3.2.1 Butt-Welded

Steel, ASTM A234/A234M, Grade B, ASME B16.9, same schedule as adjoining pipe. All elbows shall be long radius unless otherwise indicated. Tees shall be full size or reducing as required, having interior surfaces smoothly contoured. Split-ring welding rings may be used.2.3.2.2 Socket-Welded

Forged steel, ASME B16.11, 2000 pound class will be used for pipe sizes 2 inch and below. Dye penetrant inspection may be used in place of 100

percent radiographic inspection of welded fittings for pipe sizes 2 inch and below.

2.4 EXPANSION JOINTS, LOOPS AND BENDS

Stresses shall be less than the maximum allowable stress from the Power Piping Code (ASME B31.1). Submit detailed design layout drawings and stress and anchor force calculations for all loops and bends. Show locations of all anchors, guides and supports. Base the calculations on rated characteristics (pressures and temperatures), specified herein, for both the supply and return lines.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

3.1.1 UHDS Design

The UHDS manufacturer is responsible for the complete design of the UHDS, the product to be supplied, fabrication, witnessing installation and testing of the system within the design parameters established by the contract drawings and specifications and in compliance with the detailed design. The complete design of the UHDS shall be prepared, signed, and sealed by a Professional Engineer in the employ of the UHDS manufacturer.

3.1.2 Installation, Inspection, and Testing

The pre-engineered system shall be installed, inspected, and tested in accordance with the contract drawings and specifications, the UHDS manufacturer's standard procedures, detailed design layout drawings and any directions given by the UHDS manufacturer's representative. All work described in paragraph "UHDS Manufacturer's Representative's Responsibilities" shall be performed in the presence of the UHDS manufacturer's representative.

3.1.3 Job Conditions

Phasing of demolition and construction shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 01 11 00 SUMMARY OF WORK, and as shown on contract drawings.

3.1.4 Interruption of Existing Service

The contractor shall arrange, phase and perform work and provide temporary facilities, materials, equipment, and connections to utilities, to assure adequate heat distribution service for existing installations at all times. Only such absolutely necessary interruptions as may be required for making connections shall be permitted, and only at such times when approval is obtained from the Contracting Officer. Interruptions to heat distribution service shall be only with prior approval, and be the minimum possible duration. All interruptions shall be as approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.1.5 Connecting to Existing Work

Connect new work to existing work in a neat and workmanlike manner. Connection shall be made only in manholes and utility tunnels. Where an existing structure must be cut or existing utilities interfere, such

obstruction shall be bypassed, removed, replaced or relocated, restored and repaired. Any changes required to the UHDS design as a result of interferences or conflicts must be approve by the UHDS designer and the Contracting Officer. Work disturbed or damaged shall be replaced to its prior condition, as required by Section 01 11 00 SUMMARY OF WORK.

3.1.6 Coordination

Coordinate the location of all items of equipment and work of all trades. Maintain operability and maintainability of the equipment and systems. Any relocation of equipment or systems to comply with the requirement of operability and maintainability shall be performed by the contractor at his cost.

3.1.7 Grading

Unless otherwise shown on the contract drawings or the detailed design layout drawings, steam/condensate shall be graded uniformly downward not less than 5.0 inches in 100 feet to the lower point of entry between manholes and/or building entries.

3.1.8 Variations

Any variations from the approved detailed design layout drawings must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval. Variations must be signed and sealed by the UHDS manufacturers' professional engineer responsible for the complete design of the UHDS.

3.1.9 Storage and Handling

Equipment and material placed on the job shall remain in the custody of the Contractor until final acceptance whether or not the Contractor has been reimbursed for the equipment and material by the Government.

The Contractor is solely responsible for the protection of the equipment and material against damage from any source. Protect all materials against entry of water and mud by installing watertight protection on open ends at all times. Sections of the casing, conduit or carrier piping found to have been subjected to full or partial submergence in water (which would allow the insulation to become wet) shall be immediately removed and replaced. Protect materials at all times while stored or during installation from damage from UV light. Materials awaiting installation shall be completely covered to protect from UV light degradation.

Place all damaged items in new operating condition or replace damaged items as determined and directed by the Contracting Officer, at no additional cost to the Government.

3.2 DEMOLITION

Perform work in accordance with requirements for phasing. Completely remove all pipe, valves, fittings, insulation, and all hangers including the connection to the structure and any fastenings. Seal all openings in manhole or building walls after removal of piping. All material and equipment removed shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from Government property within one week and shall not be stored in operating areas. All flame cutting shall be performed with adequate fire protection facilities available as required by safety codes and Contracting Officer.

3.2.1 Asbestos Removal

Conform to Section 02 82 16.00 20 ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS.

3.3 PIPE, PIPING JOINTS AND FITTINGS

3.3.1 Welded Joints

Clean pipe and fittings inside and outside before and after assembly. Remove all dirt, scale, and other foreign matter from inside the piping by use of a pipe swab or pipe pig before connecting pipe sections, valves, equipment or fittings. Use eccentric connectors as necessary between conduit sections to provide drainage of conduit section between manholes and between manholes and buildings.

3.3.2 Fittings

All changes in direction shall be made with factory-built reinforced fittings. Field-fabricated fittings and miters are not permitted.

3.4 WELDING

For welding and NDE requirements refer to Section 40 17 26.00 20 WELDING PRESSURE PIPING.

The Contractor is entirely responsible for the quality of the welding and shall:

a. Conduct tests of the welding procedures used by his organization, determine the suitability of the procedures used, determine that the welds made shall meet the required tests, and also determine that the welding operators have the ability to make sound welds under standard conditions.

b. Comply with ASME B31.1.

c. Perform all welding operations required for construction and installation of the heat distribution system.

3.4.1 Qualification of Welders

Rules of procedure for qualification of all welders and general requirements for fusion welding shall conform with the applicable portions of ASME B31.1 and also as outlined below.

3.4.2 Examining Welders

The contractor shall examine each welder to determine the ability of the welder to meet the qualifications required. Test welders for piping for all positions, including welds with the axis horizontal (not rolled) and with the axis vertical. Each welder shall:

a. Weld only in positions in which he/she has qualified.

b. Identify welds with the specific code marking signifying name and number assigned.

3.4.3 Examination Results

Provide the Contracting Officer with a list of names and corresponding code markings. Retest welders which fail to meet the prescribed welding qualifications. Disqualify welders who fail the second test, for work on the project.

3.4.4 Beveling

Field bevels and shop bevels shall be done by mechanical means or by flame cutting. Where beveling is done by flame cutting, surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned of scale and oxidation just prior to welding. Conform to specified standards.

3.4.5 Alignment

Utilize split welding rings for field joints on all carrier pipes above two inches to assure proper alignment, complete weld penetration, and prevention of weld spatter reaching the interior of the pipe. Make field joints two inches and smaller with welding sockets.

3.4.6 Erection

Piping shall not be split, bent, flattened, or otherwise damaged either before, during, or after installation. Where the pipe temperature falls to 32 degrees F or lower, the pipe shall be heated to approximately 100 degrees F for a distance of one foot on each side of the weld before welding, and the weld shall be finished before the pipe cools to 32 degrees F.

3.4.7 Defective Welds

Replace and reinspect defective welds in accordance with ASME B31.1. Repairing defective welds by adding weld material over the defect or by peening shall not be permitted. Welders responsible for defective welds must be requalified.

3.4.8 Electrodes

Electrodes shall be stored in a dry heated area, and be kept free of moisture and dampness during fabrication operations. Discard electrodes that have lost part of their coating.

3.4.9 Non-Destructive Testing

The contractor shall test 100% of the field welds in the carrier piping. The method of testing shall be either Ultrasonic or Magnetic Particle Examination. Testing shall be done in accordance with ASME B31.1.

3.5 HEAT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM INSTALLATION

The UHDS manufacturer's representative shall oversee the delivery, storage, and witness the installation and testing of the system. All work shall be in strict accordance with the requirements specified herein and with the printed instructions of the manufacturer. These specifications shall take precedence over the printed instructions, if conflicts arise. Printed instructions shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer prior to system installation.

3.5.1 Verification of Final Elevations

Prior to covering the top of the casing with backfill material, but after all temporary supports have been removed and initial backfilling of the conduit system has been accomplished, the Contractor shall measure and record the elevation of the top of the casing in the trench. Elevations shall be taken at every completed field joint, 1/3 points along each pipe section and top of elbows. This measurement shall be checked against the contract drawings. These measurements shall confirm that the conduit system has been installed to the elevations shown on the contract drawings. Slope shall be uniform to within 0.1 percent. These measurements shall be recorded by the Contractor, included in the UHDS manufacturer's representative daily report, and given to the Contracting Officer prior to covering the casing with backfill material.

3.5.2 Excavation, Trenching, and Backfilling

Perform all excavation, trenching, and backfilling as required by the UHDS manufacturer's design. Pipe shall lay on a 12 inch minimum sand bed and backfilled with sand on all sides to a minimum of 6 inches as measured from outside of casing. Foundation for system must be firm and stable. Foundation and backfill must be free from rocks or substances which could damage the system coating. Concrete anchor and thrust blocks must be installed in undisturbed earth. Backfilling must not commence until system has been satisfactorily pressure tested (both hydrostatic test of carrier and, for DDT systems, pneumatic test of casing. Minimum depth of burial to the top of the casing is 24 inches. Maximum depth of burial to the top of the casing is 10 feet.

3.5.3 UHDS Manufacturer's Representative Responsibilities

This shall be a person who regularly performs the duties listed below, is certified in writing by the UHDS manufacturer to be technically qualified and experienced in the installation of the system, and shall be authorized by the manufacturer to make and sign the daily reports specified herein. The UHDS Manufacturer's representative shall be present at the job site and witness when the following types of work are being performed:

a. Inspection and unloading. Use nylon web slings with spreaders for hoisting the pipe, do not use chains.

b. Inspection of trench prior to commencing installation of system.

c. Inspection of concrete anchors.

d. Hydrostatic testing of carrier piping.

e. Field joint closure work.

f. Pneumatic testing of DDT system conduit and casing.

h. Repair of any coating.

j. Initial backfill up to 10 inches above the top of the casing.

k. Verification of final elevations. Elevation readings shall be witnessed and recorded.

m. Operational tests

The UHDS manufacturer's representative is to notify the contractor immediately of any problems. If necessary, the UHDS manufacturer's representative will notify the Contracting Officer of problems requiring immediate action, otherwise the daily reports will note any problems encountered and indicate the corrective actions taken.

3.5.4 UHDS Manufacturer Representative's Reports

The UHDS manufacturer representative shall prepare and sign a written daily report. Present the original daily report to the Contracting Officer no later than one working day after it is prepared, and forward one copy to the manufacturer's main office. The report shall state whether or not the condition and quality of the materials used and the delivery, storage, installation and testing of the system are in accordance with the plans, specifications, and manufacturer's printed instructions and is satisfactory in all respects. When any work connected with the installation is unsatisfactory, the report shall state what corrective action has been taken or shall contain the UHDS manufacturer's recommendations for corrective action. The report shall identify any conditions that could result in an unsatisfactory installation, including such items as open conduit ends left in the trench overnight and improper manhole entries. The daily reports are to be reviewed, signed and sealed, on a weekly basis, by the registered engineer responsible for the system design. Signed and sealed copies of the daily reports shall be submitted with the payment request. Requests for payment shall be denied if the weekly review is not accomplished.

Upon completion of the work and before final acceptance, deliver to the Contracting Officer a notarized Certificate of Compliance signed by a principal officer of both the manufacturing and the contracting firm, stating that the installation is satisfactory and in accordance with plans, specifications, and manufacturer's instructions.

The UHDS manufacturer will retain a copy of all daily reports and the Certificate of Compliance for 5 years after final acceptance of the system by the government.

3.5.5 Protection

Protect conduit coating from damage during unloading, storage, rigging and installation. Protect conduit and carrier pipe ends from water intrusion during unloading, storage, rigging and installation. Protect piping and all accessories from damage due to exposure to UV light.

3.5.6 Defective Material

The UHDS Manufacturer's Representative shall take prompt action to remove from the site all damaged or defective material, subject to rejection in

accordance with the quality assurance provisions included in the manufacturer's submittals and printed instructions, and shall order prompt replacement of such material.

3.6 TESTS

Demonstrate leak-tightness of all piping systems by performing pressure tests (hydrostatic, pneumatic) and operational tests. Pressure test heat distribution system in conformance with requirements stated in this specification and in printed instructions for the system supplied. Tests shall include carrier piping and conduit. The carrier pipe shall be hydrostatically tested. Conduit of DDT systems shall be pneumatically tested.

3.6.1 Pneumatic, Hydrostatic and Operational Tests

Before conducting heat distribution system tests, flush lines with high pressure water until discharge shows no foreign matter and are deemed clean to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer.

3.6.1.1 Pneumatic Test

The conduit of DDT systems shall be pneumatically tested after welding and before field joint closure work using air as the test medium in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. The test pressure shall be 15 psig. Persons not working on the test operations shall be kept out of the testing area while testing is proceeding. The test shall be made on the system as a whole or on sections that can be isolated. Joints in sections shall be tested prior to backfilling when trenches must be backfilled before the completion of other pipeline sections. The test shall continue for 24 hours from the time of the initial readings to the final readings of pressure and temperature. The initial test readings of the instrument shall not be made for at least 1 hour after the conduit has been subjected to the full test pressure, and neither the initial nor final readings shall be made at times of rapid changes in atmospheric conditions. There shall be no indication of reduction of pressure during the test after corrections have been made for changes in atmospheric conditions in conformity with the relationship T(1)P(2)=T(2)P(1), in which T and P denote absolute temperature and pressure, respectively, and the numbers denote initial (1) and final (2) readings. Pressure shall be measured with a mercury manometer, inclined manometer(slope gauge), or an equivalent device so calibrated as to be read in increments of not greater than 0.1 psi. Pressure shall be measured with a pressure gauge conforming to ASME B40.100. A throttling type needle valve or a pulsation dampener and shutoff valve may be included. The diameter of the face shall be at least 4.5 inches with a measurable range of 0 to 15 psig and graduations of not greater than 0.1 psig. During the test, the entire system shall be completely isolated from all compressors and other sources of air pressure. Each joint shall be tested while under test pressure by means of soap and water or an equivalent nonflammable solution prior to backfilling or concealing any work. The testing instruments shall be approved by the Contracting Officer. All labor, materials and equipment for conducting the tests shall be furnished by the Contractor and shall be subject to inspection at all times during the tests. The Contractor shall maintain proper safety precautions for air pressure testing at all times during the tests.

3.6.1.2 Hydrostatic Test

Carrier piping shall be tested hydrostatically before insulation is applied

at field joints and shall be proved tight at a pressure 1.5 times the heat distribution supply pressure of 225 psig for 2 hours. There shall be no indication of reduction of pressure during the test. Pressure shall be measured with a device calibrated as to be read in increments of not greater than 5.0 psi.

3.6.1.3 Operational Test

Prior to acceptance of the installation, Contractor shall subject system to operating tests simulating actual operating conditions to demonstrate satisfactory functional and operating efficiency. These operating tests shall cover a period of not less than six hours for each portion of system tested. Conduct tests at times as the Contracting Officer may direct.

a. The contractor shall provide calibrated instruments, equipment, facilities and labor, at no additional cost to the Government.

b. When failures occur, repair problems then repeat test.

3.6.2 Deficiencies

Deficiencies discovered shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense, to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer. Major deficiencies or failure to correct deficiencies, to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer, may be considered cause for rejecting the entire installation.

3.7 BURIED UTILITY WARNING AND IDENTIFICATION

3.7.1 Plastic Marking Tape

Polyethylene plastic tape manufactured specifically for warning and identifying buried utility lines shall be supplied and installed. Tape shall be buried above the pipe during the trench backfilling operation and shall be buried approximately 12 inches below grade. Tape shall be 0.004 inch thick polyethylene or polyethylene with a metallic core. Tape shall be acid and alkali-resistant and shall have a minimum strength of 1750 psi lengthwise and 1500 psi crosswise with an elongation factor of 350 percent. The tape shall be manufactured with integral wires, foil backing or other means to enable detection by a metal detector when the tape is buried up to 3 feet deep. The metallic core of the tape shall be encased in a protective jacket or provided with other means to protect it from corrosion. The tape shall be of a type specifically manufactured for marking and locating metallic underground utilities. Tape shall be 6 inches wide and printed with a caution and identification of the piping system over the entire tape length. Tape shall be yellow with bold black letters. Tape color and lettering shall be unaffected by moisture and other substances contained in the backfill material.

~~3.7.2 Markers for Underground Piping~~

~~Markers for underground piping shall be located along the distribution and service lines. Markers shall be placed as indicated approximately 2 feet to the right of the distribution system when facing in direction of flow in the supply line. The marker shall be concrete 6 inch square or round section 2 feet long. The top edge of the marker shall have a minimum 1/2 inch chamfer all around. The letters STEAM CONDENSATEshall be impressed or cast on the top, and on one side of the markers to indicate the type of system that is being identified. Each letter shall be formed with a V-shaped groove and shall have a width of stroke at least 1/4 inch at the~~

~~top and depth of 1/4 inch. The top of the marker shall protrude not more than 1 inch above finished grade.~~

~~3.8 THERMAL PERFORMANCE TESTING~~

~~The purpose of this section is to provide a basis for assuring the thermal performance of a heat distribution system procured under this specification. The equipment and procedures specified herein shall assure acceptable thermal performance upon installation. All materials and procedures described for this test shall be included as deliverables of the construction contract for the system unless otherwise noted. The methods used for the prescribed thermal performance measurements have been verified by several successful field studies. This work has clearly demonstrated that methods based on temperature measurements at the soil/casing interface are accurate, reliable, and repeatable.~~

~~3.8.1 Equipment~~

~~3.8.1.1 Conduit Temperature Measurement~~

~~Before backfilling, temperature sensors shall be installed by adhesion with epoxy (epoxy used to adhere to exterior of casing shall be suitable to 500 degrees F) to the exterior of every other field closure after welding, once the field coating has been applied and cured. A sensor shall be adhered with epoxy to the coated conduit at the midpoint of every other pipe section between field joints, but no closer than 5 feet to any guide on the interior of the conduit. After the sensors have been adhered to the conduit, two complete wraps of duct tape shall be used to secure and protect the sensor. In all cases the radial position of the sensor shall be at 45 degrees from the top of the conduit at either the 1:30 or 10:30 position. The position chosen shall be the position facing away from the adjacent heat distribution system pipe, if present. All sensors shall be type T thermocouples in accordance with ISA MC96.1, copper constantan 20 gauge thermocouples, made from special limits grade thermocouple wire (accuracy plus or minus 0.75 degrees F), with each conductor insulated and an overall jacket on all conductors. Insulation on the thermocouple wires shall be suitable for service at temperature of carrier pipe. No splicing or other connections will be allowed in the thermocouple wire between sensor location and termination point. Each sensor shall be shown with a special symbol on the detailed design layout drawings and shall be identified by a number and/or letter code.~~

~~3.8.1.2 Terminals~~

~~The wires from each conduit or carrier pipe temperature sensor shall be extended into the nearest manhole and terminated in a NEMA ICS 4 type 4 waterproof enclosure, of suitable size, mounted near the top of the tunnel at a location near the tunnel entrance so as to be accessible without entrance into the tunnel, where possible. The termination of the sensor wires shall be with a connector type OMEGA Miniature Jack Panel (MJP-*-*-T) or exact equal. The thermocouple jack panel shall be mounted to the back plate of the NEMA ICS 4 type 4 enclosure. The temperature sensors shall be labeled at their termination within the NEMA ICS 4 type 4 enclosure; a drawing showing the location of each temperature sensor shall be laminated and attached to the inside of the NEMA ICS 4 type 4 enclosure. The manufacturer's operating casing temperature factors for each temperature sensor location shall be laminated to a card attached to the inside of the NEMA ICS 4 type 4 enclosure. All temperature sensors shall be verified as operational by an independent laboratory, hired by the Contractor, after~~

~~backfilling is complete but before the system is accepted.~~

~~3.8.2 Initial Thermal Performance Test~~

~~After the system construction is complete, including all backfilling, and the system has reached operating condition for not less than 48 hours nor more than 168 hours, all of the temperature sensors shall be read by an independent laboratory with experience and equipment appropriate for the sensors used. For each temperature sensor location the initial casing temperature shall be recorded. All of the temperature values of the temperature sensors shall be tabulated and submitted in accordance with~~ requirements herein.

~~3.8.3 Warranty Thermal Performance Test~~

~~After not less than 9 months nor more than 11 months of continuous operation, all of the temperature values of the temperature sensors shall be read by an independent laboratory with experience and equipment appropriate for the sensors used. The temperature shall be tabulated and submitted in accordance with requirements herein.~~

~~3.8.4 System Failure~~

~~System shall be deemed a failure when the conduit surface temperature exceeds values in Table 3, that portion shall be repaired and temperatures again measured and recorded.~~

~~TABLE 3~~

~~Carrier Pipe Temperature TP (degrees F)~~	~~Acceptable Casing Temperature TC (degrees F)~~
~~250~~	~~110~~
~~275~~	~~116~~
~~300~~	~~123~~
~~325~~	~~129~~
~~350~~	~~136~~
~~400~~	~~149~~
~~425~~	~~155~~
~~450~~	~~162~~

~~The following equations were used to calculate the above values:~~

~~TC, </=((0.261) X (TP) + 44.3)~~

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 63 14

EXTERIOR BURIED PUMPED CONDENSATE RETURN
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.

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B16.11	(2011) Forged Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded
ASME B16.21	(2011) Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges
ASME B16.3	(2011) 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	(2013) Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard
ASME B16.9	(2012) Standard for Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
ASME B31.1	(2012) Power Piping

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A106/A106M	(2013) Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A193/A193M	(2012a) Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service and Other Special Purpose Applications
ASTM A194/A194M	(2013) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts for Bolts for High-Pressure or High-Temperature Service, or Both
ASTM A36/A36M	(2012) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A53/A53M	(2012) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless

ASTM D1330 (2004; R 2010) Rubber Sheet Gaskets

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

MSS SP-58 (2009) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture, Selection, Application, and Installation

MSS SP-69 (2003; Notice 2012) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Selection and Application (ANSI Approved American National Standard)

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Design and provide new exterior buried factory- prefabricated preinsulated pumped condensate (hot water) return piping system complete and ready for operation. Provide identical buried factory- prefabricated insulated piping material up to the first flanged connection in manholes and aboveground. Design pressure and temperature ratings of system components shall be for working pressure of 125 psig condensate at 250 degrees F.

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

Manholes

Federal Agency buried piping system

Show design and layout of piping system. Drawings shall have Professional Engineer Seal.

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe and fittings

Valves

Strainers

Pipe supports

Traps

SD-05 Design Data

Federal Agency buried piping system

Submit calculations of system design. Calculations must have Professional Engineer Seal.

SD-07 Certificates

Certification of welder's qualifications

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Certification of Welder's Qualifications

Submit prior to site welding. Certifications shall not be more than one year old.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STEEL PIPING

Provide steel piping in manholes and aboveground. Steam piping includes piping upstream of steam traps. Condensate piping includes piping downstream of steam traps.

2.1.1 Steam Pipe

a. ASTM A53/A53M: Type S (seamless, Grade B), black steel. Provide Weight Class STD (Standard) for welding end connections. Provide Weight Class XS (Extra Strong) for threaded end connections.

b. ASTM A106/A106M: Grade B, black steel, Schedule No. 40. Provide Schedule 80 for threaded end connections.

2.1.2 Condensate Pipe

Provide steel piping for other than exterior buried factory-prefabricated insulated pumped condensate return piping.

a. ASTM A53/A53M: Type S (seamless, Grade B); black steel, Weight Class XS (Extra Strong).

b. ASTM A106/A106M: Grade B, black steel, Schedule No. 80.

2.1.3 Threaded Fittings

ASME B16.11, or ASME B16.3, Class 150 for steam, Class 300 for condensate.

2.1.4 Socket Welding Fittings

ASME B16.11.

2.1.5 Buttwelding Fittings

ASME B16.9. Provide the same material and weight as the piping in which fittings are installed. Provide backing rings conforming to ASME B31.1 and be compatible with materials being welded.

2.1.6 Eccentric Reducing Fittings

ASME B16.9. Provide the same material and weight as the piping in which fittings are installed. Provide for changes in horizontal steam piping sizes.

2.1.7 Flanges and Unions

2.1.7.1 Flanges

ASME B16.5, Class 150. Provide flat face flanged connections between metal piping.

2.1.7.2 Unions

ASME B16.39, Class 150 for steam, Class 250 for condensate.

2.1.8 Gaskets, Bolts, Nuts, and Washers

a. Gaskets: Provide ASME B16.21, composition ring 0.0625 inch thick for steam and gravity condensate (steam) piping. Provide ASTM D1330, except the Shore A durometer hardness shall be 55 to 65, 0.125 inch thick, full face of flange for pumped condensate (hot water) piping. Provide one piece factory cut gaskets.

b. Bolts: ASTM A193/A193M, Grade B7. Extend a minimum of two full threads beyond the nut with the bolts tightened to the required torque.

c. Nuts: ASTM A194/A194M, Grade 7, with Teflon coated threads.

d. Washers: Provide steel flat circular washers under bolt heads and nuts.

2.2 VALVES

See Section 23 05 15 COMMON PIPING FOR HVAC for valves in condensate service.

2.3 PIPING ACCESSORIES

2.3.1 Pipe Supports

Provide MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69, of the adjustable type, except as specified or indicated otherwise. Tack-weld Type 39 pipe covering protection saddles to steel pipe for insulated piping. Provide steel support rods. The finish of rods, nuts, bolts, washers, and supports shall be hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Miscellaneous metal shall conform to ASTM A36/A36M, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication.

2.3.2 Strainers

Steel body in accordance with ASME B16.5 for minimum of ASME Class 150. See Section 23 05 15 COMMON PIPING FOR HVAC for strainers.

Provide blow-off outlet with pipe nipple, ball valve, and discharge pipe nipple.

2.3.3 Traps

Inverted bucket steam trap shall be socket welded, Grade 304L stainless steel body, with 304 stainless steel internals, freeze resistant. Valve and seat shall be hardened chrome steel. Trap shall have IS-2 connector, integral strainer with blowdown valve.

Maximum operating pressure shall be 400 psig.

Traps shall have free-floating stainless steel mechanism, and discharge orifice at the top of the trap.

Basis of design Armstrong Model 2011.

Design traps to permit removal and replacement of all operating and wearing parts without disturbing piping connections to trap body.

2.3.4 Pipe Sleeves

Provide where piping passes entirely through walls and floors. Provide sleeves of sufficient length to pass through entire thickness of walls and floors. Provide one inch minimum clearance between exterior of piping or pipe insulation or conduit and interior of sleeve or core-drilled hole. Seal space at both ends of sleeve or core-drilled hole with plastic waterproof cement which will dry to a firm but pliable mass, or provide mechanically adjustable segmented elastomeric seal. In fire walls and fire floors, seal both ends of sleeves or core-drilled holes with UL listed fill, void, or cavity material.

a. Sleeves in Concrete Walls and Floors: Provide hot-dip galvanized steel, ductile-iron, or cast-iron sleeves. Core drilling of masonry and concrete may be provided in lieu of sleeves when cavities in the core-drilled hole are grouted smooth.

2.3.5 Escutcheon Plates

Provide split hinge type metal plates for piping entering walls and floors in exposed spaces. Provide paint finish on metal plates in unfinished spaces.

2.3.6 Couplings

Couplings shall be for working pressure of 125 psig hot water at 250 degrees F. Couplings shall include carbon steel sleeve flared at each end, two Viton gaskets, two steel follower rings, and set of steel track bolts to properly compress the gaskets. Tighten bolts to torque recommended by coupling manufacturer. Provide 7 inch long carbon steel sleeves for use with each nominal pipe size with minimum wall thickness as follows:

MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS (inches)						
Nominal Pipe Sizes (inches)	2	3	4	6	8	10
Wall Thickness	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25
NOTE: Rockwell 411 couplings for steel pipe with Viton gaskets and Dresser 38 couplings for steel pipe with Viton gaskets will meet this specification.						

2.4 BURIED PIPING SYSTEM

Design and provide exterior buried factory-prefabricated preinsulated pumped condensate return piping in a conduit for which a Federal Agency Approved Brochure has been issued. In case of differences between the Approved Brochure and the project specification and drawings, the project

specifications and drawings shall govern. Design, equipment, materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, examination, inspection, testing, and repair requirements shall be in accordance with the Approved Brochure.

2.4.1 System Design

Design the underground piping system including trench bed and pipe anchors in accordance with the Approved Brochure. Expansion design having lateral movement through manholes will not be permitted. Design shall include buried prefabricated preinsulated piping system including concrete pipe anchors exterior of manholes, interface with each manhole, and the watershed to aboveground piping. Provide manholes, piping within manholes, piping aboveground, and piping not in approved conduit systems as indicated; redesign will not be permitted. Earth horizontal resistant loading is 2000 psf.

2.4.2 System Requirements

Provide system approved for Class B ground water conditions. Provide insulation, completely filling the space between the carrier pipe and the conduit in accordance with the Approved Brochure.

2.4.3 Buried 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 black letters continuously and repeatedly over entire tape length. Warning and identification shall read CAUTION BURIED STEAM PIPING BELOW or similar wording. Use permanent code and letter coloring unaffected by moisture and other substances contained in trench backfill material. Bury tape with the printed side up at a depth of 12 inches below the top surface of earth or the top surface of the subgrade under pavements.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Installation of exterior buried pumped condensate return piping system including equipment, materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, examination, inspection, and testing shall be in accordance with ASME B31.1, except as modified herein. Field assembly shall be in accordance with the Federal Agency Approved Brochure. Install piping straight and true to bear evenly on sand bedding material. Install valves with stems horizontal or above. Provide flanges and unions at valves, traps, strainers, connections to equipment, and as indicated.

3.1.1 Cleaning of Piping

Keep the interior and ends of new piping and existing piping affected by the Contractor's operations, cleaned of water and foreign matter during installation by using plugs or other approved methods. When work is not in progress, securely close open ends of pipe and fittings to prevent entry of water and foreign matter. Inspect piping before placing into position.

3.1.2 Demolition

Remove materials so as not to damage materials which are to remain. Replace existing work damaged by the Contractor's operations with new work of the same construction.

3.2 STEEL PIPING

Test, inspect, and approve piping before burying, covering, or concealing. Provide fittings for changes in direction of piping and for connections. Stab type connections will not be permitted. Make changes in piping sizes through tapered reducing fittings; bushings will not be permitted. Jointing compound for pipe threads shall be Teflon pipe thread paste. Pipe nipples 6 inches long and shorter shall be Schedule 80 steel pipe. Condensate piping shall include drip, vent, relief, and gage connecting piping.

3.2.1 Fittings and End Connections

For sizes less than one inch provide threaded fittings and end connections. For sizes 1 to 2 inches provide threaded or socket-welding or buttwelding fittings and end connections; provide threaded connections for threaded valves, traps, strainers, and threaded connections to equipment. For sizes 2.5 inches and larger provide buttwelding fittings and end connections; provide flanged connections for flanged valves, traps, strainers, and flanged connections to equipment.

3.2.2 Welding

ASME B31.1, metallic arc process, including qualification of welders.

3.2.3 Pipe Hangers and Supports

Provide additional hangers and supports for concentrated loads in piping between hangers and supports, such as for valves.

3.3 NAMEPLATES

Provide laminated plastic nameplates for equipment, gages, thermometers, and valves. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, black with white center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the white core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be 1 by 2.5 inches. Lettering shall be minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style. Key the nameplates to a chart and schedule for each system. Frame charts and schedules under glass, and locate where directed near each system. Furnish two copies of each chart and schedule.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Before final acceptance of the work, test each system to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Flush and clean piping before placing in operation. Flush piping at a minimum velocity of 8 fps. Correct defects in work provided by Contractor and repeat tests until work is in compliance with contract requirements. Furnish potable water, electricity, instruments, connecting devices, and personnel for the tests.

3.4.1 Field Inspections

Prior to initial operation, inspect piping system for compliance with drawings, specifications, and manufacturer's submittals.

3.4.2 Field Tests of Carrier Piping

Do not cover the carrier piping joints with insulation or concrete anchors (thrust blocks), until the carrier piping joints have passed all field tests and testing requirements in the Approved Brochure for exterior buried factory-prefabricated insulated condensate return piping system.

3.4.3 Field Repairs of Plastic Carrier Pipe and Joints

Repair leaking and porous sections of pipe or joints by removing and replacing with new materials. Do not overwrap the fault with any type of patch or other material. If a joint is damaged during laying operation, cut off the joint, bond a coupling to the severed end, and lay in the piping as a normal pipe. If damage occurs to a new pipe section after pipe has been laid, cut out damaged section and replace with a new pipe section in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.5 FIELD PAINTING

After completion of field inspections and tests, clean and paint metal surfaces exposed to the weather and in manholes, including valves, strainers, traps, flow meters, pipe flanges, bolts, nuts, washers, pipe hangers and supports, expansion joints, and miscellaneous metal. Do not paint piping prior to the application of field-applied insulation. Do not paint stainless steel or aluminum jackets. Apply paint to clean dry surfaces. Clean surfaces to remove dust, dirt, rust, oil, and grease. Provide surfaces with two coats of enamel paint applied to a total minimum dry film thickness of 2 mils. Apply the second coat of paint after the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. Color of finish coat shall be aluminum or light gray. Paint shall be rated for use on hot metal surfaces up to 450 degrees F and for use on surfaces exposed to the weather.

3.6 CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING SYSTEMS

Notify the Contracting Officer in writing at least 15 days prior to the date the connections are required; receive approval before interrupting service. Provide materials required to make connections into existing systems and perform excavating, backfilling, and other incidental labor as required.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 40 17 26.00 20

WELDING PRESSURE PIPING
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 SOCIETY FOR NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING (ASNT)

ASNT SNT-TC-1A	(2006; Supp 2010) Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A: Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing and ANSI/ASNT CP-105: Training Outlines for Qualification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS A2.4	(2007) Standard Symbols for Welding, Brazing and Nondestructive Examination
AWS A3.0M/A3.0	(2010) Standard Welding Terms and Definitions
AWS B2.1/B2.1M	(2009) Specification for Welding Procedure and Performance Qualification
AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2010) Structural Welding Code - Steel
AWS QC1	(2007) Standard for AWS Certification of Welding Inspectors
AWS Z49.1	(2012) Safety in Welding and Cutting and Allied Processes

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B31.1	(2012) Power Piping
ASME BPVC SEC II-C	(2010) BPVC Section II-Materials Part C-Specifications for Welding Rods Electrodes and Filler Metals
ASME BPVC SEC IX	(2010) BPVC Section IX-Welding and Brazing Qualifications
ASME BPVC SEC V	(2010) BPVC Section V-Nondestructive Examination

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

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards

29 CFR 1926 Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

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 DEFINITIONS

AWS A3.0M/A3.0 and applicable ANSI piping documents.

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

Welding pressure piping

SD-07 Certificates

Welding procedures qualification; G

Nondestructive examination (NDE) procedures; G

NDE personnel certification procedures; G

Inspector certification

Submit inspector certification and NDE personnel certification for record.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Weld identifications; G

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Welding Pressure Piping

Show location, length, and type of welds, and indicate postweld heat treatment and nondestructive testing as required.

1.5.2 Procedures

Develop and qualify procedures for welding metals included in the work. Do not start welding until welding procedures, welders, and welding operators have been qualified. Perform qualification testing by an approved testing laboratory, or by the Contractor if approved by the Contracting Officer in accordance with the qualified procedures. Notify the Contracting Officer at least 24 hours in advance of the time and place of the tests. When practicable, perform the qualification tests at or near the work site. Maintain current records of the test results obtained in welding procedure, welding operator/welder performance qualifications, and nondestructive

examination (NDE) procedures. These records shall be readily available at the site for examination by the Contracting Officer.Qualify the procedures for making transition welds between different materials or between plates or pipes of different wall thicknesses. ANSI Piping requirements for branch connections may be used in lieu of detailed designs. Unless otherwise specified, the choice of welding process shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

1.5.2.1 Previous Qualifications

Welding procedures, welders, and welding operators previously qualified by test may be accepted for the work without requalification provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

a. Copies of welding procedures, procedure qualification test records, and welder and welding operator performance qualification test records are submitted and approved in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Submittals."

b. Testing was performed by an approved testing laboratory or technical consultant or by the Contractor's approved quality control organization.

c. The welding procedures, welders, and welding operators were qualified in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC IX or AWS B2.1/B2.1M, AR-2 level; and base materials, filler materials, electrodes, equipment, and processes conformed to the applicable requirements of this specification.

d. The requirements of paragraph entitled "Welder and Welding Operator Performance Qualification" for renewal of qualification were met, and records showing name of employer and period of employment using the process for which qualified are submitted as evidence of conformance.

1.5.2.2 Performance

The Contractor shall be responsible for the quality of joint preparation, welding, and examination. Clearly identify and record materials used in the welding operations. The examination and testing defined in this specification are minimum requirements. Provide additional examination and testing as necessary to achieve the quality required.

1.5.3 Welding Procedures Qualification

Qualification of the welding procedures for each group of materials to be welded is required as indicated in ASME BPVC SEC IX. Record in detail and qualify the "Welding Procedure Specifications" for every welding procedure proposed. Qualification for each welding procedure shall conform to the requirements of ANSI Standards and to this specification. The welding procedures shall specify end preparation for welds, including cleaning, alignments, and root openings. Preheat, interpass temperature control, and postheat treatment of welds shall be as required by ANSI Piping documents, unless otherwise indicated or specified. Describe the type of backing rings or consumable inserts, if used, and, if they are to be removed, the removal process. Welding procedure qualifications shall be identified individually and referenced on the shop drawings or suitably keyed to the contract drawings.

1.5.4 Welder and Welding Operator Performance Qualification

Qualify each welder and welding operator assigned to work covered by this

specification by performance tests using equipment, positions, procedures, base metals, and electrodes or bare filler wires from the same specification, classification, or group number that will be encountered on his assignment. Welders or welding operators who make acceptable procedure qualification tests will be considered performance-qualified for the welding procedure used. Determine performance qualification in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC IX, ANSI Piping Standards and as specified.

1.5.5 Renewal of Qualification

Requalification of a welder or welding operator shall be required under one or any combination of the following conditions:

a. When a welder or welding operator has not used the specific welding process for a period of 3 months. The period may be extended to 6 months if the welder has been employed on another welding process.

b. There is specific reason to question the welder's ability to make welds that will meet the requirements of the specifications.

c. The welder or welding operator was qualified by an employer other than those firms performing work under this contract and a qualification test has not been taken within the preceding 12 months. Renewal of qualification under this condition need be made on only a single test joint or pipe of any thickness, position, or material to reestablish qualification for any thickness, position, or material for which the welder or welding operator had qualified previously.

1.5.6 Qualification of Inspection and (NDE) Personnel

Qualification of Inspection and Nondestructive Examination (NDE) Personnel: Qualify inspection and nondestructive examination personnel in accordance with the following requirements:

1.5.6.1 Inspector Certification

Qualify welding inspectors in accordance with AWS QC1.

1.5.6.2 NDE Personnel Certification Procedures

Certify NDE personnel and establish a written procedure for the control and administration of NDE personnel training, examination, and certification. Base procedures on appropriate specific and general guidelines of training and experience recommended by ASNT SNT-TC-1A, Supplement B-Magnetic particle and Supplement D-Liquid Penetrant.

1.5.6.3 Welding Procedures and Qualifications

a. Specifications and Test Results: Submit copies of the welding procedure specifications and procedure qualification test results for each type of welding required. Approval of any procedure does not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for producing acceptable welds. Submit this information on the forms printed in ASME BPVC SEC IX or their equivalent.

b. Certification: Before assigning welders or welding operators to the work, submit their names, together with certification that each individual is performance qualified as specified. Do not start welding work prior to procedure qualification. The certification shall state

the type of welding and positions for which each is qualified, the code and procedure under which each is qualified, date qualified, and the firm and individual certifying the qualification tests.

1.5.7 Symbols

Conform to AWS A2.4.

1.5.7.1 Weld Identifications

Submit a list of the welders' names and symbol for each welder. To identify welds, submit written records indicating the location of welds made by each welder or welding operator.

1.5.8 Safety

Conform to AWS Z49.1, 29 CFR 1910-SUBPART Q, "Welding, Cutting, and Brazing," 29 CFR 1926-SUBPART J, "Welding and Cutting."

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL

Do not perform welding when the quality of the completed weld could be impaired by the prevailing working or weather conditions. The Contracting Officer will determine when weather or working conditions are unsuitable for welding.

1.7 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver filler metals, electrodes, fluxes and other welding materials to the site in manufacturers' original packages and store in a dry space until used. Label and design packages properly to give maximum protection from moisture and to assure safe handling.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 WELDING MATERIALS

Comply with ASME BPVC SEC II-C. Welding equipment, electrodes, welding wire, and fluxes shall be capable of producing satisfactory welds when used by a qualified welder or welding operator using qualified welding procedures.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 WELDING

Do not deviate from applicable codes, approved procedures and approved shop drawings without prior written approval from the Contracting Officer. Materials or components with welds made off the site will not be accepted if the welding does not conform to the requirements of this specification unless otherwise specified. Assign each welder or welding operator an identifying number, letter, or symbol that shall be used to identify his welds. Each welder or welding operator shall apply his mark adjacent to his weld using an approved rubber stamp or felt-tipped marker with permanent, weatherproof ink or other approved methods that do not deform the metal. Confine identification by die stamps or electric etchers to the weld reinforcing crown, preferably in the finished crater.

3.2 WELDING OPERATORS

Perform welding in accordance with qualified procedures using qualified welders and welding operators.

3.3 SUPPORTS

Welding of hangers, supports, and plates to structural members shall conform to AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

3.4 EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS

Visual and nondestructive examinations shall be performed by the Government to detect surface and internal discontinuities in completed welds. Visually examine welds. Liquid penetrant or Magnetic particle examination shall be required as indicated in Tables IV and V attached to this section. When examination and testing indicates defects in a weld joint, a qualified welder shall repair the weld in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Corrections and Repairs" of this section.

3.4.1 Visual Examination

Visually examine welds as follows:

a. Before welding -- for compliance with requirements for joint preparation, placement of backing rings or consumable inserts, alignment and fit-up, and cleanliness.

b. During welding -- for conformance to the qualified welding procedure.

c. After welding -- for cracks, contour and finish, bead reinforcement, undercutting, overlap, and size of fillet welds.

3.4.2 Nondestructive Examination

NDE shall be in accordance with written procedures. Procedures for liquid penetrant,or magnetic particle, tests and methods shall conform to ASME BPVC SEC V. The approved procedure shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer's QA personnel. In addition to the information required in ASME BPVC SEC V, the written procedures shall include:

a. Timing of the nondestructive examination in relation to the welding operations.

b. Safety precautions.

3.4.3 Examinations and Tests by the Government

Examinations and tests will conform to paragraphs "Visual Examination" and "Nondestructive Examination" of this section, except that destructive tests may be required also. When destructive tests are made, qualified welders or welding operators shall make repairs using welding procedures which will develop the full strength of the members cut. Welding shall be subject to examination and tests in the mill, shop, and field.

3.5 ACCEPTANCE STANDARDS

3.5.1 Visual

The following indications are unacceptable:

a. Cracks--external surface.

c. Weld reinforcement:

(1) ASME B31.1, conform to Table I.

TABLE I
REINFORCEMENT OF GIRTH AND LONGITUDINAL BUTT WELDS

Thickness of Base Metal, inches	Maximum Thickness of Reinforcement for Design Temperature: 350oF-750oF, inch	Maximum Thickness of Reinforcement for Design Temperature: Less Than 350oF, inch
Up to 1/8, incl.	3/32	3/16
Over 1/8 to 3/16, incl.	1/8	3/16
Over 3/16 to 1/2, incl.	5/32	3/16
Over 1/2 to 1, incl.	3/16	3/16
Over 1 to 2, incl.	1/4	1/4
Over 2		The greater of 1/4 in. or 1/8 times the width of the weld in inches.

NOTES:
1. For double welded butt joints, this limitation on reinforcement given above shall apply separately to both inside and outside surfaces of the joint.
2. For single welded butt joints, the reinforcement limits given above shall apply to the outside surface of the joint only.
3. The thickness of weld reinforcement shall be based on the thickness of the thinner of the materials being joined.
4. The weld reinforcement thicknesses shall be determined from the higher of the abutting surfaces involved.
5. Weld reinforcement may be removed if so desired.

3.5.2 Magnetic Particle Examination

The following relevant indications are unacceptable:

a. Any cracks and linear indications.

b. Rounded indications with dimensions greater than 3/16 inch.

c. Four or more rounded indications in a line separated by 1/16 inch or less edge-to-edge.

d. Ten or more rounded indications in any 6 square inches of surface, with

the major dimension of this area not to exceed 6 inches, with the area taken in the most unfavorable location relative to the indications being evaluated.

3.5.3 Liquid Penetrant Examination

Indications whose major dimensions are greater than 1/16 inch shall be considered relevant. The following relevant indications are unacceptable:

a. Any cracks or linear indications.

b. Rounded indications with dimensions greater than 3/16 inch.

c. Four or more rounded indications in a line separated by 1/16 inch or less edge-to-edge.

d. Ten or more rounded indications in any 6 square inches of surface, with the major dimension of this area not to exceed 6 inches, with the area taken in the most unfavorable location relative to the indications being evaluated.

3.6 CORRECTIONS AND REPAIRS

Remove defects and replace welds as specified in ANSI Piping Standards, unless otherwise specified. Repair defects discovered between weld passes before additional weld material is deposited. Wherever a defect is removed, and repair by welding is not required, the affected area shall be blended into the surrounding surface eliminating sharp notches, crevices, or corners. After defect removal is complete and before rewelding, reexamine the area by the same test methods which first revealed the defect to ensure that the defect has been eliminated. After rewelding, reexamine the repaired area by the same test methods originally used for that area. For repairs to base material, the minimum examination shall be the same as required for butt welds. Indication of a defect shall be regarded as a defect unless reevaluation by NDE or by surface conditioning shows that no unacceptable indications are present. The use of foreign material to mask, fill in, seal, or disguise welding defects will not be permitted.

TABLE IV
EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS FOR VARIOUS MATERIALS AND SERVICES

Material or Application	Examinations or Tests Required: Visual	Examinations or Tests Required: Magnetic Particle or Liquid Penetrant
Carbon steel piping systems		
a. Tack welds	Yes	No
b. Root passes	Yes	Yes
c. Intermediate passes	Yes	No
d. Completed weld	Yes	Yes

TABLE V
MANDATORY MINIMUM NONDESTRUCTIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR ASME B31.1 PIPING

	Temperatures between 350 degrees F and 750 degrees F inclusive and at all pressures over 1052 psig gage	All others
Buttwelds (Girth and Longitudinal)	MT or PT for over 2 inch NPS.	MT or PT for over 2 inch NPS
Fillet, Socket Welds	Visual for all sizes and thicknesses.	Visual for all sizes and thicknesses.

NOTES:
1. Thickness refers to pressure boundary wall thickness (such as pipe wall, fitting wall, or nozzle wall thickness).
2. All welds must be given a visual examination in addition to type of specific nondestructive examination specified.
3. NPS-Nominal Pipe Size.
4. MT-magnetic particle examination; PT-liquid penetrant examination.
6. The thickness of buttwelds is defined as the thicker of the two abutting ends after end preparation.
7. Temperatures and pressures shown are design.
9. For nondestructive examination of the pressure retaining component, refer to the standards listed in applicable code or the manufacturing specifications.

-- End of Section --