

BID PACKAGE 3 - HAVERHILL ELEMENTARY PLAYGROUND RELOCATION AND EARLY SITE

PROJECT MANUAL

12/16/2022

OWNER

PORTAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

8107 Mustang Drive
Portage, MI 49002

PROJECT NUMBER

Architect's Project No. 21-237.22

State File No.

State Index No.

SET NUMBER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Refer to Construction Manager's Project Manual issued by Construction Manager for additional procurement, contracting, and general requirements

DIVISION 00 — PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS

- 00 3100 - AVAILABLE PROJECT INFORMATION
- 00 3101 - GEOTECHNICAL REPORT
- 00 6323 - CADD FILE TRANSFER WAIVER
- 00 6324 - BIM TRANSFER WAIVER

DIVISION 01 — GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 01 2500 - SUBSTITUTION PROCEDURES
- 01 2600 - CONTRACT MODIFICATION PROCEDURES
- 01 3100 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION sf0
- 01 3300 - SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES
- 01 4000 - QUALITY REQUIREMENTS
- 01 4200 - REFERENCES
- 01 6000 - PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS

DIVISION 05 — METALS

- 05 5000 - METAL FABRICATIONS

DIVISION 11 — EQUIPMENT

- 11 6800 - PLAY FIELD EQUIPMENT AND STRUCTURES

DIVISION 22 — PLUMBING

- 22 1113 - FACILITY WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING
- 22 1313 - FACILITY SANITARY SEWERS

DIVISION 31 — EARTHWORK

- 31 1000 - SITE CLEARING
- 31 2000 - EARTH MOVING

DIVISION 32 — EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

- 32 1216 - ASPHALT PAVING
- 32 1313 - CONCRETE PAVING
- 32 1373 - CONCRETE PAVING JOINT SEALANTS
- 32 1816.13 - PLAYGROUND PROTECTIVE SURFACING
- 32 3119 - DECORATIVE METAL FENCES AND GATES
- 32 9200 - TURF AND GRASSES

DIVISION 33 — UTILITIES

- 33 4200 - STORMWATER CONVEYANCE

SECTION 00 3100 - AVAILABLE PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 EXISTING REPORTS AND SURVEYS

A. SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT

B. A copy of a geotechnical report with respect to the building site is available for viewing:

1. Title: Geotechnical Report.
2. Date: July 28, 2022.
3. Prepared by: Driesenga & Associates
4. Bound following this section.

C. This report identifies properties of below grade conditions and offers recommendations for the design of foundations, prepared primarily for the use of the Architect.

D. The recommendations described shall not be construed as a requirement of this Contract, unless specifically referenced in the Contract Documents.

E. This report, by its nature, cannot reveal all conditions that exist on the site. Should subsurface conditions be found to vary substantially from this report, changes in the design and construction of foundations will be made, with resulting credits or expenditures to the Contract Price accruing to the Owner.

F. The soil boring logs from this report are included with this document.

END OF DOCUMENT 00 3100

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**DRIESENGA &
ASSOCIATES, INC.**

Engineering · Surveying · Testing

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July 28, 2022

via electronic mail

Ms. Paula Johnson
PORTAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
8107 Mustang Drive
Portage, Michigan 49002

**Re: Geotechnical Report
Portage PS – Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue, Portage, Michigan
Driesenga & Associates, Inc. Project No 2250350.3A**

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Driesenga & Associates, Inc. is pleased to submit the attached report of subsurface exploration performed for the above-referenced project. The report presents the exploration procedures, subsurface conditions encountered, and our recommendations for development of the site with respect to proposed earthwork, foundation construction, and pavement design. As the project nears construction you can contact Andrew Anschuetz at 269-544-1455 in our local office to provide a quote for construction materials testing and survey needs.

Proper execution of our recommendations will affect the design, construction and performance of the structure and related facilities, and the potential associated risks involved. Therefore, the issues and recommendations presented in this report should be discussed with the project team, including Driesenga & Associates, Inc. This will increase the likelihood that the issues are understood and our recommendations are applied in a manner consistent with the project budget, tolerance of risk, and expectations for performance and maintenance.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you. If you have any questions concerning this report, or if we can be of further service as design and construction progresses, please contact our office.

Sincerely,
DRIESENGA & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Michael Stork
Senior Project Geologist

Musana Nabil
Senior Project Engineer

Randy Pail, P.E.
Director of Geotechnical Engineering

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

SITE:

**PORTAGE PS – HAVERHILL ELEMENTARY
6633 HAVERHILL
PORTAGE, MICHIGAN**

**JULY 28, 2022
PROJECT NO. 2250350.3A**

PREPARED FOR:

**PORTAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
8107 MUSTANG DRIVE
PORTAGE, MICHIGAN 49002**

Prepared by:



**DRIESENKA &
ASSOCIATES, INC.**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 LOCATION	1
1.2 PURPOSE	1
1.3 SCOPE	1
1.4 DESIGN INFORMATION	2
2.0 SITE CONDITIONS	3
2.1 GENERAL	3
2.2 SURFACE CONDITIONS	3
2.3 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSURFACE SOILS	3
2.4 GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS	4
2.5 SEISMIC SITE CLASS	4
2.6 LIMITATIONS	5
3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	6
3.1 SITE PREPARATION.....	6
3.2 FOUNDATIONS	8
3.3 FLOORS.....	10
3.4 PAVEMENTS.....	10
3.5 GROUNDWATER CONTROL.....	12
3.6 TEMPORARY EXCAVATION STABILITY	13
4.0 GENERAL COMMENTS	15

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	Figure 1 – Site Location Figure 2 – Boring Locations
APPENDIX B	Soil Boring Logs
APPENDIX C	Field and Laboratory Procedures



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION

This report presents the results of the geotechnical investigation completed for the new Haverhill Elementary School located just east of the existing school building. The site is located at 6633 Haverhill Avenue in Portage, Michigan as shown on Figure 1 – Site Location (Appendix A). The property is situated on the east side of Haverhill Avenue in an area of primarily residential development. The existing elementary school will remain in place and occupied during construction of the new building.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the subsurface profile, the engineering characteristics of the subsurface soils, and to provide recommendations in regard to the proposed design and construction based on our interpretation of the test results. This report was prepared in general accordance with our proposal dated March 22, 2022, as authorized by Mr. Michael Galovan of TowerPinkster on May 2, 2022.

1.3 SCOPE

The field exploration to estimate engineering characteristics of the site soils included performing a site reconnaissance, advancing the soil borings, performing standard penetration tests, and recovering split-spoon samples. Soil boring locations were determined in the field by measuring from existing site features. Existing ground surface elevations were not provided and obtaining them was beyond the scope of this investigation.

Twenty-four (24) soil borings, designated SB-1 to SB-24, were advanced in the vicinity of the proposed building and site improvement areas on July 18 to 21, 2022, at the approximate locations



shown on Figure 2 - Boring Locations (Appendix A). The soil borings were advanced with hollow-stem augers to depths of fifteen (15) or thirty (30) feet below the ground surface. During drilling, soil samples were collected from split-spoon sampling via standard penetration testing (ASTM method D 1586) at intervals of 2.5 feet to a depth of 10 feet, and intervals of 5 feet from a depth of 10 feet to the end of each boring. The soil boring logs are contained in Appendix B. The field and laboratory procedures are described in Appendix C.

1.4 DESIGN INFORMATION

It is understood the proposed new elementary school building is to be a two-story masonry block and steel framed structure supported on poured concrete foundations and flat steel roof. The new construction will also include several new parking areas, drives and playgrounds.

Structural load information was not available as of the time of this report, but should be provided to Driesenga & Associates, Inc. for review in light of the recommendations contained herein as soon as available. For calculation purposes, maximum loads of 5,000 pounds per lineal foot of wall and 100 kips per column were assumed. Understanding that the new construction will not include any basement areas, exterior footing depths are assumed to be a minimum of 3.5 feet below the final ground surface elevation.

We have assumed maximum tolerable settlements of 1 inch total and ½ inch differential. We anticipate maximum cut/fill sections of several feet, or less, may be required to establish site grades. Any significant deviation from these assumptions should be brought to the attention of Driesenga & Associates, Inc. as soon as possible.



2.0 SITE CONDITIONS

2.1 GENERAL

The stratification of the soils, as shown on the soil boring logs in Appendix B, represents the soil conditions at the actual soil boring locations. Variations may occur away from or between the soil borings. Stratigraphic lines shown on the soil boring logs represent the approximate boundary between the soil types, but the transition may be gradual. They are not intended to show exact depths of change from one soil type to another. In addition, changes in soil type may occur between the sample intervals that are consequently not observed by the driller.

The soil boring logs in Appendix B include the drilling method, materials encountered, penetration resistances, and pertinent field observations made during the drilling operations along with the results of the laboratory testing.

2.2 SURFACE CONDITIONS

The area of the new building is currently maintained lawn and playground areas. The new pavement area are currently a combination of maintained grass and asphalt/concrete pavement. This area is relatively flat. The existing building is surrounded by maintained lawn, asphalt parking, and driveway areas associated with residential and commercial uses.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSURFACE SOILS

Surface materials encountered at the site generally consist of either 3.5 inches of asphalt underlain by 18 inches of aggregate base material or 2 to 36 inches of topsoil. Underlying the surface materials, loose to medium dense clayey sand or silty sand was encountered to a depth of around 3 to 6 feet, underlain by loose to medium dense extending to a depth of at least 30 feet. Fill soils were encountered in several of the borings and ranged in thickness from 1 to 9 feet.



The estimated group symbol, according to the USCS, is shown in the USCS column just before the textural description of the various strata on the soil boring logs in Appendix B.

2.4 GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS

Groundwater was not encountered to a depth of 30 feet below grade. Hydrostatic groundwater levels and the elevations and volumes of groundwater should be expected to fluctuate throughout the year, based on variations in precipitation, evaporation, run-off, and other factors. The groundwater levels (or lack thereof) indicated by the soil borings and presented in this section represent conditions at the time the readings were taken. The actual groundwater levels at the time of construction may vary.

Groundwater measurements were attempted during drilling and again shortly after completion of the drilling operations. After drilling and collection of groundwater readings, the boreholes were backfilled with auger cuttings and the surface was repaired approximating previous conditions. Since the boreholes were backfilled shortly after drilling, long-term groundwater level information is not available from the soil borings. To obtain long-term groundwater levels, groundwater observation wells would be required.

2.5 SEISMIC SITE CLASS

The proposed building's seismic class was determined for use in the structural design of the proposed project. Soils information was obtained from the soil borings completed on-site, as well as information obtained from the "Soil Survey of Kalamazoo County" by the United States Department of Agriculture, the "Quaternary Geology of Michigan" completed by W.R. Farrand, the USGS Topographic Quadrangle and the Hydrogeologic Atlas of Michigan. It is assumed that the proposed structure falls under Building Class III according to the 2015 Michigan Building Code (MBC) Table 1604.5. Based on this information it is our determination that seismic site class D be used according to the ASCE 7 – Table 20.3-1 for structural calculations.



2.6 LIMITATIONS

Soil and groundwater conditions have been observed and interpreted at the soil boring locations only. This information has been used as the basis for our analyses and the recommendations that follow. Although we have allowed for minor variations in subsurface conditions in the development of our recommendations, conditions can vary away from and between soil boring locations. Should this become evident during construction, we should be contacted to review our recommendations. This geotechnical evaluation and report were prepared for geotechnical purposes only. We did not perform environmental related borings or analytical tests.



3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 SITE PREPARATION

To increase the likelihood that the recommended allowable soil bearing capacities are achieved and tolerable settlements are not exceeded, the recommendations contained herein should be followed. Within the building footprint and any areas to receive fill, all existing building material, topsoil, old fill, organic-containing material, frozen soil and other unsuitable material should be removed. The clearing should extend a minimum of 5 feet beyond the limits of proposed building and pavement areas and areas to receive structural fill.

It is strongly recommended that the building pad and pavement subgrade areas be evaluated by Driesenga & Associates, Inc. after the area has been cleared and stripped. This evaluation may be performed by proofrolling with a loaded tandem axle dump truck or another method selected by the geotechnical engineer. To identify any areas of soft subgrade soil. Where soft subgrade soils are encountered, remedial actions as recommended by the geotechnical engineer will be required.

Existing fill was encountered in several of the soil borings and extended about 1 to 9 feet below the existing ground surface. Without documentation of the placement of the fill, we consider it to be “uncontrolled fill.” If documentation of the existing fill is available, we would be pleased to review it to determine its suitability of slab, pavement, and/or structural fill support.

Deeper and/or looser uncontrolled fill may be encountered at the site, particularly adjacent to existing or former structures, or in the vicinity of existing utilities. The existing fill *may* be suitable for support of slabs, pavements, and/or structural fill after additional evaluation and special preparation and only where it is not underlain by buried topsoil or other organic, deleterious or otherwise unsuitable soils and the owner accepts the risks in doing so. Some of the soil samples in the existing fill contained variable amounts of organic material/topsoil. Existing fill with excessive organics (over 4%), voids or debris should be removed and replaced with structural fill. Test pits



should be performed to identify unsuitable fill. The test pits could be performed prior to construction. However, suitability of the existing fill will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis during construction. The remaining fill, after removing unsuitable fill, is anticipated to be suitable to support floor slabs, pavements and structural fill, provided an increased risk of unsatisfactory performance is acceptable. We believe the risk of unsatisfactory performance such as cracking and settlement associated with the construction of slabs-on-grade and pavements on or above the existing fill is relatively low after preparation.

Ultimately, if the risk of poor slab and/or pavement performance is not acceptable, complete removal of the existing fill and replacement with structural fill should be performed. Based on the soil borings, the existing fill could extend 9 feet or more below the existing ground surface. If performed, the removal of the existing fill should extend a minimum of 10 feet beyond the edges of the proposed building, or laterally on a two vertical to one horizontal slope from the bottom outside edge of the foundation, whichever is greater. This action should reduce the amount and depth of undercutting during foundation construction since the unsuitable fill and any unsuitable soils directly beneath fill would be removed. For this case, the test pit evaluation would not be necessary. However, a test pit evaluation could be performed to provide a better estimate of the nature, depth and extent of the existing fill.

In all general fill areas, the exposed soil surface should be scarified to a depth of 12 inches and recompact to a minimum of 95% of Modified Proctor maximum dry density (MDD) per ASTM D 1557 method, or 98% of MDD as determined by the Michigan Cone Method. Sand soils were encountered at or near the final subgrade level in some of the soil borings in the proposed building area. Within the proposed building area the native sand should be proof-compacted by at least six (6) passes of a 10-ton vibratory roller.

The contractor should remove standing water from the subgrade and prevent surface water from reaching the footing excavations and the prepared subgrade. In addition, construction traffic should use haul roads and should not haphazardly traffic the site. Subgrade soils that become



disturbed should be removed and replaced with structural fill or crushed aggregate. Under wet weather conditions, the subgrade may be protected by placing crushed aggregate on the exposed subgrade.

It is recommended that any fill materials be placed in or near horizontal maximum 8-inch-thick loose lifts and compacted to a minimum of 95% of Modified Proctor MDD, or 98% of Michigan Cone MDD. If a vibratory roller is used for compaction, the loose lift thickness may be increased to 12 inches. Soils used for structural fill should consist of clean sand meeting SW or SP classification in accordance with USCS criteria.

3.2 FOUNDATIONS

Considering the subsurface conditions on this site and the assumed proposed construction, it is acceptable for the proposed school building to be supported on conventional spread footings. Footings bearing on newly placed structural fill placed over suitable native soils or directly on the native sand may be designed for a maximum net allowable soil bearing pressure of 2,500 psf. The footings should not be placed on the existing fill material.

At some locations, the native sand soils may be in relatively loose condition and not suitable for support of foundations at the recommended design soil bearing pressure. In addition, these soils may become loosened below the bottom of footing level from the excavation activities or from construction traffic, especially if allowed to dry out. Therefore, the excavated footing bearing surfaces should be compacted to a minimum of 95% of Modified Proctor MDD, or 98% of MDD as determined by the Michigan Cone Method, just prior to concrete placement. A hand-operated plate compactor may be used for loose or disturbed soil that is less than 6 inches in thickness. For deeper compaction, we recommend using a hoe-pac mounted on a backhoe. Water may need to be added to achieve the desired compaction for the allowable bearing capacity.



If it is not possible to improve the sands by densification, the unsuitable soils may need to be removed and the foundations placed on suitable native soils encountered at lower levels. Alternatively, the undercut may be backfilled with crushed aggregate to the bottom of footing level. In addition, wet or easily disturbed foundation bearing soils could be encountered at some locations. If wet soils are encountered, we recommend a layer of crushed aggregate be placed on the subgrade. The thickness of this layer will depend on the conditions encountered at the time of construction. In areas where undercutting is required, the undercut should extend laterally on a two vertical to one horizontal slope from the edge of the footing.

All perimeter footings and footings in unheated areas should bear at least 42 inches below finished grade for protection from frost action. To reduce the likelihood of frost heave, trench footings should be formed vertically and should not be allowed to widen near the top. If interior footings are to bear on compacted fill, the fill should be placed in accordance with the recommendations of Section 3.1. Interior foundations can be constructed on suitable natural soils or on structural fill overlying suitable natural subgrade just below the floor slab. However, the footings and proposed bearing soils should be protected from freezing during construction if work is conducted in the cold winter months. Due to the sands encountered at the site, construction of trench footings is probably not feasible. Therefore, we anticipate footing excavations will need to be sloped back and the foundations formed. The placement of footing concrete should be done as soon as footing excavations have been completed and approved to reduce the potential for disturbance or freezing of the footing subgrade.

Prior to concrete placement, the bearing surface should be free of loose soil and standing water. The contractor should avoid stockpiling excavated materials immediately adjacent to the excavation walls. It is recommended that stockpiled materials be kept back from the excavation a minimum distance equal to half the excavation depth to prevent surcharging the excavation walls.

Total and differential settlement of foundations properly designed and constructed based on our recommendations are not expected to exceed 1 inch and ½ inch, respectively.



3.3 FLOORS

The soil below the floor slab should be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in Section 3.1. A noncohesive soils mat such as MDOT Class II sand should be provided directly below the floor slabs. The mat should be a minimum of 8 inches in thickness and compacted to a minimum of 95% of Modified Proctor MDD.

The floor slab should be suitably reinforced and proper joints should be provided at the junctions of the slab and foundation system so that a small amount of independent movement can occur without causing damage. A minimum of 6 inches of structural fill should be provided between the bottom of the slab and the top of the shallow spread footing below. Otherwise, other arrangements should be made to allow for potential relative settlements, such as grade beams, thickened slabs with appropriate reinforcing steel or other appropriate details. A modulus of subgrade reaction of 175 pci should be used in the design of slabs-on-grade.

3.4 PAVEMENTS

Specific traffic information was not available in developing these pavement recommendations. For design purposes, we have assumed that passenger vehicles and light trucks will traffic all standard duty pavement areas. Heavy duty pavement areas will include entrances, service drives and bus parking areas, and will be trafficked by buses, refuse trucks, and fire engines.

The pavement subgrade should be prepared as described in Section 3.1. Above the subgrade, the sand subbase should be constructed using a minimum of 12 inches of Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Class II Fine Aggregate fill (MDOT Division 3, Section 301 “2012 Standard Specifications for Construction”, April 1, 2011) compacted to a minimum of 95% of the material’s MDD as determined by Modified Proctor.



Due to the clayey sand soils encountered at the site, site grading and stormwater controls will be important to protect paved drives and parking areas. To further protect new paved areas, perimeter underdrains should be placed beneath pavement edges within the bottom portion of the pavement sand subbase. Four (4) inch-diameter sock-tube backfilled with at least 6 inches of peastone cover should be used. The drains should flow via gravity to a common low point and into the off-site storm sewer system.

The aggregate base for pavement areas should follow MDOT Dense-Graded Aggregate Base Course Materials – Division 3, Section 302 and Division 9, Section 902, using a 21AA (Grading Requirements per MDOT Table 902-1) Limestone Dense-Graded Aggregate material with a minimum compacted thickness of 8 inches. This gravel base may be placed in one (1) lift and should be compacted to a minimum of 95% of the material's MDD as determined by Modified Proctor.

Light/medium duty bituminous pavement should consist of a 1.5 inch base course and a 1.5 inch surface course for a total thickness of 3.0 inches. Heavy duty bituminous pavement should consist of a 2.5 inch base course and a 1.5 inch surface course for a total thickness of 4.0 inches. The HMA material and binder should be selected in accordance with the Local Agency Programs Hot Mix Asphalt Selection Guidelines Revised November 1, 2017 and FHWA Approved December 26, 2017. Compaction of asphalt courses should range between 92% and 96% of the Theoretical Maximum Density (TMD).

Construction traffic should be minimized on the new pavement. If excessive construction traffic is anticipated on the pavement structure, the initial asphalt lift thickness could be increased and placement of the final lift could be delayed until the majority of the construction activities have been completed. This action will allow repair of localized failure, if any does occur, as well as reduce load damage on the pavement system.



A bond coat of emulsion should be used between the base course and wearing course when more than 48 hours have elapsed between placement of the courses, or the surface of the base course has been contaminated by soil or dust. Performance grade asphalt cement should be used in the production of all bituminous mixtures. Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) should not be used in the surface course.

After the pavement is complete, we recommend instituting a regular maintenance program that includes sealing of cracks and patching of distressed areas. This should reduce the effect of water infiltration and associated frost action.

In areas where the durability of Portland cement concrete (PCC) is desired over bituminous pavement (i.e., loading areas, dumpster pads) a rigid pavement is recommended. Concrete pavement should be constructed on a base layer of at least 6 inches of Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Class II sand subbase (Division 9, Section 902, Grading Requirements per Table 902-3). The concrete slab should consist of a minimum of 6 inches of 4,000 psi, air entrained concrete (MDOT Division 6, Section 601 – PCC Pavement and Division 9, Section 901 – Cement and Lime); however, actual design of the slab including reinforcement type and spacing should be performed by the Project Structural Engineer.

These recommendations assume typical conditions during the June through September construction season. Any substitution of materials or deviation from these stated assumptions should be reviewed to assess potential impact on the recommended design.

3.5 GROUNDWATER CONTROL

Groundwater was not encountered to a depth of 30 feet below grade. As such, groundwater problems are not expected to be a significant issue with respect to building construction. Any water which enters the footing excavation can likely be controlled by a gravity drain system, sump pump, or other minor dewatering procedure. Concrete should not be poured in footing excavations



containing water. Upon removal of any trapped water, the soils should be reviewed by a geotechnical engineer and any soft areas replaced with structural fill per Section 3.1, as necessary.

As stated in Section 3.4, perimeter underdrains should be placed beneath all pavement edges within the lower portion of the 12 inches sand subbase. Four (4) inch-diameter sock-tube backfilled with at least 6 inches of peastone cover should be used. The drains should flow via gravity to a common low point and into the on-site storm sewer system. In addition, finger drains should extend radially out from the catch basins and gutter inlets.

Perimeter foundation drains should be installed along foundations where interior finished floor elevations are lower than perimeter grades, or where exterior grades slope toward the building. In addition, all roof drains should be diverted to downspouts which carry water away from foundations and supporting walls.

3.6 TEMPORARY EXCAVATION STABILITY

If excavations are anticipated for the proposed structure and/or utilities, shoring and bracing or flattening (laying back) of the slopes may be required to obtain a safe working environment. Excavations should be sloped or shored in accordance with local, state and federal regulations, including OSHA (CFR Part 1926) excavation trench safety standards. We recommend that all excavated soils be placed away from the edges of the excavation at a distance equaling or exceeding the depth of the excavation. In addition, surface runoff water should be diverted away from the crest of the excavated slopes to prevent erosion and sloughing.

Localized areas of soft or unsuitable soils not detected by our borings or in unexplored areas may be encountered once construction begins. Vertical cuts in these soils may be unstable and may present a significant hazard because they can fail without warning. Therefore, temporary construction slopes greater than 5 feet high should not be steeper than one horizontal to one vertical



(1H: 1V) and excavated material should not be placed within 10 feet of the crest of any excavated slope.

Unbraced excavations may experience some minor localized instability (i.e., sloughing). To reduce potential sloughing, excavated slopes should be covered with plastic for protection from rainfall and moisture changes. It should be emphasized that continuous observations by personnel from our office are important during trenching or excavation operations at the site.



4.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

If significant changes are made in the plans and specifications or location of the proposed structure, a consultation should be arranged to review such changes with respect to the prevailing soil conditions. It may then be necessary to submit supplementary recommendations. If deviations from the noted subsurface conditions are encountered during construction, they should also be brought to the attention of Driesenga & Associates, Inc.

Driesenga & Associates, Inc. should be afforded the opportunity to review the project design drawings and specifications to verify the factors affecting subgrade and foundation performance comply with our recommendations.

It is recommended that the services of Driesenga & Associates, Inc. be engaged to observe excavation for the footings and to test and evaluate the soils in the footing excavations prior to placement of foundations in order to determine that the soils have the required bearing capacities. Monitoring and testing should also be performed to verify that suitable materials are used for controlled fills and that they are properly placed and compacted.

This report and any future reports or addenda performed for this site should be supplied to potential bidders prior to them submitting their proposals. We also recommend the construction contract include provisions for dealing with differing conditions. Contingency funds should be reserved for potential problems during earthwork and foundation construction.

This report was for geotechnical purposes only. We did not sample for environmental purposes or perform any analytical testing. However, the contractor should be prepared to handle environmental conditions encountered at this site that may affect the excavation, removal, or disposal of soil; dewatering of excavations; and health and safety of workers. Any Environmental Assessment reports prepared for this property should be made available for review by bidders and the successful contractor.



This report has been prepared solely for the use of the client for the project specifically described in this report. This report cannot be relied upon by other parties not involved in this project, unless written permission is granted by Driesenga & Associates, Inc. If this report or any of its contents are utilized by parties other than our original client and the project team members, Driesenga & Associates, Inc. can not be held responsible for the suitability of the field exploration, scope of services, or recommendations made for the new project. Driesenga & Associates, Inc. also is not responsible for the interpretation of our soil boring logs and the recommendations provided herein by other parties.

Driesenga & Associates, Inc. will evaluate this report for other parties and developments at this site, provided our original Client agrees to release this information in writing. However, before this report can be relied upon by other parties, Driesenga & Associates, Inc. must review the proposed development since the new project will likely require additional field exploration, laboratory tests, analysis, and modifications to our recommendations to adequately address the needs of the new project.



APPENDIX A

•FIGURE NUMBER 1 – SITE LOCATION•

•FIGURE NUMBER 2 – BORING LOCATIONS•



Scale: NTS



Figure Number:1

Site Location

Project Name

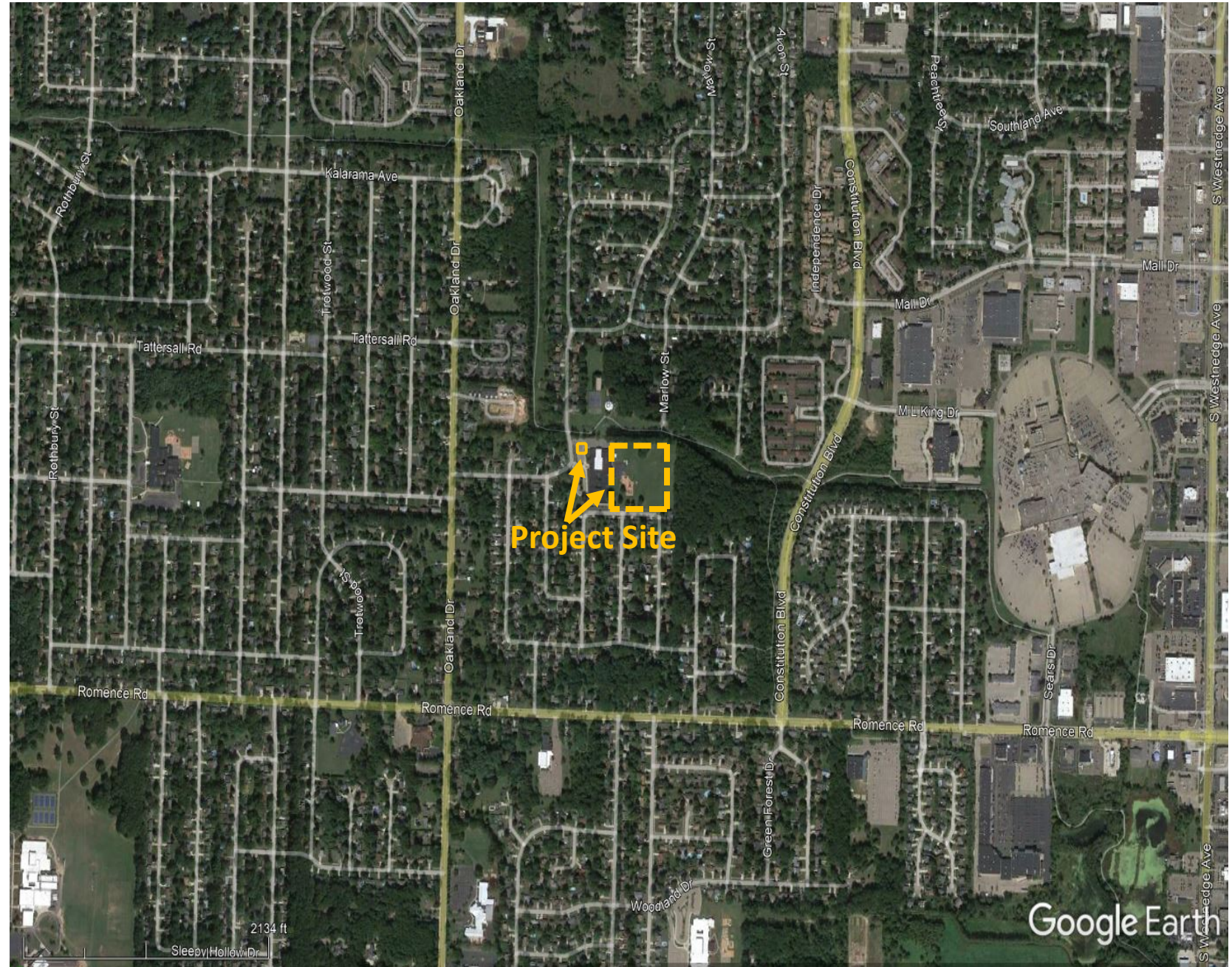
Haverhill Elementary PPS

Project Number

2250350.3A

Project Location

6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan





Scale: NTS


 Boring Location



Figure Number:2

Boring Locations

Project Name

Haverhill Elementary PPS

Project Number

2250350.3A

Project Location

6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan





APPENDIX B
·SOIL BORING LOGS·



DRIESENKA & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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SB-1

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 21, 2022

Date Completed : July 21, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						ASPHALT - 3.5 inches						
		GW				GRAVEL - 18 inches	1	4 4 8	12			
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, very loose to medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, trace organics, moist.						
5		SW-GW				SAND & GRAVEL, very loose to loose, brown, fine to coarse grained, moist.	2	4 2 2	4			
							3	3 2 3	5			
10		SW				SAND, loose to medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	5 5 7	12			
15							5	6 8 10	18			
20												
25												
30												



DRIESENKA & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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SB-2

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 21, 2022

Date Completed : July 21, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Hollow-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion						
				DESCRIPTION							
0				TOPSOIL - 4 inches							
		SC		Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, moist.		1	7 8 7	15			
		SW		SAND, medium dense, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.							
5		SW		SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse grained, moist.		2	9 9 11	20			
		SW				3	3 6 8	14			
10		SW		SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace silt, moist.		4	7 11 12	23			
15						5	6 10 11	21			
20											
25											
30											



Engineering · Surveying · Testing

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 21, 2022

Date Completed : July 21, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0		SC				TOPSOIL - 2 inches Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, moist.	1	9 10	17			
		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse grained, moist.	2	5 7 8	15			
		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace silt, moist.	3	8 8 11	19			
		SW					4	8 10 13	23			
		SW					5	7 10 12	22			



Engineering · Surveying · Testing

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 21, 2022

Date Completed : July 21, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 9 inches						
		SC				Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, moist.	1	8 10 9	19			
							2	4 3 3	6			
5		SW				SAND, very loose to loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	3	3 2 2	4			
							4	2 2 2	4			
10		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	5	5 9 9	18			
15												
20												
25												
30												



Engineering · Surveying · Testing

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 21, 2022

Date Completed : July 21, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		DESCRIPTION	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 4 inches						
		SC				Clayey SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	1	3 5 5	10			
5		SW				SAND, loose, brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	2	3 4 4	8			
		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, moist.	3	3 4 3	7			
10		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, moist.	4	5 6 10	16			
15							5	8 12 17	29			



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Engineering · Surveying · Testing

SB-7

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 18, 2022

Date Completed : July 18, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion						
				DESCRIPTION							
0				TOPSOIL - 6 inches							
		SC		Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, moist.		1	7 8 6	14			
5				SAND, loose to medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.		2	6 6 4	10			
						3	4 5 9	14			
10		SW				4	7 9 14	23			
						5	8 10 13	23			
15				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.		6	9 14 16	30			
						7	10 14 14	28			
20						8	10 14 17	31			
25		SP									
30											



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SB-8

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 18, 2022

Date Completed : July 18, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		DESCRIPTION	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 10 inches						
		SC				Clayey SAND, loose to medium dense, brown, fine grained, trace gravel, moist.	1	6 13 11	24			
5		SW				SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace clay, moist.	2	3 2 3	5			
		SW				SAND, loose to medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	3	3 3 2	5			
10				4 5 6	11							
15		SP				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.	5	4 6 8	14			
20				6	7 11 11		22					
25		7	8 12 13	25								
30		8	9 12 16	28								



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SB-9

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 18, 2022

Date Completed : July 18, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		DESCRIPTION	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 9 inches						
		SC				Clayey SAND, loose to medium dense, brown, fine to medium grained, a little gravel, moist.	1	8 14 14	28			
5		SW				SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace clay, trace clay, moist.	2	4 5 6	11			
		SW				SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace clay, trace clay, moist.	3	5 5 4	9			
10		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to meium grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	3 3 2	5			
		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to meium grained, trace gravel, moist.	5	6 8 9	17			
15		SP				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.	6	6 7 8	15			
20		SP				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.	7	5 5 8	13			
25		SP				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.	8	6 7 9	16			
30												



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SB-10

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 18, 2022

Date Completed : July 18, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 7 inches						
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, some gravel, trace cobble, moist.	1	15 11 7	18			
5		SC				Clayey SAND, loose to medium dense, brown, fine grained, trace gravel, moist.	2	5 8 8	16			
							3	2 3 3	6			
10						SAND, loose, light brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	4 4 5	9			
							5	4 5 4	9			
15		SW					6	6 5 4	9			
							7	2 3 5	8			
25						SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.						
		SP					8	5 7 8	15			
30												



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SB-11

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 19, 2022

Date Completed : July 19, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 8 inches						
		SC				Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, trace cobble, moist.	1	7 7 7	14			
							2	6 7 8	15			
5		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	3	6 7 11	18			
							4	9 10 15	25			
10						SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, moist.	5	11 12 16	28			
15							6	6 8 9	17			
20		SW					7	10 12 15	27			
25							8	10 11 15	26			
30												



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SB-13

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 19, 2022

Date Completed : July 19, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		DESCRIPTION	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 16 inches						
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, a little gravel, trace topsoil, moist.	1	6 10 10	20			
						Fill - Clayey SAND, loose, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	2	6 7 8	15			
		SW/Fill					3	3 3 2	5			
							4	3 3 4	7			
						SAND, loose to dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	5	3 3 4	7			
							6	10 17 18	35			
		SW					7	8 13 17	30			
							8	9 15 14	29			



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SB-14

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 18, 2022

Date Completed : July 18, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		DESCRIPTION	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 10 inches						
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, medium dense to dense, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, a little gravel, trace topsoil, moist.	1	10 16 17	33			
5		SC				Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	2	6 6 5	11			
		SW				SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace clay, trace gravel, moist.	3	3 3 3	6			
10							4	3 3 4	7			
		SW				SAND, very loose, brown, fine to medium grained, moist.	5	3 2 2	4			
20							6	4 5 5	10			
		SP				SAND, loose to medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.	7	4 7 7	14			
30							8	5 8 10	18			



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SB-15

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022

Date Completed : July 20, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 13 inches						
		SM/Fill				Fill - Silty SAND, medium dense, dark brown, fine grained, trace gravel, moist.	1	5 10 15	25			
		SC				Clayey SAND, loose, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, trace cobble, moist.	2	4 4 5	9			
5		SW				SAND, medium dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, a little gravel, moist.	3	5 6 7	13			
		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, moist.	4	12 9 11	20			
10												
15							5	6 9 12	21			
20												
25												
30												



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SB-16

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022

Date Completed : July 20, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 24 inches						
							1	10 10 12	22			
		SC				Clayey SAND, loose to medium dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, a little gravel, trace cobble, moist.	2	6 4 3	7			
5												
		SW				SAND, loose, brown, fine to coarse grained, a little gravel, moist.	3	4 4 3	7			
10							4	3 3 2	5			
		SW				SAND, medium dense to dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	5	10 13 17	30			
15												
20							6	9 15 17	32			
		SP				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine grained, moist.	7	6 14 12	26			
25												
30							8	7 11 14	25			



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SB-17

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022

Date Completed : July 20, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		DESCRIPTION	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 36 inches	1	6 9 10	19			
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, loose, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse grained, a little gravel, trace cobble, trace topsoil, moist.	2	6 5 4	9			
5		SW				SAND, very loose, brown, fine to coarse grained, a little gravel, moist.	3	3 2 2	4			
						SAND, very loose to medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	3 3 3	6			
10		SW					5	3 6 11	17			
						SAND, medium dense to dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, moist.	6	8 13 18	31			
20							7	10 14 19	33			
25		SW					8	10 13 14	27			
30												



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SB-18

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 19, 2022

Date Completed : July 19, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 6 inches						
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, loose to medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace topsoil, moist.	1	6 5 8	13			
5		SC				Clayey SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	2	3 3 2	5			
							3	4 4 4	8			
10		SW				SAND, loose to medium dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	4 4 5	9			
							5	3 6 9	15			
20		SW				SAND, loose to medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, moist.	6	4 4 6	10			
							7	5 7 10	17			
30							8	6 11 11	22			



DRIESENKA & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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SB-19

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 19, 2022

Date Completed : July 19, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 3 inches						
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace topsoil, moist.	1	6 9 8	17			
5		SC				Clayey SAND, very loose to medium dense, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	2	6 6 7	13			
		SC					3	2 2 2	4			
10		SW				SAND, loose, brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	2 2 3	5			
		SW					5	9 12 15	27			
15		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace silt, moist.	6	7 12 17	29			
20		SW					7	7 12 11	23			
25		SW					8	8 10 16	26			
30		SW										



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SB-20

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022

Date Completed : July 20, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 29 inches						
							1	8 9 10	19			
						SAND & GRAVEL, medium dense to dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, trace cobble, moist.	2	5 5 6	11			
5		SW-GW					3	14 15 17	32			
						SAND, medium dense to dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	11 14 18	32			
10		SW					5	9 14 15	29			
15												
20												
25												
30												



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SB-21

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022

Date Completed : July 20, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler





Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 5 inches						
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, loose to medium dense, brown, fine to coarse grained, a little gravel, trace topsoil, moist.	1	9 7 9	16			
5		SW				SAND, loose to medium dense, fine to coarse grained, a little gravel, moist.	2	2 2 3	5			
		SW				SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	3	8 10 12	22			
10		SW					4	5 7 11	18			
15							5	7 10 13	23			



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SB-22

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022

Date Completed : July 20, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion						
DESCRIPTION											
0				TOPSOIL - 20 inches							
		SC/Fill		Fill - Clayey SAND, medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace topsoil, moist.		1	9 11 11	22			
		SC		Clayey SAND, loose, brown, fine to coarse grained, some gravel, moist.		2	4 4 4	8			
5		SW		SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.		3	3 3 3	6			
		SW		SAND, medium dense, light brown, fine to medium grained, moist.		4	9 11 10	21			
10											
15						5	8 9 11	20			
20											
25											
30											



DRIESENKA & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Engineering · Surveying · Testing

SB-23

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
 6633 Haverhill Avenue
 Portage, Michigan
 Project No. 2250350.3A
 Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022
 Date Completed : July 20, 2022
 Hole Diameter : 6-inches
 Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger
 Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler

Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling
 Field Sampling : J. Cook
 Reviewed By : M. Stork
 GW Encountered : Dry
 GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		DESCRIPTION	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 29 inches						
							1	6 9 14	23			
		SC/Fill				Fill - Clayey SAND, loose to medium dense, brown to dark brown, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, trace topsoil, moist.	2	3 4 4	8			
5		SW				SAND, very loose to loose, brown, fine to medium grained, trace clay, trace gravel, moist.	3	3 2 2	4			
							4	3 3 3	6			
10		SW				SAND, loose to medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.						
							5	10 11 16	27			
15												
20												
25												
30												



DRIESENKA & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Engineering · Surveying · Testing

SB-24

Project Name: Portage PS - Haverhill Elementary
6633 Haverhill Avenue
Portage, Michigan

Project No. 2250350.3A

Client Name: Portage Public Schools

Date Started : July 20, 2022

Date Completed : July 20, 2022

Hole Diameter : 6-inches

Drilling Method : Solid-Stem Auger

Sampling Method : Split-Spoon Sampler



Drilling Company : Great Lakes Drilling

Field Sampling : J. Cook

Reviewed By : M. Stork

GW Encountered : Dry

GW Completion : Dry

Depth in Feet	Surf. Elev.	USCS	GRAPHIC	Water Levels		Description	Samples	Blow Count	N Value	Pocket Pen (tsf)	Water Level	Moisture Content %
				▼ During Drilling	▽ After Completion							
0						TOPSOIL - 4 inches						
						Fill - Clayey SAND, very loose to medium dense, fine to medium grained, trace gravel, moist.	1	6 8 9	17			
5		SC/Fill					2	7 5 6	11			
							3	2 2 2	4			
10		SW				SAND, loose to medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse grained, trace gravel, moist.	4	1 3 7	10			
15							5	8 14 15	29			
20												
25												
30												



APPENDIX C
•FIELD AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES•



FIELD PROCEDURES

The soil borings were performed using a truck-mounted drill rig equipped with a standard hammer. Split-barrel samples were obtained in the soil below the bottom of the augers in general accordance with the Standard Method for Penetration and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils. Samples were collected at 2.5 feet intervals to 10 feet below grade, and every 5 feet thereafter. After recovery, the samples were removed from the split-spoon sampler, visually reviewed and classified, placed in glass jars and transported to our laboratory for additional review.

Soil samples stored for extended periods are susceptible to moisture loss and are no longer indicative of the conditions originally encountered in the soil borings. Therefore, soil samples are usually stored in our laboratory for a period of 60 days, unless instructed otherwise.

Soil boring logs were prepared based on field notes and visual classification of the samples in the laboratory. Indicated on each soil boring log is the description of each stratum observed, the approximate depth and/or elevation of each stratum change observed, Standard Penetration Test resistance values, and the observed groundwater levels. The soil boring logs are presented in Appendix B.

LABORATORY PROCEDURES

The laboratory testing program included supplementary visual classification of the samples in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. The following two pages describe the soils classification procedure.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES

**Per ASTM D 2487—00
(Based on Unified Soil Classification System)**

Soil Description: Secondary Soil Type BASIC SOIL TYPE, Consistency/Relative Density, Color, Supplemental Soil Type, Moisture, Miscellaneous comments.

Ex. Silty SAND, loose, brown, fine to medium, trace gravel, moist.

Secondary Soil Type – adjective for the BASIC SOIL TYPE describing material making up greater than 12% but less than 50% of the primary soil type by weight. For sands this also includes a description of grain size (fine, medium or coarse).

BASIC SOIL TYPE – primary constituent of sample; material making up greater than 50% of the sample by weight. Material is classified by grain size and material properties.

Consistency/Relative Density – a measurement of in-situ consistency or density of cohesive or cohesionless soils, respectively, based upon Standard Penetration Testing blow counts (N) per ASTM D 1586.

Color – visual inspection of soil appearance.

Supplementary Soil Type – a description of any other material that may be mixed with the BASIC SOIL TYPE. Qualifying terms are based on the percentage of the supplementary soil type in the sample by weight.

Moisture – description of the in-situ moisture content of the sample (dry, moist or wet).

Miscellaneous Comments – anything observed in the sample or in the field that does not fit into the above categories but should be noted (odor, etc.).

CALIBRATED AUTO HAMMER CONSISTENCY/RELATIVE DENSITY				
COHESIONLESS SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		
SPT N-VALUES	IN-SITU RELATIVE DENSITY	SPT N-VALUES	SHEAR STRENGTH (PSF)	IN-SITU CONSISTENCY
0-3	VERY LOOSE	0-1	BELOW 250	VERY SOFT
4-8	LOOSE	2-3	250 - 500	SOFT
9-23	MEDIUM DENSE	4-6	500 - 1,000	MEDIUM STIFF
24-38	DENSE	7-12	1,000 - 2,000	STIFF
>38	VERY DENSE	13-25	2,000 - 4,000	VERY STIFF
		>26	OVER 4,000	HARD

STANDARD HAMMER CONSISTENCY/RELATIVE DENSITY				
COHESIONLESS SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		
SPT N-VALUES	IN-SITU RELATIVE DENSITY	SPT N-VALUES	SHEAR STRENGTH (PSF)	IN-SITU CONSISTENCY
0-4	VERY LOOSE	0-2	BELOW 250	VERY SOFT
5-10	LOOSE	3-4	250 - 500	SOFT
11-30	MEDIUM DENSE	5-8	500 - 1,000	MEDIUM STIFF
31-50	DENSE	9-16	1,000 - 2,000	STIFF
>50	VERY DENSE	17-32	2,000 - 4,000	VERY STIFF
		>32	OVER 4,000	HARD

SUPPLEMENTAL TEXTURE QUALIFYING TERMS	
DESCRIPTOR	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT
TRACE	1-10%
LITTLE	10-20%
SOME	20-35%
AND	35-50%

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART (Per ASTM D2487)

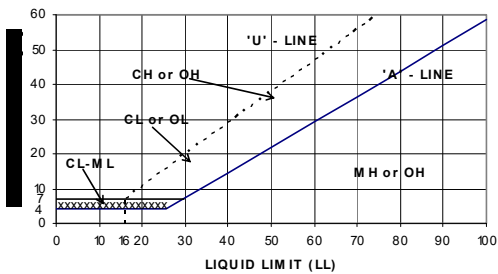
Criteria for Assigning Symbols and Group Names Using Laboratory Tests ^A			Soil Classification		
			Group Symbol	Group Name	
COHESIONLESS SOILS More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve	Gravels More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 Sieve	Clean Gravels Less than 5% fines ^C	$Cu \geq 4$ and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

- A** Based on the material passing the 3-in. sieve
- B** If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with cobbles or boulders or both" to group name
- C** Gravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols:
 GW-GM well-graded gravel with silt
 GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay
 GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt
 GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay
- D** Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols:
 SW-SM well-graded sand with silt
 SW-SC well-graded sand with clay
 SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt
 SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay

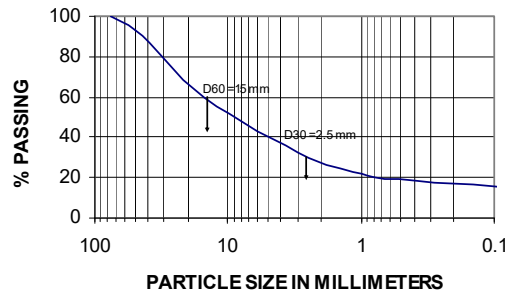
- E** $Cu = D_{60}/D_{10}$ $Cc = (D_{30})^2/(D_{10} \cdot D_{60})$
- F** If soil contains $\geq 15\%$ sand, add "with sand" to group name.
- G** If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM or SC-SM
- H** If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.
- I** If soil contains $\geq 15\%$ gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.
- J** If Atterberg limits plot in hatched area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.
- K** If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel" whichever is predominant
- L** If soil contains $\geq 30\%$ plus No. 200, predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.

- M** If soil contains $\geq 30\%$ plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name
- N** $PI \geq 4$ and plots on or above 'A' line.
- O** $PI < 4$ or plots below 'A' line.
- P** PI plots on or above 'A' line.
- Q** PI plots below 'A' line.

For classification of fine-grained soils and fine-grained fraction of coarse-grained soils



SIEVE ANALYSIS



**Local Agency Programs
Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Selection Guidelines**

Revised: 11/01/2017

FHWA Approved: 12/26/2017

The following guidelines have been developed at the request of Local Agency Engineers for use on Local Agency projects. These guidelines have been reviewed and approved by the County Road Association of Michigan Engineering Committee. Previous experience and performance shall permit variations from these guidelines as per Sect D: Alternative Mixes.

A. HMA Mixture Type and Binder Selection

Selection is based on present day two-way commercial ADT. The commercial ADT ranges for each of the mixture types have taken into account an assumed future traffic growth rate.

Com. ADT.	Com. ADT 0-300	Com. ADT 301-700	Com. ADT 701-1000	Com. ADT 1001-3400	Com. ADT 3401- 9999
Mixture Type					
Top	LVSP or 13A, 36A	4C 5E1/4E1	5E3, or 4E3	5E10, or 4E10	5E30, or 5E10
Leveling	LVSP or 13A	3C 4E1	4E3	4E10	4E30
Base	13A / 3C	2C / 3C	3E3	3E10	3E30
Binder Grades by Region					
Superior	PG 58-34	PG 58-34	PG 58-34	PG 58-34	
Metro	PG 58-22	PG 64-22	PG 64-22	PG 64-22	PG 70-22P
All Other	PG 58-28	PG64-28	PG-64-28	PG64-28	PG70-28P

Note 1: If the designer wishes to reduce the target air voids on projects to 3.5%, a note needs to be added to the plans on the HMA Application Table stating that the air voids have been changed to 3.5% for that particular project for top and leveling courses. For mixtures meeting the definition of base course, field regress air void content to 3.0 percent with liquid asphalt cement unless specified otherwise on HMA application estimate.

Note 2: The mixture type in each traffic category listed in the above table is specifically designed to perform under their respective Commercial ADT. Selecting a mixture type that is specifically designed for a higher Comm. ADT than the project being designed may adversely affect performance.

Note 3: One course overlays on composite pavements where the prevention of cold temperature related thermal cracking is not as much of a concern, the cold temperature number of the PG binder may be decreased by one grade to help reduce costs.

Example: For a one course overlay in the Superior Region on a composite project, the recommended PG binder would be a PG58-28 instead of a PG58-34.

Note 4: To address traffic areas that are more susceptible to rutting early in pavements life such as signalized intersections and other areas of stop/start traffic use the pay item entitled **High Stress Hot Mix Asphalt Mixture**. The difference between the High Stress HMA Mixture and the typical HMA pay item is the Performance Graded binder. For High Stress Mixtures, increase the high temperature binder by one grade and add the polymer. The increase in the high temperature number results in an asphalt binder with improved high temperature stiffness or rutting resistance for both the leveling and top course.

Example: For a high stress application for a mixture type 5E3 placed in an intersection the recommended binder grade would be a PG70-28P instead of a PG64-28. Following are the recommend guides for the proper application of the Special Provision for High Stress Hot Mix Asphalt Mixture:

- a. Use this pay item 1000 feet on either side of the center of signalized intersections and other areas where stop/start traffic occurs on the mainline (for quantity calculations use 1100 feet).
- b. There are cases where the signalized intersections are spaced 1 mile or less over the entire length of the project. When this occurs, specify the High Stress HMA Mixture pay item for the entire length.
- c. All HMA approaches that are adjacent to the High Stress HMA Mixture areas should be specified using this pay item.
- d. Use of the Pay Item High Stress HMA (mix), should not be used unless it is to be distinguished from the same mix with a different PG grade.

B. Application Rates

HMA application rates shown in the table below are the required minimum and maximum rates for each of the specific mixtures. Pavement designs requiring a HMA greater than the recommended maximum will require multiple lifts of the leveling and/or base mixes.

Mixture Type	Marshall Mixture					Superpave Mixture				
	36A	13A	2C	3C	4C	LVSP	3E_	4E1	4E3+	5E_
Min. #/syd	110	165	350	220	165	165 Top or Leveling	330	165	220	165
Max. #/syd	165	275	500	330	275	220 Top 250 Leveling	410	330	275	220

Note 1: Application rate of 110 #/syd. per 1-inch thickness.

Note 2: When shoulders of 8 ft. or greater are being paved as a separate operation on a project, the following note should be added to the plans near the HMA Application Table; “For shoulders only, the mix design and/or JMF target value for Air Voids are to be adjusted to 2.5 percent.” If it is not known whether the shoulders will be placed as a separate paving operation, the note should be added.

C: Aggregate Wear Index (All Projects)

Aggregate Wear Index (AWI) is required for all aggregates used in HMA top course mixtures. The following table identifies the required minimum AWI, based on the present average daily traffic (vehicular and commercial) per lane (ADT/Lane):

ADT/Lane	Minimum AWI
<100	None
100 - 2000	220
>2000	260

D: Alternative Mixes

These guidelines provide for the selection of Hot Mixed Asphalt (HMA) and application rates utilizing the Superpave mix design system along with the Marshall Mix design system. The substitution of another HMA mixture type other than the recommended mixture is acceptable if it has demonstrated to perform under similar traffic conditions. If a local agency desires to use an HMA mixture or grade of binder other than what is contained within this guide, they must submit the change in writing. The letter or email must include the alternate mix design, the justification/reason for the change, and a statement that they accept responsibility for the outcome of the performance of the mix design that is used in lieu of the recommended mixture.

E. Non-Motorized Path Mixes

When designing a Non-Motorized Path, recommended HMA Mixes that have historically worked well include:

Superpave mixes:

HMA, LVSP

HMA, 5E_

Shared Use Path, HMA Snowmobile Wearing Cse – Special (See: 12DS806(F355))

Marshall mixes:

HMA, 13A

HMA, 36A

No AWI is required on the top course, however, if the designer wishes, he or she can use the Aggregate Wear Index (AWI) of 220 minimum.

Use PG 58-28 for all mixes, except for HMA, 5E_, which should be PG 64/28.

Application rates should match the chart on the previous page (page 3 of 4).

F. Non-Motorized Path Alternative Mixes

If a local agency desires to use an HMA mixture or grade of binder other than what is contained within this guide, or if they propose another pavement treatment or type, they must submit the change request to the LAP Staff Engineer in writing. The letter or email must include the alternate mix design, or pavement treatment, the justification and/or reason for the change, and a statement that they accept responsibility for the outcome of the performance of the mix design that is used in lieu of the recommended mixture.

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1.2 REQUESTER'S STATEMENT

A. I have reviewed the terms of this request and am in agreement with the conditions stated.

B. _____

C. Requester's signature

END OF DOCUMENT 00 6325

SECTION 00 6324 - BIM TRANSFER WAIVER

INTENT

- A. This document amends and supplements the Digital Data Licensing Agreement AIA C106 - 2013 for requests for BIM Model from the Architect. All provisions which are not so amended or supplemented remain in full force and effect.
- B. At the request of the Contractor, subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor, or material supplier, and receipt of signed copy of Digital Data Licensing Agreement AIA C106, the Architect will transmit or send BIM model(s) requested.

C. MODIFICATIONS TO AIA C106

D. ARTICLE 3 – LICENSE CONDITIONS

- E. Add the following clauses after the first sentence in Article 3:
 - 1. We make no representation as to the compatibility of these files with your hardware or your software beyond the specified release of the referenced specifications.
 - 2. Data contained on these electronic files are part of our instruments of service and shall not be used by you or anyone else receiving this data through or from you for any purpose other than as a convenience in the support of construction coordination for the referenced project. Any other use or reuse by you or by others will be at your sole risk and without liability or legal exposure to Tower Pinkster Titus Associates. You agree to make no claim and hereby waive, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any claim or cause of action of any nature against us, our officers, directors, employees, agents or subconsultants that may arise out of or in connection with your use of the electronic files.
 - 3. Furthermore, you shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold us harmless against all damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and defense costs, arising out of or resulting from your use of these electronic files.
 - 4. These electronic files are not construction documents. Differences may exist between these electronic files and corresponding hard-copy construction documents. We make no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the electronic files you receive. In the event that a conflict arises between the hard-copy construction documents prepared by us and the electronic files, the hard-copy construction documents shall govern. You are responsible for determining if any conflict exists. By your use of these electronic files, you are not relieved of your duty to fully comply with the contract documents, including, and without limitation, the need to check, confirm and coordinate all dimensions and details, take field measurements, verify field conditions and coordinate your work with that of other contractors for the project.
 - 5. Because information presented on the electronic files can be modified, unintentionally or otherwise, we reserve the right to remove all indicia of ownership and/or involvement from each electronic display.

END OF DOCUMENT 00 6324

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SECTION 01 2500 - SUBSTITUTION PROCEDURES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for substitutions.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 01 2100 "Allowances" for products selected under an allowance.
 - 2. Section 01 2300 "Alternates" for products selected under an alternate.
 - 3. Section 01 6000 "Product Requirements" for requirements for submitting comparable product submittals for products by listed manufacturers.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Substitutions: Changes in products, materials, equipment, and methods of construction from those required by the Contract Documents and proposed by Contractor.
 - 1. Substitutions for Cause: Changes proposed by Contractor that are required due to changed Project conditions, such as unavailability of product, regulatory changes, or unavailability of required warranty terms.
 - a. Unavailability due to failure to procure products in a timely manner does not constitute substitution for cause, and will be considered as substitution for convenience.
 - 2. Substitutions for Convenience: Changes proposed by Contractor or Owner that are not required in order to meet other Project requirements but may offer advantage to Contractor or Owner.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Substitution Requests: Submit documentation identifying product or fabrication or installation method to be replaced. Include Specification Section number and title and Drawing numbers and titles.
 - 1. Substitution Request Form: Use form provided in Project Manual.
 - 2. Documentation: Show compliance with requirements for substitutions and the following, as applicable:
 - a. Statement indicating why specified product or fabrication or installation method cannot be provided, if applicable.
 - b. Coordination of information, including a list of changes or revisions needed to other parts of the Work and to construction performed by Owner and separate contractors that will be necessary to accommodate proposed substitution.
 - c. Detailed comparison of significant qualities of proposed substitutions with those of the Work specified. Include annotated copy of applicable Specification Section. Significant qualities may include attributes, such as performance, weight, size, durability, visual effect,

- sustainable design characteristics, warranties, and specific features and requirements indicated. Indicate deviations, if any, from the Work specified.
- d. Product Data, including drawings and descriptions of products and fabrication and installation procedures.
 - e. Samples, where applicable or requested.
 - f. Certificates and qualification data, where applicable or requested.
 - g. List of similar installations for completed projects, with project names and addresses as well as names and addresses of architects and owners.
 - h. Material test reports from a qualified testing agency, indicating and interpreting test results for compliance with requirements indicated.
 - i. Research reports evidencing compliance with building code in effect for Project, from ICC-ES.
 - j. Detailed comparison of Contractor's construction schedule using proposed substitutions with products specified for the Work, including effect on the overall Contract Time. If specified product or method of construction cannot be provided within the Contract Time, include letter from manufacturer, on manufacturer's letterhead, stating date of receipt of purchase order, lack of availability, or delays in delivery.
 - k. Cost information, including a proposal of change, if any, in the Contract Sum.
 - l. Contractor's certification that proposed substitution complies with requirements in the Contract Documents, except as indicated in substitution request, is compatible with related materials and is appropriate for applications indicated.
 - m. Contractor's waiver of rights to additional payment or time that may subsequently become necessary because of failure of proposed substitution to produce indicated results.
3. Architect's Action: If necessary, Architect will request additional information or documentation for evaluation within seven days of receipt of a request for substitution. Architect will notify Contractor of acceptance or rejection of proposed substitution within 15 days of receipt of request, or seven days of receipt of additional information or documentation, whichever is later.
- a. Forms of Acceptance: Change Order, Construction Change Directive, or Architect's Supplemental Instructions for minor changes in the Work.
 - b. Use product specified if Architect does not issue a decision on use of a proposed substitution within time allocated.
- 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- A. Compatibility of Substitutions: Investigate and document compatibility of proposed substitution with related products and materials. Engage a qualified testing agency to perform compatibility tests recommended by manufacturers.
- 1.5 PROCEDURES
- A. Coordination: Revise or adjust affected work as necessary to integrate work of the approved substitutions.
- 1.6 SUBSTITUTIONS
- A. Substitutions for Cause: Submit requests for substitution immediately on discovery of need for change, but not later than 15 days prior to time required for preparation and review of related submittals.

1. Conditions: Architect will consider Contractor's request for substitution when the following conditions are satisfied. If the following conditions are not satisfied, Architect will return requests without action, except to record noncompliance with these requirements:
 - a. Requested substitution is consistent with the Contract Documents and will produce indicated results.
 - b. Substitution request is fully documented and properly submitted.
 - c. Requested substitution will not adversely affect Contractor's construction schedule.
 - d. Requested substitution has received necessary approvals of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - e. Requested substitution is compatible with other portions of the Work.
 - f. Requested substitution has been coordinated with other portions of the Work.
 - g. Requested substitution provides specified warranty.
 - h. If requested substitution involves more than one contractor, requested substitution has been coordinated with other portions of the Work, is uniform and consistent, is compatible with other products, and is acceptable to all contractors involved.

- B. Substitutions for Convenience: Architect will consider requests for substitution if received within 20 days after the Notice to Proceed. Requests received after that time may be considered or rejected at discretion of Architect.
 1. Conditions: Architect will consider Contractor's request for substitution when the following conditions are satisfied. If the following conditions are not satisfied, Architect will return requests without action, except to record noncompliance with these requirements:
 - a. Requested substitution offers Owner a substantial advantage in cost, time, energy conservation, or other considerations, after deducting additional responsibilities Owner must assume. Owner's additional responsibilities may include compensation to Architect for redesign and evaluation services, increased cost of other construction by Owner, and similar considerations.
 - b. Requested substitution does not require extensive revisions to the Contract Documents.
 - c. Requested substitution is consistent with the Contract Documents and will produce indicated results.
 - d. Substitution request is fully documented and properly submitted.
 - e. Requested substitution will not adversely affect Contractor's construction schedule.
 - f. Requested substitution has received necessary approvals of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - g. Requested substitution is compatible with other portions of the Work.
 - h. Requested substitution has been coordinated with other portions of the Work.
 - i. Requested substitution provides specified warranty.
 - j. If requested substitution involves more than one contractor, requested substitution has been coordinated with other portions of the Work, is uniform and consistent, is compatible with other products, and is acceptable to all contractors involved.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 2500

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SECTION 01 2600 - CONTRACT MODIFICATION PROCEDURES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for handling and processing Contract modifications.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 01 2500 "Substitution Procedures" for administrative procedures for handling requests for substitutions made after the Contract award.

1.2 MINOR CHANGES IN THE WORK

- A. Architect will issue supplemental instructions authorizing minor changes in the Work, not involving adjustment to the Contract Sum or the Contract Time, on AIA Document G710 , Architect's Supplemental Instructions, or on a similar form of the Architect's choosing..

1.3 PROPOSAL REQUESTS

- A. Owner-Initiated Proposal Requests (Bulletins): Architect will issue a detailed description of proposed changes in the Work that may require adjustment to the Contract Sum or the Contract Time. If necessary, the description will include supplemental or revised Drawings and Specifications.
 - 1. Work Change Proposal Requests issued by Architect are not instructions either to stop work in progress or to execute the proposed change.
 - 2. Within time specified in Proposal Request or 20 days, when not otherwise specified, after receipt of Proposal Request, submit a quotation estimating cost adjustments to the Contract Sum and the Contract Time necessary to execute the change.
 - a. Include a list of quantities of products required or eliminated and unit costs, with total amount of purchases and credits to be made. If requested, furnish survey data to substantiate quantities.
 - b. Indicate applicable taxes, delivery charges, equipment rental, and amounts of trade discounts.
 - c. Include costs of labor and supervision directly attributable to the change.
 - d. Include an updated Contractor's construction schedule that indicates the effect of the change, including, but not limited to, changes in activity duration, start and finish times, and activity relationship. Use available total float before requesting an extension of the Contract Time.
- B. Contractor-Initiated Proposals: If latent or changed conditions require modifications to the Contract, Contractor may initiate a claim by submitting a request for a change to Architect.

1. Include a statement outlining reasons for the change and the effect of the change on the Work. Provide a complete description of the proposed change. Indicate the effect of the proposed change on the Contract Sum and the Contract Time.
2. Include a list of quantities of products required or eliminated and unit costs, with total amount of purchases and credits to be made. If requested, furnish survey data to substantiate quantities.
3. Indicate applicable taxes, delivery charges, equipment rental, and amounts of trade discounts.
4. Include costs of labor and supervision directly attributable to the change.
5. Include an updated Contractor's construction schedule that indicates the effect of the change, including, but not limited to, changes in activity duration, start and finish times, and activity relationship. Use available total float before requesting an extension of the Contract Time.
6. Comply with requirements in Section 01 2500 "Substitution Procedures" if the proposed change requires substitution of one product or system for product or system specified.

1.4 ALLOWANCES

- A. Allowance Adjustment: Base each Change Order Proposal Request for an allowance cost adjustment solely on the difference between the actual purchase amount and the allowance, multiplied by the final measurement of work in place, with reasonable allowances, where applicable, for cutting losses, tolerances, mixing wastes, normal product imperfections, and similar margins.
1. Include installation costs in the purchase amount only where indicated as part of the allowance.
 2. When requested, prepare explanations and documentation to substantiate the margins claimed.
 3. Submit substantiation of a change in scope of work claimed in the Change Orders related to unit cost allowances.
 4. The Owner reserves the right to establish the actual quantity of work in place by independent quantity survey, measure, or count.

1.5 ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE ORDERS

- A. Unit-Price Adjustment: Construction Managers documents Unit Prices for administrative procedures for preparation of Change Order Proposal for adjusting the Contract Sum to reflect measured scope of unit-price work.

1.6 CHANGE ORDER PROCEDURES

- A. On Owner's approval of a Work Change Proposal Request, Architect will issue a Change Order for signatures of Owner and Contractor on AIA Document G701.

1.7 CONSTRUCTION CHANGE DIRECTIVE

- A. Construction Change Directive: Architect may issue a Construction Change Directive on AIA Document G714. Construction Change Directive instructs Contractor to proceed with a change in the Work, for subsequent inclusion in a Change Order.
1. Construction Change Directive contains a complete description of change in the Work. It also designates method to be followed to determine change in the Contract Sum or the Contract Time.

- B. Documentation: Maintain detailed records on a time and material basis of work required by the Construction Change Directive.
 - 1. After completion of change, submit an itemized account and supporting data necessary to substantiate cost and time adjustments to the Contract.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 2600

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SECTION 01 3100 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative provisions for coordinating construction operations on Project including, but not limited to, the following:
1. General coordination procedures.
 2. Coordination drawings.
 3. RFIs.
 4. Digital project management procedures.
 5. Project meetings.
- B. Related Requirements:
1. Construction Managers requirements for "Execution" for procedures for coordinating general installation and field-engineering services, including establishment of benchmarks and control points.
 2. Construction Managers requirements for "Construction Progress Documentation" for preparing and submitting Contractor's construction schedule.
 3. Construction Managers requirements for "Execution" for procedures for coordinating general installation and field-engineering services, including establishment of benchmarks and control points.
 4. Construction Managers requirements for "Closeout Procedures" for coordinating closeout of the Contract.
 5. Construction Managers requirements for "Project Meetings"

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. BIM: Building Information Modeling.
- B. RFI: Request for Information. Request from Owner, Architect, or Contractor seeking information required by or clarifications of the Contract Documents.

1.3 GENERAL COORDINATION PROCEDURES

- A. Coordination: Coordinate construction operations included in different Sections of the Specifications to ensure efficient and orderly installation of each part of the Work. Coordinate construction operations included in different Sections that depend on each other for proper installation, connection, and operation.
1. Schedule construction operations in sequence required to obtain the best results where installation of one part of the Work depends on installation of other components, before or after its own installation.
 2. Coordinate installation of different components to ensure maximum performance and accessibility for required maintenance, service, and repair.
 3. Make adequate provisions to accommodate items scheduled for later installation.

- B. Prepare memoranda for distribution to each party involved, outlining special procedures required for coordination. Include such items as required notices, reports, and list of attendees at meetings.
1. Prepare similar memoranda for Owner and separate contractors if coordination of their Work is required.
- C. Administrative Procedures: Coordinate scheduling and timing of required administrative procedures with other construction activities to avoid conflicts and to ensure orderly progress of the Work. Such administrative activities include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Preparation of Contractor's construction schedule.
 2. Preparation of the schedule of values.
 3. Installation and removal of temporary facilities and controls.
 4. Delivery and processing of submittals.
 5. Progress meetings.
 6. Preinstallation conferences.
 7. Project closeout activities.
 8. Startup and adjustment of systems.

1.4 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI)

- A. General: Immediately on discovery of the need for additional information, clarification, or interpretation of the Contract Documents, Contractor shall prepare and submit an RFI in the form specified.
1. Architect will return without response those RFIs submitted to Architect by other entities controlled by Contractor.
 2. Coordinate and submit RFIs in a prompt manner so as to avoid delays in Contractor's work or work of subcontractors.
 3. Owner's cost for Architect's services, at Architect's normal billing rate, in responding to requests for information from the Contractor, will be deducted from the Contract Amount if the intent of the documents is clear in the opinion of the Architect.
- B. Content of the RFI: Include a detailed, legible description of item needing information or interpretation and the following:
1. Project name.
 2. Owner name.
 3. Owner's Project number.
 4. Name of Architect.
 5. Architect's Project number.
 6. Date.
 7. Name of Contractor.
 8. RFI number, numbered sequentially.
 9. RFI subject.
 10. Specification Section number and title and related paragraphs, as appropriate.
 11. Drawing number and detail references, as appropriate.
 12. Field dimensions and conditions, as appropriate.
 13. Contractor's suggested resolution. If Contractor's suggested resolution impacts the Contract Time or the Contract Sum, Contractor shall state impact in the RFI.
 14. Contractor's signature.

15. Attachments: Include sketches, descriptions, measurements, photos, Product Data, Shop Drawings, coordination drawings, and other information necessary to fully describe items needing interpretation.
 - C. RFI Forms: AIA Document G716 or software-generated form with substantially the same content as indicated above, acceptable to Architect.
 - D. Architect's Action: Architect will review each RFI, determine action required, and respond. Allow seven days for Architect's response for each RFI. RFIs received by Architect after 1:00 p.m. will be considered as received the following working day.
 1. The following Contractor-generated RFIs will be returned without action:
 - a. Requests for approval of submittals.
 - b. Requests for approval of substitutions.
 - c. Requests for approval of Contractor's means and methods.
 - d. Requests for coordination information already indicated in the Contract Documents.
 - e. Requests for adjustments in the Contract Time or the Contract Sum.
 - f. Requests for interpretation of Architect's actions on submittals.
 - g. Incomplete RFIs or inaccurately prepared RFIs.
 2. Architect's action may include a request for additional information, in which case Architect's time for response will date from time of receipt by Architect of additional information.
 3. Architect's action on RFIs that may result in a change to the Contract Time or the Contract Sum may be eligible for Contractor to submit Change Proposal according to Section 01 2600 "Contract Modification Procedures."
 - a. If Contractor believes the RFI response warrants change in the Contract Time or the Contract Sum, notify Architect in writing within five days of receipt of the RFI response.
 - E. RFI Log: Prepare, maintain, and submit a tabular log of RFIs organized by the RFI number. Submit log weekly. Software log with not less than the following:
 1. Project name.
 2. Name and address of Contractor.
 3. Name and address of Architect.
 4. RFI number including RFIs that were returned without action or withdrawn.
 5. RFI description.
 6. Date the RFI was submitted.
 7. Date Architect's response was received.
 - F. On receipt of Architect's action, update the RFI log and immediately distribute the RFI response to affected parties. Review response and notify Architect within seven days if Contractor disagrees with response.
- 1.5 DIGITAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES
- A. Use of Architect's Digital Data Files: Digital data files of Architect's BIM model will be provided by Architect for Contractor's use during construction.

1. Digital data files may be used by Contractor in preparing coordination drawings, Shop Drawings, and Project record Drawings.
 2. Architect makes no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of digital data files as they relate to Contract Drawings.
 3. Digital Drawing Software Program: Contract Drawings are available in Revit 2022.
 4. Contractor shall execute a data licensing agreement in the form of AIA Document C106 Digital Data Licensing Agreement, with modifications on Document 00 6324 "BIM Transfer Waiver."
 - a. Subcontractors, and other parties granted access by Contractor to Architect's digital data files shall execute a data licensing agreement in the form of AIA Document C106, with modifications on Document 00 6324 "BIM Transfer Waiver."
- B. Conditions of Use of Architect's Digital Data Files: As follows:
1. Architect makes no representation as to the compatibility of these files with user's hardware or software beyond the specified release of the referenced specifications.
 2. Data contained on these electronic files are part of Architect's instruments of service and shall not be used by receiving party or anyone else receiving this data through or from receiving party for any purpose other than as a convenience in the support of construction coordination for the referenced project. Any other use or reuse by receiving party or by others will be at receiving party's sole risk and without liability or legal exposure to Tower Pinkster Titus Associates. Receiving party agrees to make no claim and hereby waive, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any claim or cause of action of any nature against the Architect, its officers, directors, employees, agents or subconsultants that may arise out of or in connection with receiving party's use of the electronic files.
 3. Furthermore, receiving party shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold Architect harmless against all damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and defense costs, arising out of or resulting from receiving party's use of these electronic files.
 4. These electronic files are not construction documents. Differences may exist between these electronic files and corresponding hard-copy construction documents. We make no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the electronic files receiving party receives. In the event that a conflict arises between the hard-copy construction documents prepared by Architect and the electronic files, the hard-copy construction documents shall govern. Receiving party is responsible for determining if any conflict exists. By receiving party's use of these electronic files, receiving party is not relieved of any duty to fully comply with the contract documents, including, and without limitation, the need to check, confirm and coordinate all dimensions and details, take field measurements, verify field conditions and coordinate your work with that of other contractors for the project.
 5. Because information presented on the electronic files can be modified, unintentionally or otherwise, Architect reserves the right to remove all indicia of ownership and/or involvement from each electronic display.
- C. PDF Document Preparation: Where PDFs are required to be submitted to Architect, prepare as follows:
1. Assemble complete submittal package into a single indexed file incorporating submittal requirements of a single Specification Section and transmittal form with links enabling navigation to each item.
 2. Name file with submittal number or other unique identifier, including revision identifier.
 3. Certifications: Where digitally submitted certificates and certifications are required, provide a digital signature with digital certificate on where indicated.

PROJECT NO. 21-237.22

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

BID PACKAGE 3 - HAVERHILL ELEMENTARY PLAYGROUND RELOCATION AND EARLY SITE

01 3100 - 5

PORTAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

12/16/2022

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 3100

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SECTION 01 3300 - SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Submittal schedule requirements.
2. Administrative and procedural requirements for submittals.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Construction Managers requirements for "Payment Procedures" for submitting Applications for Payment and the schedule of values.
2. Section 01 3100 "Project Management and Coordination" for submitting coordination drawings and subcontract list and for requirements for web-based Project software.
3. Construction Managers requirements for "Construction Progress Documentation" for submitting schedules and reports, including Contractor's construction schedule.
4. Construction Managers requirements for "Quality Requirements" for submitting test and inspection reports, and schedule of tests and inspections.
5. Construction Managers requirements for "Closeout Procedures" for submitting closeout submittals and maintenance material submittals.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Action Submittals: Written and graphic information and physical samples that require Architect's responsive action. Action submittals are those submittals indicated in individual Specification Sections as "action submittals."
- B. Informational Submittals: Written and graphic information and physical samples that do not require Architect's responsive action. Submittals may be rejected for not complying with requirements. Informational submittals are those submittals indicated in individual Specification Sections as "informational submittals."

1.3 SUBMITTAL SCHEDULE

- A. Submittal Schedule: Submit, as an action submittal, a list of submittals, arranged in chronological order by dates required by construction schedule. Include time required for review, ordering, manufacturing, fabrication, and delivery when establishing dates. Include additional time required for making corrections or revisions to submittals noted by Architect and additional time for handling and reviewing submittals required by those corrections.
1. Coordinate submittal schedule with list of subcontracts, the schedule of values, and Contractor's construction schedule.
 2. Initial Submittal Schedule: Submit concurrently with startup construction schedule. Include submittals required during the first 60 days of construction. List those submittals required to

maintain orderly progress of the Work and those required early because of long lead time for manufacture or fabrication.

3. Final Submittal Schedule: Submit concurrently with the first complete submittal of Contractor's construction schedule.
 - a. Submit revised submittal schedule as required to reflect changes in current status and timing for submittals.
4. Format: Arrange the following information in a tabular format:
 - a. Scheduled date for first submittal.
 - b. Specification Section number and title.
 - c. Submittal Category: Action; informational.
 - d. Name of subcontractor.
 - e. Description of the Work covered.
 - f. Scheduled date for Architect's final release or approval.
 - g. Scheduled dates for purchasing.
 - h. Scheduled date of fabrication.
 - i. Scheduled date for shipment of products.
 - j. Scheduled dates for installation.
 - k. Activity or event number.

1.4 SUBMITTAL FORMATS

A. Submittal Information: Include the following information in each submittal:

1. Project name.
2. Date.
3. Name of Architect.
4. Name of Construction Manager.
5. Name of Contractor.
6. Name of firm or entity that prepared submittal.
7. Names of subcontractor, manufacturer, and supplier.
8. Unique submittal number, including revision identifier. Include Specification Section number with sequential alphanumeric identifier; and alphanumeric suffix for resubmittals.
9. Category and type of submittal.
10. Submittal purpose and description.
11. Number and title of Specification Section, with paragraph number and generic name for each of multiple items.
12. Drawing number and detail references, as appropriate.
13. Indication of full or partial submittal.
14. Location(s) where product is to be installed, as appropriate.
15. Other necessary identification.
16. Remarks.
17. Signature of transmitter.

B. Options: Identify options requiring selection by Architect.

C. Deviations and Additional Information: On each submittal, clearly indicate deviations from requirements in the Contract Documents, including minor variations and limitations; include relevant additional information

and revisions, other than those requested by Architect on previous submittals. Indicate by highlighting on each submittal or noting on attached separate sheet.

- D. Electronic Submittals: Prepare submittals as PDF package, incorporating complete information into each PDF file. Name PDF file with submittal number.

1.5 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

- A. Prepare and submit submittals required by individual Specification Sections. Types of submittals are indicated in individual Specification Sections.
 - 1. Email: Prepare submittals as PDF package, and transmit to Architect by sending via email. Include PDF transmittal form. Include information in email subject line as requested by Architect.
 - a. Architect will return annotated file. Annotate and retain one copy of file as a digital Project Record Document file.
 - B. Coordination: Coordinate preparation and processing of submittals with performance of construction activities.
 - 1. Coordinate each submittal with fabrication, purchasing, testing, delivery, other submittals, and related activities that require sequential activity.
 - 2. Submit all submittal items required for each Specification Section concurrently unless partial submittals for portions of the Work are indicated on approved submittal schedule.
 - a. Completeness: Submittal packages that do not contain all required submittals, with the exception of verification samples when selection samples are also required, will be returned without the Architect and Construction Manager taking action.
 - 3. Coordinate transmittal of submittals for related parts of the Work specified in different Sections, so processing will not be delayed because of need to review submittals concurrently for coordination.
 - a. Architect reserves the right to withhold action on a submittal requiring coordination with other submittals until related submittals are received.
 - C. Processing Time: Allow time for submittal review, including time for resubmittals, as follows. Time for review shall commence on Architect's receipt of submittal. No extension of the Contract Time will be authorized because of failure to transmit submittals enough in advance of the Work to permit processing, including resubmittals.
 - 1. Initial Review: Allow 15 days for initial review of each submittal. Allow additional time if coordination with subsequent submittals is required. Architect will advise Contractor when a submittal being processed must be delayed for coordination.
 - 2. Resubmittal Review: Allow 15 days for review of each resubmittal.
 - 3. Sequential Review: Where sequential review of submittals by Architect's consultants, Owner, or other parties is indicated, allow 21 days for initial review of each submittal.
 - D. Resubmittals: Make resubmittals in same form and number of copies as initial submittal.
 - E. Distribution: Furnish copies of final submittals to manufacturers, subcontractors, suppliers, fabricators, installers, authorities having jurisdiction, and others as necessary for performance of construction activities. Show distribution on transmittal forms.

- F. Use for Construction: Retain complete copies of submittals on Project site. Use only final action submittals that are marked with approval notation from Architect's action stamp.

1.6 SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Product Data: Collect information into a single submittal for each element of construction and type of product or equipment.
1. If information must be specially prepared for submittal because standard published data are unsuitable for use, submit as Shop Drawings, not as Product Data.
 2. Mark each copy of each submittal to show which products and options are applicable.
 3. Include the following information, as applicable:
 - a. Manufacturer's catalog cuts.
 - b. Manufacturer's product specifications.
 - c. Standard color charts.
 - d. Statement of compliance with specified referenced standards.
 - e. Testing by recognized testing agency.
 - f. Application of testing agency labels and seals.
 - g. Notation of coordination requirements.
 - h. Availability and delivery time information.
 4. For equipment, include the following in addition to the above, as applicable:
 - a. Wiring diagrams that show factory-installed wiring.
 - b. Printed performance curves.
 - c. Operational range diagrams.
 - d. Clearances required to other construction, if not indicated on accompanying Shop Drawings.
- B. Shop Drawings: Prepare Project-specific information, drawn accurately to scale. Do not base Shop Drawings on reproductions of the Contract Documents or standard printed data unless submittal based on Architect's digital data drawing files is otherwise permitted.
1. Preparation: Fully illustrate requirements in the Contract Documents. Include the following information, as applicable:
 - a. Identification of products.
 - b. Schedules.
 - c. Compliance with specified standards.
 - d. Notation of coordination requirements.
 - e. Notation of dimensions established by field measurement.
 - f. Relationship and attachment to adjoining construction clearly indicated.
 - g. Seal and signature of professional engineer if specified.
- C. Samples: Submit Samples for review of kind, color, pattern, and texture for a check of these characteristics with other materials.
1. Transmit Samples that contain multiple, related components such as accessories together in one submittal package.

2. Identification: Permanently attach label on unexposed side of Samples that includes the following:
 - a. Project name and submittal number.
 - b. Generic description of Sample.
 - c. Product name and name of manufacturer.
 - d. Sample source.
 - e. Number and title of applicable Specification Section.
 - f. Specification paragraph number and generic name of each item.
 3. Email Transmittal: Provide PDF transmittal. Include digital image file illustrating Sample characteristics, and identification information for record.
 4. Disposition: Maintain sets of approved Samples at Project site, available for quality-control comparisons throughout the course of construction activity. Sample sets may be used to determine final acceptance of construction associated with each set.
 - a. Samples that may be incorporated into the Work are indicated in individual Specification Sections. Such Samples must be in an undamaged condition at time of use.
 - b. Samples not incorporated into the Work, or otherwise designated as Owner's property, are the property of Contractor.
 5. Samples for Initial Selection: Submit manufacturer's color charts consisting of units or sections of units showing the full range of colors, textures, and patterns available.
 - a. Number of Samples: Submit two full set(s) of available choices where color, pattern, texture, or similar characteristics are required to be selected from manufacturer's product line. Architect will return submittal with options selected.
 6. Samples for Verification: Submit full-size units or Samples of size indicated, prepared from same material to be used for the Work, cured and finished in manner specified, and physically identical with material or product proposed for use, and that show full range of color and texture, and other similar types of variations are expected. Samples include, but are not limited to, the following: partial sections of manufactured or fabricated components; small cuts or containers of materials; complete units of repetitively used materials; swatches showing color, texture, and pattern; color range sets; and components used for independent testing and inspection.
 - a. Number of Samples: Submit three sets of Samples. Architect and Construction Manager will retain two Sample sets; remainder will be returned. Mark up and retain one returned Sample set as a project record Sample.
 - 1) Submit a single Sample where assembly details, workmanship, fabrication techniques, connections, operation, and other similar characteristics are to be demonstrated.
 - 2) If variation in color, pattern, texture, or other characteristic is inherent in material or product represented by a Sample, submit at least three sets of paired units that show approximate limits of variations.
- D. Product Schedule: As required in individual Specification Sections, prepare a written summary indicating types of products required for the Work and their intended location. Include the following information in tabular form:
1. Type of product. Include unique identifier for each product indicated in the Contract Documents or assigned by Contractor if none is indicated.

2. Manufacturer and product name, and model number if applicable.
 3. Number and name of room or space.
 4. Location within room or space.
- E. Qualification Data: Prepare written information that demonstrates capabilities and experience of firm or person. Include lists of completed projects with project names and addresses, contact information of architects and owners, and other information specified.
- F. Design Data: Prepare and submit written and graphic information indicating compliance with indicated performance and design criteria in individual Specification Sections. Include list of assumptions and summary of loads. Include load diagrams if applicable. Provide name and version of software, if any, used for calculations. Number each page of submittal.
- G. Certificates:
1. Certificates and Certifications Submittals: Submit a statement that includes signature of entity responsible for preparing certification. Certificates and certifications shall be signed by an officer or other individual authorized to sign documents on behalf of that entity. Provide a notarized signature where indicated.
 2. Installer Certificates: Submit written statements on manufacturer's letterhead certifying that Installer complies with requirements in the Contract Documents and, where required, is authorized by manufacturer for this specific Project.
 3. Manufacturer Certificates: Submit written statements on manufacturer's letterhead certifying that manufacturer complies with requirements in the Contract Documents. Include evidence of manufacturing experience where required.
 4. Material Certificates: Submit written statements on manufacturer's letterhead certifying that material complies with requirements in the Contract Documents.
 5. Product Certificates: Submit written statements on manufacturer's letterhead certifying that product complies with requirements in the Contract Documents.
 6. Welding Certificates: Prepare written certification that welding procedures and personnel comply with requirements in the Contract Documents. Submit record of Welding Procedure Specification and Procedure Qualification Record on AWS forms. Include names of firms and personnel certified.
- H. Test and Research Reports:
1. Compatibility Test Reports: Submit reports written by a qualified testing agency, on testing agency's standard form, indicating and interpreting results of compatibility tests performed before installation of product. Include written recommendations for substrate preparation and primers required.
 2. Field Test Reports: Submit written reports indicating and interpreting results of field tests performed either during installation of product or after product is installed in its final location, for compliance with requirements in the Contract Documents.
 3. Material Test Reports: Submit reports written by a qualified testing agency, on testing agency's standard form, indicating and interpreting test results of material for compliance with requirements in the Contract Documents.
 4. Preconstruction Test Reports: Submit reports written by a qualified testing agency, on testing agency's standard form, indicating and interpreting results of tests performed before installation of product, for compliance with performance requirements in the Contract Documents.
 5. Product Test Reports: Submit written reports indicating that current product produced by manufacturer complies with requirements in the Contract Documents. Base reports on evaluation

of tests performed by manufacturer and witnessed by a qualified testing agency, or on comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency.

6. Research Reports: Submit written evidence, from a model code organization acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, that product complies with building code in effect for Project. Include the following information:
 - a. Name of evaluation organization.
 - b. Date of evaluation.
 - c. Time period when report is in effect.
 - d. Product and manufacturers' names.
 - e. Description of product.
 - f. Test procedures and results.
 - g. Limitations of use.

1.7 DELEGATED-DESIGN SERVICES

- A. Performance and Design Criteria: Where professional design services or certifications by a design professional are specifically required of Contractor by the Contract Documents, provide products and systems complying with specific performance and design criteria indicated.
 1. If criteria indicated are insufficient to perform services or certification required, submit a written request for additional information to Architect.
- B. Delegated-Design Services Certification: In addition to Shop Drawings, Product Data, and other required submittals, submit digitally signed PDF file and three paper copies of certificate, signed and sealed by the responsible design professional, for each product and system specifically assigned to Contractor to be designed or certified by a design professional.
 1. Indicate that products and systems comply with performance and design criteria in the Contract Documents. Include list of codes, loads, and other factors used in performing these services.

1.8 CONTRACTOR'S REVIEW

- A. Action Submittals and Informational Submittals: Review each submittal and check for coordination with other Work of the Contract and for compliance with the Contract Documents. Note corrections and field dimensions. Mark with approval stamp before submitting to Architect.
- B. Contractor's Approval: Indicate Contractor's approval for each submittal with a uniform approval stamp. Include name of reviewer, date of Contractor's approval, and statement certifying that submittal has been reviewed, checked, and approved for compliance with the Contract Documents.
 1. Architect will not review submittals received from Contractor that do not have Contractor's review and approval.

1.9 ARCHITECT'S REVIEW

- A. Action Submittals: Architect will review each submittal, indicate corrections or revisions required, and return it.

1. PDF Submittals: Architect will indicate, via markup on each submittal, the appropriate action, as follows:
 - a. Reviewed: No corrections, no marks. Submittal complies with the design intent of the Contract Documents.
 - b. Furnish as Corrected: Minor corrections; all items can be fabricated or furnished without further correction; checking is complete and all corrections are obvious without ambiguity.
 - c. Revise and Resubmit: Minor corrections; noted items must not be furnished or fabricated without further corrections; checking is not complete; details of items noted are to be clarified before resubmitting; items not noted to be corrected can be fabricated or furnished under this stamp.
 - d. Rejected: Submittal is not in compliance with the design intent of the Contract Documents. Provide new submittal that complies with Contract Documents. Any delay resulting from the submission of items not complying with the Contract Documents is solely the responsibility of the Contractor, which will bear all associated costs.
- B. Informational Submittals: Architect will review each submittal and will not return it, or will return it if it does not comply with requirements. Architect will forward each submittal to appropriate party.
- C. Partial submittals prepared for a portion of the Work will be reviewed when use of partial submittals has received prior approval from Architect.
- D. Incomplete submittals are unacceptable, will be considered nonresponsive, and will be returned for resubmittal without review.
- E. Architect will return without review submittals received from sources other than Contractor.
- F. Submittals not required by the Contract Documents will be returned by Architect without action.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 3300

SECTION 01 4000 - QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for quality assurance and quality control.
- B. Testing and inspection services are required to verify compliance with requirements specified or indicated. These services do not relieve Contractor of responsibility for compliance with the Contract Document requirements.
 - 1. Specified tests, inspections, and related actions do not limit Contractor's other quality-assurance and quality-control procedures that facilitate compliance with the Contract Document requirements.
 - 2. Requirements for Contractor to provide quality-assurance and quality-control services required by Architect, Owner, or authorities having jurisdiction are not limited by provisions of this Section.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Experienced: When used with an entity or individual, "experienced" unless otherwise further described means having successfully completed a minimum of five previous projects similar in nature, size, and extent to this Project; being familiar with special requirements indicated; and having complied with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Field Quality-Control Tests: Tests and inspections that are performed on-site for installation of the Work and for completed Work.
- C. Installer/Applicator/Erector: Contractor or another entity engaged by Contractor as an employee, Subcontractor, or Sub-subcontractor, to perform a particular construction operation, including installation, erection, application, assembly, and similar operations.
 - 1. Use of trade-specific terminology in referring to a trade or entity does not require that certain construction activities be performed by accredited or unionized individuals, or that requirements specified apply exclusively to specific trade(s).
- D. Mockups: Physical assemblies of portions of the Work constructed to establish the standard by which the Work will be judged. Mockups are not Samples.
 - 1. Mockups are used for one or more of the following:
 - a. Verify selections made under Sample submittals.
 - b. Demonstrate aesthetic effects.
 - c. Demonstrate the qualities of products and workmanship.
 - d. Demonstrate successful installation of interfaces between components and systems.
 - e. Perform preconstruction testing to determine system performance.
 - 2. Product Mockups: Mockups that may include multiple products, materials, or systems specified in a single Section.

3. In-Place Mockups: Mockups constructed on-site in their actual final location as part of permanent construction.
- E. Preconstruction Testing: Tests and inspections performed specifically for Project before products and materials are incorporated into the Work, to verify performance or compliance with specified criteria.
- F. Product Tests: Tests and inspections that are performed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) according to 29 CFR 1910.7, by a testing agency accredited according to NIST's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP), or by a testing agency qualified to conduct product testing and acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, to establish product performance and compliance with specified requirements.
- G. Source Quality-Control Tests: Tests and inspections that are performed at the source; for example, plant, mill, factory, or shop.
- H. Testing Agency: An entity engaged to perform specific tests, inspections, or both. Testing laboratory has the same meaning as testing agency.
- I. Quality-Assurance Services: Activities, actions, and procedures performed before and during execution of the Work to guard against defects and deficiencies and substantiate that proposed construction will comply with requirements.
- J. Quality-Control Services: Tests, inspections, procedures, and related actions during and after execution of the Work to evaluate that actual products incorporated into the Work and completed construction comply with requirements. Contractor's quality-control services do not include contract administration activities performed by Architect.

1.3 DELEGATED-DESIGN SERVICES

- A. Performance and Design Criteria: Where professional design services or certifications by a design professional are specifically required of Contractor by the Contract Documents, provide products and systems complying with specific performance and design criteria indicated.

1.4 CONFLICTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Conflicting Standards and Other Requirements: If compliance with two or more standards or requirements are specified and the standards or requirements establish different or conflicting requirements for minimum quantities or quality levels, comply with the most stringent requirement. Refer conflicting requirements that are different, but apparently equal, to Architect for direction before proceeding.
- B. Minimum Quantity or Quality Levels: The quantity or quality level shown or specified is the minimum provided or performed. The actual installation may comply exactly with the minimum quantity or quality specified, or it may exceed the minimum within reasonable limits. To comply with these requirements, indicated numeric values are minimum or maximum, as appropriate, for the context of requirements. Refer uncertainties to Architect for a decision before proceeding.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Delegated-Design Services Submittal: In addition to Shop Drawings, Product Data, and other required submittals, submit a statement signed and sealed by the responsible design professional, for each product and system specifically assigned to Contractor to be designed or certified by a design professional, indicating that the products and systems are in compliance with performance and design criteria indicated. Include list of codes, loads, and other factors used in performing these services.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Contractor's Statement of Responsibility: When required by authorities having jurisdiction, submit copy of written statement of responsibility submitted to authorities having jurisdiction before starting work on the following systems:
1. Main wind-force-resisting system or a wind-resisting component listed in the Statement of Special Inspections.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: For testing agencies specified in "Quality Assurance" Article to demonstrate their capabilities and experience, include proof of qualifications in the form of a recent report on the inspection of the testing agency by a recognized authority.
- C. Permits, Licenses, and Certificates: For Owner's record, submit copies of permits, licenses, certifications, inspection reports, releases, jurisdictional settlements, notices, receipts for fee payments, judgments, correspondence, records, and similar documents established for compliance with standards and regulations bearing on performance of the Work.

1.7 REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

- A. Test and Inspection Reports: Prepare and submit certified written reports specified in other Sections. Include the following:
1. Date of issue.
 2. Project title and number.
 3. Name, address, telephone number, and email address of testing agency.
 4. Dates and locations of samples and tests or inspections.
 5. Names of individuals making tests and inspections.
 6. Description of the Work and test and inspection method.
 7. Identification of product and Specification Section.
 8. Complete test or inspection data.
 9. Test and inspection results and an interpretation of test results.
 10. Record of temperature and weather conditions at time of sample taking and testing and inspection.
 11. Comments or professional opinion on whether tested or inspected Work complies with the Contract Document requirements.
 12. Name and signature of laboratory inspector.
 13. Recommendations on retesting and reinspecting.
- B. Manufacturer's Technical Representative's Field Reports: Prepare written information documenting manufacturer's technical representative's tests and inspections specified in other Sections. Include the following:

1. Statement on condition of substrates and their acceptability for installation of product.
 2. Statement that products at Project site comply with requirements.
 3. Summary of installation procedures being followed, whether they comply with requirements and, if not, what corrective action was taken.
 4. Results of operational and other tests and a statement of whether observed performance complies with requirements.
 5. Other required items indicated in individual Specification Sections.
- C. Factory-Authorized Service Representative's Reports: Prepare written information documenting manufacturer's factory-authorized service representative's tests and inspections specified in other Sections. Include the following:
1. Statement that equipment complies with requirements.
 2. Results of operational and other tests and a statement of whether observed performance complies with requirements.
 3. Other required items indicated in individual Specification Sections.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. General: Qualifications paragraphs in this article establish the minimum qualification levels required; individual Specification Sections specify additional requirements.
- B. Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing products or systems similar to those indicated for this Project and with a record of successful in-service performance, as well as sufficient production capacity to produce required units. As applicable, procure products from manufacturers able to meet qualification requirements, warranty requirements, and technical or factory-authorized service representative requirements.
- C. Fabricator Qualifications: A firm experienced in producing products similar to those indicated for this Project and with a record of successful in-service performance, as well as sufficient production capacity to produce required units.
- D. Installer Qualifications: A firm or individual experienced in installing, erecting, applying, or assembling work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project, whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful in-service performance.
- E. Professional Engineer Qualifications: A professional engineer who is legally qualified to practice in jurisdiction where Project is located and who is experienced in providing engineering services of the kind indicated. Engineering services are defined as those performed for installations of the system, assembly, or product that are similar in material, design, and extent to those indicated for this Project.
- F. Specialists: Certain Specification Sections require that specific construction activities be performed by entities who are recognized experts in those operations. Specialists will satisfy qualification requirements indicated and will engage for the activities indicated.
1. Requirements of authorities having jurisdiction supersede requirements for specialists.
- G. Testing Agency Qualifications: An NRTL, an NVLAP, or an independent agency with the experience and capability to conduct testing and inspection indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 329; and with

additional qualifications specified in individual Sections; and, where required by authorities having jurisdiction, that is acceptable to authorities.

- H. Manufacturer's Technical Representative Qualifications: An authorized representative of manufacturer who is trained and approved by manufacturer to observe and inspect installation of manufacturer's products that are similar in material, design, and extent to those indicated for this Project.
- I. Factory-Authorized Service Representative Qualifications: An authorized representative of manufacturer who is trained and approved by manufacturer to inspect installation of manufacturer's products that are similar in material, design, and extent to those indicated for this Project.
- J. Preconstruction Testing: Where testing agency is indicated to perform preconstruction testing for compliance with specified requirements for performance and test methods, comply with the following:
 - 1. Contractor responsibilities include the following:
 - a. Provide test specimens representative of proposed products and construction.
 - b. Submit specimens in a timely manner with sufficient time for testing and analyzing results to prevent delaying the Work.
 - c. When testing is complete, remove test specimens and test assemblies, and mockups; do not reuse products on Project.
 - 2. Testing Agency Responsibilities: Submit a certified written report of each test, inspection, and similar quality-assurance service to Architect, with copy to Contractor. Interpret tests and inspections and state in each report whether tested and inspected work complies with or deviates from the Contract Documents.
- K. Mockups: Before installing portions of the Work requiring mockups, build mockups for each form of construction and finish required to comply with the following requirements, using materials indicated for the completed Work:
 - 1. Build mockups of size indicated.
 - 2. Build mockups in location indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by Architect.
 - 3. Notify Architect seven days in advance of dates and times when mockups will be constructed.
 - 4. Employ supervisory personnel who will oversee mockup construction. Employ workers that will be employed to perform same tasks during the construction at Project.
 - 5. Demonstrate the proposed range of aesthetic effects and workmanship.
 - 6. Obtain Architect's approval of mockups before starting corresponding work, fabrication, or construction.
 - a. Allow seven days for initial review and each re-review of each mockup.
 - 7. Maintain mockups during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed Work.
 - 8. Demolish and remove mockups when directed unless otherwise indicated.

1.9 QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Owner Responsibilities: Where quality-control services are indicated as Owner's responsibility, Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform these services.

1. Owner will furnish Contractor with names, addresses, and telephone numbers of testing agencies engaged and a description of types of testing and inspection they are engaged to perform.
 2. Costs for retesting and reinspecting construction that replaces or is necessitated by work that failed to comply with the Contract Documents will be charged to Contractor, and the Contract Sum will be adjusted by Change Order.
- B. Contractor Responsibilities: Tests and inspections not explicitly assigned to Owner are Contractor's responsibility. Perform additional quality-control activities, whether specified or not, to verify and document that the Work complies with requirements.
1. Unless otherwise indicated, provide quality-control services specified and those required by authorities having jurisdiction. Perform quality-control services required of Contractor by authorities having jurisdiction, whether specified or not.
 2. Engage a qualified testing agency to perform quality-control services.
 - a. Contractor will not employ same entity engaged by Owner, unless agreed to in writing by Owner.
 - b. Testing will not be performed by the installer, or a subcontractor to the installer.
 3. Notify testing agencies at least 24 hours in advance of time when Work that requires testing or inspection will be performed.
 4. Where quality-control services are indicated as Contractor's responsibility, submit a certified written report, in duplicate, of each quality-control service.
 5. Testing and inspection requested by Contractor and not required by the Contract Documents are Contractor's responsibility.
 6. Submit additional copies of each written report directly to authorities having jurisdiction, when they so direct.
- C. Retesting/Reinspecting: Regardless of whether original tests or inspections were Contractor's responsibility, provide quality-control services, including retesting and reinspecting, for construction that replaced Work that failed to comply with the Contract Documents.
- D. Testing Agency Responsibilities: Cooperate with Architect and Contractor in performance of duties. Provide qualified personnel to perform required tests and inspections.
1. Notify Architect and Contractor promptly of irregularities or deficiencies observed in the Work during performance of its services.
 2. Determine the locations from which test samples will be taken and in which in-situ tests are conducted.
 3. Conduct and interpret tests and inspections and state in each report whether tested and inspected work complies with or deviates from requirements.
 4. Submit a certified written report, in duplicate, of each test, inspection, and similar quality-control service through Contractor.
 5. Do not release, revoke, alter, or increase the Contract Document requirements or approve or accept any portion of the Work.
 6. Do not perform duties of Contractor.
- E. Manufacturer's Field Services: Where indicated, engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect field-assembled components and equipment installation, including service connections. Report results in writing as specified in Section 01 3300 "Submittal Procedures."

- F. Manufacturer's Technical Services: Where indicated, engage a manufacturer's technical representative to observe and inspect the Work. Manufacturer's technical representative's services include participation in preinstallation conferences, examination of substrates and conditions, verification of materials, observation of Installer activities, inspection of completed portions of the Work, and submittal of written reports.
- G. Associated Contractor Services: Cooperate with agencies and representatives performing required tests, inspections, and similar quality-control services, and provide reasonable auxiliary services as requested. Notify agency sufficiently in advance of operations to permit assignment of personnel. Provide the following:
1. Access to the Work.
 2. Incidental labor and facilities necessary to facilitate tests and inspections.
 3. Adequate quantities of representative samples of materials that require testing and inspection. Assist agency in obtaining samples.
 4. Facilities for storage and field curing of test samples.
 5. Delivery of samples to testing agencies.
 6. Preliminary design mix proposed for use for material mixes that require control by testing agency.
 7. Security and protection for samples and for testing and inspection equipment at Project site.
- H. Coordination: Coordinate sequence of activities to accommodate required quality-assurance and quality-control services with a minimum of delay and to avoid necessity of removing and replacing construction to accommodate testing and inspection.
1. Schedule times for tests, inspections, obtaining samples, and similar activities.

1.10 SPECIAL TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

- A. Special Tests and Inspections: Conducted by a qualified testing agency or special inspector as appropriate, as required by authorities having jurisdiction, as indicated in individual Specification Sections, and as follows:
1. Verifying that manufacturer maintains detailed fabrication and quality-control procedures and reviewing the completeness and adequacy of those procedures to perform the Work.
 2. Notifying Architect, Construction Manager and Contractor promptly of irregularities and deficiencies observed in the Work during performance of its services.
 3. Submitting a certified written report of each test, inspection, and similar quality-control service to Architect, through Construction Manager with copy to Contractor and to authorities having jurisdiction.
 4. Submitting a final report of special tests and inspections at Substantial Completion, which includes a list of unresolved deficiencies.
 5. Interpreting tests and inspections and stating in each report whether tested and inspected work complies with or deviates from the Contract Documents.
 6. Retesting and reinspecting corrected work.
- B. Engage testing and inspection services except where indicated as by Owner in other Specification Sections.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 TEST AND INSPECTION LOG

A. Test and Inspection Log: Prepare a record of tests and inspections. Include the following:

1. Date test or inspection was conducted.
2. Description of the Work tested or inspected.
3. Date test or inspection results were transmitted to Architect.
4. Identification of testing agency or special inspector conducting test or inspection.
5. Submit log at Project closeout as part of Project Record Documents.

3.2 REPAIR AND PROTECTION

A. General: On completion of testing, inspection, sample taking, and similar services, repair damaged construction and restore substrates and finishes.

1. Provide materials and comply with installation requirements specified in other Specification Sections or matching existing substrates and finishes. Restore patched areas and extend restoration into adjoining areas with durable seams that are as invisible as possible. Comply with the Contract Document requirements for cutting and patching in Section 01 7300 "Execution."

B. Protect construction exposed by or for quality-control service activities.

C. Repair and protection are Contractor's responsibility, regardless of the assignment of responsibility for quality-control services.

END OF SECTION 01 4000

SECTION 01 4200 - REFERENCES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DEFINITIONS

- A. General: Basic Contract definitions are included in the Conditions of the Contract.
- B. "Approved": When used to convey Architect's action on Contractor's submittals, applications, and requests, "approved" is limited to Architect's duties and responsibilities as stated in the Conditions of the Contract.
- C. "Directed": A command or instruction by Architect. Other terms including "requested," "authorized," "selected," "required," and "permitted" have the same meaning as "directed."
- D. "Indicated": Requirements expressed by graphic representations or in written form on Drawings, in Specifications, and in other Contract Documents. Other terms including "shown," "noted," "scheduled," and "specified" have the same meaning as "indicated."
- E. "Regulations": Laws, ordinances, statutes, and lawful orders issued by authorities having jurisdiction, and rules, conventions, and agreements within the construction industry that control performance of the Work.
- F. "Furnish": Supply and deliver to Project site, ready for unloading, unpacking, assembly, installation, and similar operations.
- G. "Install": Unload, temporarily store, unpack, assemble, erect, place, anchor, apply, work to dimension, finish, cure, protect, clean, and similar operations at Project site.
- H. "Provide": Furnish and install, complete and ready for the intended use.
- I. "Project Site": Space available for performing construction activities. The extent of Project site is shown on Drawings and may or may not be identical with the description of the land on which Project is to be built.

1.2 INDUSTRY STANDARDS

- A. Applicability of Standards: Unless the Contract Documents include more stringent requirements, applicable construction industry standards have the same force and effect as if bound or copied directly into the Contract Documents to the extent referenced. Such standards are made a part of the Contract Documents by reference.
- B. Publication Dates: Comply with standards in effect as of date of the Contract Documents unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Conflicting Requirements: Where compliance with two or more standards is specified, or there is a conflict in the construction documents and where the standards or documents may establish different or conflicting requirements for minimum quantities or quality levels, comply with the most stringent requirement and refer requirements that are different but apparently equal and other uncertainties to the Architect for a decision before proceeding.

1. Minimum Quantity or Quality Levels: The quantity or quality level shown or specified shall be the minimum provided or performed. The actual installation may comply exactly with the minimum quantity or quality specified, or it may exceed the minimum within reasonable limits. To comply with these requirements, indicated numeric values are minimum or maximum, as appropriate, for the context of the requirements. Refer uncertainties to the Architect for a decision before proceeding.
- D. Copies of Standards: Each entity engaged in construction on Project should be familiar with industry standards applicable to its construction activity. Copies of applicable standards are not bound with the Contract Documents.
1. Where copies of standards are needed to perform a required construction activity, obtain copies directly from publication source.

1.3 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- A. Industry Organizations: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities indicated in Gale's "Encyclopedia of Associations: National Organizations of the U.S." or in Columbia Books' "National Trade & Professional Associations of the United States."
- B. Industry Organizations: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following list.
1. AABC - Associated Air Balance Council; www.aabc.com.
 2. AAMA - American Architectural Manufacturers Association; (see FGIA).
 3. AAPFCO - Association of American Plant Food Control Officials; www.aapfco.org.
 4. AASHTO - American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials; www.transportation.org.
 5. AATCC - American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists; www.aatcc.org.
 6. ABMA - American Bearing Manufacturers Association; www.americanbearings.org.
 7. ABMA - American Boiler Manufacturers Association; www.abma.com.
 8. ACI - American Concrete Institute; www.concrete.org.
 9. ACP - American Clean Power; (Formerly: American Wind Energy Association); www.cleanpower.org.
 10. ACPA - American Concrete Pipe Association; www.concretepipe.org.
 11. AEIC - Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, Inc. (The); www.aeic.org.
 12. AF&PA - American Forest & Paper Association; www.afandpa.org.
 13. AGA - American Gas Association; www.aga.org.
 14. AHAM - Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers; www.aham.org.
 15. AHRI - Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (The); www.ahrinet.org.
 16. AI - Asphalt Institute; www.asphaltinstitute.org.
 17. AIA - American Institute of Architects (The); www.aia.org.
 18. AISC - American Institute of Steel Construction; www.aisc.org.
 19. AISI - American Iron and Steel Institute; www.steel.org.
 20. AITC - American Institute of Timber Construction; (see PLIB).
 21. AMCA - Air Movement and Control Association International, Inc.; www.amca.org.
 22. AMPP - Association for Materials Protection and Performance; www.ampp.org.
 23. ANSI - American National Standards Institute; www.ansi.org.

24. AOSA/SCST - Association of Official Seed Analysts (The)/Society of Commercial Seed Technologists (The); www.analyzeseeds.com.
25. APA - APA - The Engineered Wood Association; www.apawood.org.
26. APA - Architectural Precast Association; www.archprecast.org.
27. API - American Petroleum Institute; www.api.org.
28. ARMA - Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association; www.asphaltroofing.org.
29. ASA - Acoustical Society of America; www.acousticalsociety.org.
30. ASCE - American Society of Civil Engineers; www.asce.org.
31. ASCE/SEI - American Society of Civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute; (see ASCE).
32. ASHRAE - American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers; www.ashrae.org.
33. ASME - ASME International; [**American Society of Mechanical Engineers (The)**]; www.asme.org.
34. ASSE - ASSE International; (American Society of Sanitary Engineering); www.asse-plumbing.org.
35. ASSP - American Society of Safety Professionals; www.assp.org.
36. ASTM - ASTM International; www.astm.org.
37. ATIS - Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions; www.atis.org.
38. AVIXA - Audiovisual and Integrated Experience Association; www.avixa.org.
39. AWI - Architectural Woodwork Institute; www.awinet.org.
40. AWMAC - Architectural Woodwork Manufacturers Association of Canada; www.awmac.com.
41. AWPA - American Wood Protection Association; www.awpa.com.
42. AWS - American Welding Society; www.aws.org.
43. AWWA - American Water Works Association; www.awwa.org.
44. BHMA - Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association; www.buildershardware.com.
45. BIA - Brick Industry Association (The); www.gobrick.com.
46. BICSI - BICSI, Inc.; www.bicsi.org.
47. BIFMA - Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association; www.bifma.org.
48. BISSC - Baking Industry Sanitation Standards Committee; www.bissc.org.
49. BWF - Badminton World Federation; www.bwfbadminton.com.
50. CARB - California Air Resources Board; www.arb.ca.gov.
51. CDA - Copper Development Association Inc.; www.copper.org.
52. CE - Conformite Europeenne (European Commission); www.ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/ce-marking.
53. CEA - Canadian Electricity Association; www.electricity.ca.
54. CFFA - Chemical Fabrics and Film Association, Inc.; www.chemicalfabricsandfilm.com.
55. CFSEI - Cold-Formed Steel Engineers Institute; www.cfsei.org.
56. CGA - Compressed Gas Association; www.cganet.com.
57. CIMA - Cellulose Insulation Manufacturers Association; www.cellulose.org.
58. CISCA - Ceilings & Interior Systems Construction Association; www.cisca.org.
59. CISPI - Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute; www.cispi.org.
60. CLFMI - Chain Link Fence Manufacturers Institute; www.chainlinkinfo.org.
61. CPA - Composite Panel Association; www.compositepanel.org.
62. CRI - Carpet and Rug Institute (The); www.carpet-rug.org.
63. CRRC - Cool Roof Rating Council; www.coolroofs.org.
64. CRSI - Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute; www.crsi.org.
65. CSA - CSA Group; www.csagroup.org.
66. CSI - Cast Stone Institute; www.caststone.org.
67. CSI - Construction Specifications Institute (The); www.csiresources.org.
68. CSSB - Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau; www.cedarbureau.org.
69. CTA - Consumer Technology Association; www.cta.tech.
70. CTI - Cooling Technology Institute; www.coolingtechnology.org.

71. DASMA - Door and Access Systems Manufacturers Association; www.dasma.com.
72. DHA - Decorative Hardwoods Association; www.decorativehardwoods.org.
73. DHI - Door and Hardware Institute; www.dhi.org.
74. ECIA - Electronic Components Industry Association; www.ecianow.org.
75. EIMA - EIFS Industry Members Association; www.eima.com.
76. EJMA - Expansion Joint Manufacturers Association, Inc.; www.ejma.org.
77. EOS/ESD - EOS/ESD Association, Inc.; Electrostatic Discharge Association; www.esda.org.
78. ESTA - Entertainment Services and Technology Association; www.esta.org.
79. EVO - Efficiency Valuation Organization; www.evo-world.org.
80. FCI - Fluid Controls Institute; www.fluidcontrolsintitute.org.
81. FGIA - Fenestration and Glazing Industry Alliance; <https://fgiaonline.org>.
82. FIBA - Federation Internationale de Basketball; (The International Basketball Federation); www.fiba.com.
83. FIVB - Federation Internationale de Volleyball; (The International Volleyball Federation); www.fivb.org.
84. FM Approvals - FM Approvals LLC; www.fmapprovals.com.
85. FM Global - FM Global; www.fmglobal.com.
86. FRSA - Florida Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association, Inc.; www.floridarroof.com.
87. FSA - Fluid Sealing Association; www.fluidsealing.com.
88. FSC - Forest Stewardship Council U.S.; www.fscus.org.
89. GA - Gypsum Association; www.gypsum.org.
90. GS - Green Seal; www.greenseal.org.
91. HI - Hydraulic Institute; www.pumps.org.
92. HMMA - Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association; (see NAAMM).
93. IAPSC - International Association of Professional Security Consultants; www.iapsc.org.
94. IAS - International Accreditation Service; www.iasonline.org.
95. ICC - International Code Council; www.iccsafe.org.
96. ICEA - Insulated Cable Engineers Association, Inc.; www.icea.net.
97. ICPA - International Cast Polymer Association (The); www.theicpa.com.
98. ICRI - International Concrete Repair Institute, Inc.; www.icri.org.
99. IEC - International Electrotechnical Commission; www.iec.ch.
100. IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (The); www.ieee.org.
101. IES - Illuminating Engineering Society; www.ies.org.
102. IEST - Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technology; www.iest.org.
103. IGMA - Insulating Glass Manufacturers Alliance; (see FGIA).
104. IGSHPA - International Ground Source Heat Pump Association; www.igshpa.org.
105. ILI - Indiana Limestone Institute of America, Inc.; www.iliai.com.
106. Intertek - Intertek Group; www.intertek.com.
107. ISA - International Society of Automation (The); www.isa.org.
108. ISFA - International Surface Fabricators Association; www.isfanow.org.
109. ISO - International Organization for Standardization; www.iso.org.
110. ITU - International Telecommunication Union; www.itu.int.
111. KCMA - Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association; www.kcma.org.
112. LPI - Lightning Protection Institute; www.lightning.org.
113. MBMA - Metal Building Manufacturers Association; www.mbma.com.
114. MCA - Metal Construction Association; www.metalconstruction.org.
115. MFMA - Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, Inc.; www.maplefloor.org.
116. MFMA - Metal Framing Manufacturers Association, Inc.; www.metalframingmfg.org.
117. MHI - Material Handling Industry; www.mhi.org.
118. MMPA - Moulding & Millwork Producers Association; www.wmmpa.com.
119. MPI - Master Painters Institute; www.paintinfo.com.

120. MSS - Manufacturers Standardization Society of The Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc.; www.msshq.org.
121. NAAMM - National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers; www.naamm.org.
122. NACE - NACE International; (National Association of Corrosion Engineers International); (see AMPP).
123. NADCA - National Air Duct Cleaners Association; www.nadca.com.
124. NAIMA - North American Insulation Manufacturers Association; www.insulationinstitute.org.
125. NALP - National Association of Landscape Professionals; www.landscapeprofessionals.org.
126. NBGQA - National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc.; www.nbgqa.com.
127. NBI - New Buildings Institute; www.newbuildings.org.
128. NCAA - National Collegiate Athletic Association (The); www.ncaa.org.
129. NCMA - National Concrete Masonry Association; www.ncma.org.
130. NEBB - National Environmental Balancing Bureau; www.nebb.org.
131. NECA - National Electrical Contractors Association; www.necanet.org.
132. NeLMA - Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association; www.nelma.org.
133. NEMA - National Electrical Manufacturers Association; www.nema.org.
134. NETA - InterNational Electrical Testing Association; www.netaworld.org.
135. NFHS - National Federation of State High School Associations; www.nfhs.org.
136. NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; www.nfpa.org.
137. NFPA - NFPA International; (see NFPA).
138. NFRC - National Fenestration Rating Council; www.nfrc.org.
139. NGA - National Glass Association (The); www.glass.org.
140. NHLA - National Hardwood Lumber Association; www.nhla.com.
141. NLGA - National Lumber Grades Authority; www.nlga.org.
142. NOFMA - National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association; (see NWFA).
143. NOMMA - National Ornamental & Miscellaneous Metals Association; www.nomma.org.
144. NRCA - National Roofing Contractors Association; www.nrca.net.
145. NRMCA - National Ready Mixed Concrete Association; www.nrmca.org.
146. NSF - NSF International; www.nsf.org.
147. NSI - Natural Stone Institute; www.naturalstoneinstitute.org.
148. NSPE - National Society of Professional Engineers; www.nspe.org.
149. NSSGA - National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association; www.nssga.org.
150. NTMA - National Terrazzo & Mosaic Association, Inc. (The); www.ntma.com.
151. NWFA - National Wood Flooring Association; www.nwfa.org.
152. NWRA - National Waste & Recycling Association; www.wasterecycling.org.
153. PCI - Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute; www.pci.org.
154. PDI - Plumbing & Drainage Institute; www.pdionline.org.
155. PLASA - PLASA; www.plasa.org.
156. PLIB - Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau; www.plib.org.
157. PVCPA - Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association; www.uni-bell.org.
158. RCSC - Research Council on Structural Connections; www.boltcouncil.org.
159. RFCI - Resilient Floor Covering Institute; www.rfci.com.
160. RIS - Redwood Inspection Service; (see WWPA).
161. SAE - SAE International; www.sae.org.
162. SCTE - Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers; www.scte.org.
163. SDI - Steel Deck Institute; www.sdi.org.
164. SDI - Steel Door Institute; www.steeldoor.org.
165. SEFA - Scientific Equipment and Furniture Association (The); www.sefalabs.com.
166. SEI/ASCE - Structural Engineering Institute/American Society of Civil Engineers; (see ASCE).
167. SIA - Security Industry Association; www.securityindustry.org.
168. SJI - Steel Joist Institute; www.steeljoist.org.

169. SMA - Screen Manufacturers Association; www.smainfo.org.
170. SMACNA - Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association; www.smacna.org.
171. SMPTE - Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers; www.smpte.org.
172. SPFA - Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance; www.sprayfoam.org.
173. SPIB - Southern Pine Inspection Bureau; www.spib.org.
174. SPRI - Single Ply Roofing Industry; www.spri.org.
175. SRCC - Solar Rating & Certification Corporation; www.solar-rating.org.
176. SSINA - Specialty Steel Industry of North America; www.ssina.com.
177. SSPC - SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings; (see AMPP).
178. STI/SPFA - Steel Tank Institute/Steel Plate Fabricators Association; www.steeltank.com.
179. SWI - Steel Window Institute; www.steelwindows.com.
180. SWPA - Submersible Wastewater Pump Association; www.swpa.org.
181. TCA - Tilt-Up Concrete Association; www.tilt-up.org.
182. TCNA - Tile Council of North America, Inc.; www.tcnatile.com.
183. TEMA - Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers Association, Inc.; www.kbcdco.tema.org.
184. TIA - Telecommunications Industry Association (The); www.tiaonline.org.
185. TMS - The Masonry Society; www.masonrysociety.org.
186. TPI - Truss Plate Institute; www.tpinst.org.
187. TPI - Turfgrass Producers International; www.turfgrassod.org.
188. TRI - Tile Roofing Industry Alliance; www.tilerroofing.org.
189. UL - Underwriters Laboratories Inc.; www.ul.org.
190. UL LLC - UL LLC; www.ul.com.
191. USAV - USA Volleyball; www.usavolleyball.org.
192. USGBC - U.S. Green Building Council; www.usgbc.org.
193. USITT - United States Institute for Theatre Technology, Inc.; www.usitt.org.
194. WA - Wallcoverings Association; www.wallcoverings.org.
195. WCLIB - West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau; (see PLIB).
196. WCMA - Window Covering Manufacturers Association; www.wcmanet.org.
197. WDMA - Window & Door Manufacturers Association; www.wdma.com.
198. WI - Woodwork Institute; www.woodworkinstitute.com.
199. WSRCA - Western States Roofing Contractors Association; www.wsrca.com.
200. WWPA - Western Wood Products Association; www.wwpa.org.

C. Code Agencies: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following list.

1. DIN - Deutsches Institut fur Normung e.V.; www.din.de.
2. IAPMO - International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials; www.iapmo.org.
3. ICC - International Code Council; www.iccsafe.org.
4. ICC-ES - ICC Evaluation Service, LLC; www.icc-es.org.

D. Federal Government Agencies: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following list.

1. CPSC - U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission; www.cpsc.gov.
2. DOC - U.S. Department of Commerce; www.commerce.gov.
3. DOD - U.S. Department of Defense; www.defense.gov.
4. DOE - U.S. Department of Energy; www.energy.gov.
5. DOJ - U.S. Department of Justice; www.ojp.usdoj.gov.
6. DOS - U.S. Department of State; www.state.gov.
7. EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency; www.epa.gov.

8. FAA - Federal Aviation Administration; www.faa.gov.
9. GPO - U.S. Government Publishing Office; www.gpo.gov.
10. GSA - U.S. General Services Administration; www.gsa.gov.
11. HUD - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; www.hud.gov.
12. LBNL - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; Energy Technologies Area; www.lbl.gov/.
13. NIST - National Institute of Standards and Technology; www.nist.gov.
14. OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration; www.osha.gov.
15. TRB - Transportation Research Board; National Cooperative Highway Research Program; The National Academies; www.trb.org.
16. USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; www.usace.army.mil.
17. USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture; Agriculture Research Service; U.S. Salinity Laboratory; www.ars.usda.gov.
18. USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture; Rural Utilities Service; www.usda.gov.
19. USP - U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention; www.usp.org.
20. USPS - United States Postal Service; www.usps.com.

E. Standards and Regulations: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the standards and regulations in the following list.

1. CFR - Code of Federal Regulations; Available from U.S. Government Publishing Office; www.govinfo.gov.
2. DOD - U.S. Department of Defense; Military Specifications and Standards; Available from DLA Document Services; www.dsp.dla.mil/Specs-Standards/.
3. DSCC - Defense Supply Center Columbus; (see FS).
4. FED-STD - Federal Standard; (see FS).
5. FS - Federal Specification; Available from DLA Document Services; www.dsp.dla.mil/Specs-Standards/.
 - a. Available from Defense Standardization Program; www.dsp.dla.mil.
 - b. Available from U.S. General Services Administration; www.gsa.gov.
 - c. Available from National Institute of Building Sciences/Whole Building Design Guide; www.wbdg.org.
6. MILSPEC - Military Specification and Standards; (see DOD).
7. USAB - United States Access Board; www.access-board.gov.
8. USATBCB - U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board; (see USAB).

F. State Government Agencies: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following list.

1. BEARHFTI; California Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation; (see BHGS).
2. BHGS; State of California Bureau of Household Goods and Services; (Formerly: California Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation); www.bhgs.dca.ca.gov.
3. CCR; California Code of Regulations; Office of Administrative Law; California Title 24 Energy Code; www.oal.ca.gov/publications/ccr/.
4. CDPH; California Department of Public Health; Indoor Air Quality Program; www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/Main-Page.aspx.

PROJECT NO. 21-237.22
BID PACKAGE 3 - HAVERHILL ELEMENTARY PLAYGROUND RELOCATION AND EARLY SITE
PORTAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

REFERENCES
01 4200 - 8
12/16/2022

5. CPUC; California Public Utilities Commission; www.cpuc.ca.gov.
6. SCAQMD; South Coast Air Quality Management District; www.aqmd.gov.
7. TFS; Texas A&M Forest Service; Sustainable Forestry and Economic Development; <https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/>.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 4200

SECTION 01 6000 - PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for selection of products for use in Project; product delivery, storage, and handling; manufacturers' standard warranties on products; special warranties; and comparable products.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 01 2500 "Substitution Procedures" for requests for substitutions.
 - 2. Section 01 4200 "References" for applicable industry standards for products specified.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Products: Items obtained for incorporating into the Work, whether purchased for Project or taken from previously purchased stock. The term "product" includes the terms "material," "equipment," "system," and terms of similar intent.
 - 1. Named Products: Items identified by manufacturer's product name, including make or model number or other designation shown or listed in manufacturer's published product literature that is current as of date of the Contract Documents.
 - 2. New Products: Items that have not previously been incorporated into another project or facility. Salvaged items or items reused from other projects are not considered new products. Items that are manufactured or fabricated to include recycled content materials are considered new products, unless indicated otherwise.
 - 3. Comparable Product: Product by named manufacturer that is demonstrated and approved through the comparable product submittal process described in Part 2 "Comparable Products" Article, to have the indicated qualities related to type, function, dimension, in-service performance, physical properties, appearance, and other characteristics that equal or exceed those of specified product.
- B. Basis-of-Design Product Specification: A specification in which a single manufacturer's product is named and accompanied by the words "basis-of-design product," including make or model number or other designation. Published attributes and characteristics of basis-of-design product establish salient characteristics of products.
 - 1. Evaluation of Comparable Products: In addition to the basis-of-design product description, product attributes and characteristics may be listed to establish the significant qualities related to type, function, in-service performance and physical properties, weight, dimension, durability, visual characteristics, and other special features and requirements for purposes of evaluating comparable products of additional manufacturers named in the specification. Manufacturer's published attributes and characteristics of basis-of-design product also establish salient characteristics of products for purposes of evaluating comparable products.
- C. Subject to Compliance with Requirements: Where the phrase "Subject to compliance with requirements" introduces a product selection procedure in an individual Specification Section, provide products qualified under the specified product procedure. In the event that a named product or product by a named

manufacturer does not meet the other requirements of the specifications, select another named product or product from another named manufacturer that does meet the requirements of the specifications; submit a comparable product request or substitution request, if applicable.

- D. Comparable Product Request Submittal: An action submittal requesting consideration of a comparable product, including the following information:
 - 1. Identification of basis-of-design product or fabrication or installation method to be replaced, including Specification Section number and title and Drawing numbers and titles.
 - 2. Data indicating compliance with the requirements specified in Part 2 "Comparable Products" Article.
- E. Basis-of-Design Product Specification Submittal: An action submittal complying with requirements in Section 01 3300 "Submittal Procedures."
- F. Substitution: Refer to Section 01 2500 "Substitution Procedures" for definition and limitations on substitutions.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Compatibility of Options: If Contractor is given option of selecting between two or more products for use on Project, select product compatible with products previously selected, even if previously selected products were also options.

1.4 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver, store, and handle products, using means and methods that will prevent damage, deterioration, and loss, including theft and vandalism. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Delivery and Handling:
 - 1. Schedule delivery to minimize long-term storage at Project site and to prevent overcrowding of construction spaces.
 - 2. Coordinate delivery with installation time to ensure minimum holding time for items that are flammable, hazardous, easily damaged, or sensitive to deterioration, theft, and other losses.
 - 3. Deliver products to Project site in an undamaged condition in manufacturer's original sealed container or other packaging system, complete with labels and instructions for handling, storing, unpacking, protecting, and installing.
 - 4. Inspect products on delivery to determine compliance with the Contract Documents and that products are undamaged and properly protected.
- C. Storage:
 - 1. Provide a secure location and enclosure at Project site for storage of materials and equipment.
 - 2. Store products to allow for inspection and measurement of quantity or counting of units.
 - 3. Store materials in a manner that will not endanger Project structure.
 - 4. Store products that are subject to damage by the elements under cover in a weathertight enclosure above ground, with ventilation adequate to prevent condensation and with adequate protection from wind.

5. Protect foam plastic from exposure to sunlight, except to extent necessary for period of installation and concealment.
6. Comply with product manufacturer's written instructions for temperature, humidity, ventilation, and weather-protection requirements for storage.
7. Protect stored products from damage and liquids from freezing.
8. Provide a secure location and enclosure at Project site for storage of materials and equipment by Owner's construction forces. Coordinate location with Owner.

1.5 PRODUCT WARRANTIES

- A. Warranties specified in other Sections shall be in addition to, and run concurrent with, other warranties required by the Contract Documents. Manufacturer's disclaimers and limitations on product warranties do not relieve Contractor of obligations under requirements of the Contract Documents.
 1. Manufacturer's Warranty: Written standard warranty form furnished by individual manufacturer for a particular product and issued in the name of the Owner or endorsed by manufacturer to Owner.
 2. Special Warranty: Written warranty required by the Contract Documents to provide specific rights for Owner and issued in the name of the Owner or endorsed by manufacturer to Owner.
- B. Special Warranties: Prepare a written document that contains appropriate terms and identification, ready for execution.
 1. Manufacturer's Standard Form: Modified to include Project-specific information and properly executed.
 2. Specified Form: When specified forms are included in the Project Manual, prepare a written document, using indicated form properly executed.
 3. See other Sections for specific content requirements and particular requirements for submitting special warranties.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PRODUCT SELECTION PROCEDURES

- A. General Product Requirements: Provide products that comply with the Contract Documents, are undamaged and, unless otherwise indicated, are new at time of installation.
 1. Provide products complete with accessories, trim, finish, fasteners, and other items needed for a complete installation and indicated use and effect.
 2. Standard Products: If available, and unless custom products or nonstandard options are specified, provide standard products of types that have been produced and used successfully in similar situations on other projects.
 3. Owner reserves the right to limit selection to products with warranties meeting requirements of the Contract Documents.
 4. Where products are accompanied by the term "as selected," Architect will make selection.
 5. Descriptive, performance, and reference standard requirements in the Specifications establish salient characteristics of products.

6. Or Equal: For products specified by name and accompanied by the term "or equal," "or approved equal," or "or approved," comply with requirements in "Comparable Products" Article to obtain approval for use of an unnamed product.
 - a. Submit additional documentation required by Architect through Construction Manager in order to establish equivalency of proposed products. Unless otherwise indicated, evaluation of "or equal" product status is by the Architect, whose determination is final.
 7. All products shall be free from asbestos.
- B. Product Selection Procedures:
1. Sole Product: Where Specifications name a single manufacturer and product, provide the named product that complies with requirements. Comparable products or substitutions for Contractor's convenience will not be considered.
 - a. Sole product may be indicated by the phrase "Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the following."
 2. Sole Manufacturer/Source: Where Specifications name a single manufacturer or source, provide a product by the named manufacturer or source that complies with requirements. Comparable products or substitutions for Contractor's convenience will not be considered.
 - a. Sole manufacturer/source may be indicated by the phrase "Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by the following."
 3. Limited List of Products: Where Specifications include a list of names of both manufacturers and products, provide one of the products listed that complies with requirements. Comparable products or substitutions for Contractor's convenience will not be considered unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Limited list of products may be indicated by the phrase "Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following."
 4. Non-Limited List of Products: Where Specifications include a list of names of both available manufacturers and products, provide one of the products listed or an unnamed product that complies with requirements.
 - a. Non-limited list of products is indicated by the phrase "Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following."
 - b. Provision of an unnamed product is not considered a substitution, if the product complies with requirements.
 5. Limited List of Manufacturers: Where Specifications include a list of manufacturers' names, provide a product by one of the manufacturers listed that complies with requirements. Comparable products or substitutions for Contractor's convenience will not be considered unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Limited list of manufacturers is indicated by the phrase "Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following."

6. Non-Limited List of Manufacturers: Where Specifications include a list of available manufacturers, provide a product by one of the manufacturers listed or a product by an unnamed manufacturer that complies with requirements.
 - a. Non-limited list of manufacturers is indicated by the phrase "Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers whose products may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following."
 - b. Provision of products of an unnamed manufacturer is not considered a substitution, if the product complies with requirements.
 7. Basis-of-Design Product: Where Specifications name a product, or refer to a product indicated on Drawings, and include a list of manufacturers, provide the specified or indicated product or a comparable product by one of the other named manufacturers. Drawings and Specifications may additionally indicate sizes, profiles, dimensions, and other characteristics that are based on the product named. Comply with requirements in "Comparable Products" Article for consideration of an unnamed product by one of the other named manufacturers.
 - a. For approval of products by unnamed manufacturers, comply with requirements in Section 01 2500 "Substitution Procedures" for substitutions for convenience.
- C. Visual Matching Specification: Where Specifications require the phrase "match Architect's sample," provide a product that complies with requirements and matches Architect's sample. Architect's decision will be final on whether a proposed product matches.
1. If no product available within specified category matches and complies with other specified requirements, comply with requirements in Section 01 2500 "Substitution Procedures" for proposal of product.
- D. Visual Selection Specification: Where Specifications include the phrase "as selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range" or a similar phrase, select a product that complies with requirements. Architect will select color, gloss, pattern, density, or texture from manufacturer's product line that includes both standard and premium items.
- ## 2.2 COMPARABLE PRODUCTS
- A. Conditions for Consideration of Comparable Products: Architect will consider Contractor's request for comparable product when the following conditions are satisfied. If the following conditions are not satisfied, Architect may return requests without action, except to record noncompliance with the following requirements:
1. Evidence that proposed product does not require revisions to the Contract Documents, is consistent with the Contract Documents, will produce the indicated results, and is compatible with other portions of the Work.
 2. Detailed comparison of significant qualities of proposed product with those of the named basis-of-design product. Significant product qualities include attributes, such as type, function, in-service performance and physical properties, weight, dimension, durability, visual characteristics, and other specific features and requirements.
 3. Evidence that proposed product provides specified warranty.
 4. List of similar installations for completed projects, with project names and addresses and names and addresses of architects and owners, if requested.

5. Samples, if requested.

- B. Architect's Action on Comparable Products Submittal: If necessary, Architect will request additional information or documentation for evaluation, as specified in Section 01 3300 "Submittal Procedures."
 1. Form of Approval of Submittal: As specified in Section 01 3300 "Submittal Procedures."
 2. Use product specified if Architect does not issue a decision on use of a comparable product request within time allocated.

- C. Submittal Requirements, Two-Step Process: Approval by the Architect of Contractor's request for use of comparable product is not intended to satisfy other submittal requirements. Comply with specified submittal requirements.

- D. Submittal Requirements, Single-Step Process: When acceptable to Architect, incorporate specified submittal requirements of individual Specification Section in combined submittal for comparable products. Approval by the Architect of Contractor's request for use of comparable product and of individual submittal requirements will also satisfy other submittal requirements.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 6000

SECTION 05 5000 - METAL FABRICATIONS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Swing arm gates.

B. Products furnished, but not installed, under this Section include the following:

1. Anchor bolts, steel pipe sleeves, slotted-channel inserts, and wedge-type inserts indicated to be cast into concrete or built into unit masonry.
2. Steel weld plates and angles for casting into concrete for applications where they are not specified in other Sections.

1.2 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate installation of metal fabrications that are anchored to or that receive other work. Furnish setting drawings, templates, and directions for installing anchorages, including sleeves, concrete inserts, anchor bolts, and items with integral anchors, that are to be embedded in concrete or masonry. Deliver such items to Project site in time for installation.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details. Include plans, elevations, sections, and details of metal fabrications and their connections. Show anchorage, hinges and accessory items.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."

1.5 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Field Measurements: Verify existing drive and walk dimensions to verify length of arms, post placement, other steel members and other construction contiguous with metal fabrications by field measurements before fabrication.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements from ambient and surface temperature changes acting on exterior metal fabrications by preventing buckling, opening of joints, overstressing of components, failure of connections, and other detrimental effects.
1. Temperature Change: 120 deg F, ambient; 180 deg F, material surfaces.

2.2 METALS

- A. Metal Surfaces, General: Provide materials with smooth, flat surfaces unless otherwise indicated. For metal fabrications exposed to view in the completed Work, provide materials without seam marks, roller marks, rolled trade names, or blemishes.

2.3 FASTENERS

- A. General: Unless otherwise indicated, provide Type 304 stainless-steel fasteners for exterior use and zinc-plated fasteners with coating complying with ASTM B 633 or ASTM F 1941, Class Fe/Zn 5, at exterior walls. Select fasteners for type, grade, and class required.
1. Provide stainless-steel fasteners for fastening stainless steel.
- B. Cast-in-Place Anchors in Concrete: Either threaded type or wedge type unless otherwise indicated; galvanized ferrous castings, either ASTM A 47/A 47M malleable iron or ASTM A 27/A 27M cast steel. Provide bolts, washers, and shims as needed, all hot-dip galvanized per ASTM F 2329.
1. Material for Interior Locations: Carbon-steel components zinc plated to comply with ASTM B 633 or ASTM F 1941, Class Fe/Zn 5, unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Material for Exterior Locations and Where Stainless Steel Is Indicated: Alloy Group 1 stainless-steel bolts, ASTM F 593, and nuts, ASTM F 594.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Universal Shop Primer: Fast-curing, lead- and chromate-free, universal modified-alkyd primer complying with MPI#79 and compatible with topcoat.
1. Use primer containing pigments that make it easily distinguishable from zinc-rich primer.
- B. Epoxy Zinc-Rich Primer: Complying with MPI#20 and compatible with topcoat.
- C. Galvanizing Repair Paint: High-zinc-dust-content paint complying with SSPC-Paint 20 and compatible with paints specified to be used over it.
- D. Bituminous Paint: Cold-applied asphalt emulsion complying with ASTM D 1187/D 1187M.

- E. Nonshrink, Nonmetallic Grout: Factory-packaged, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous grout complying with ASTM C 1107/C 1107M. Provide grout specifically recommended by manufacturer for interior and exterior applications.
- F. Concrete: Comply with requirements in Section 32 1313 " Concrete" for normal-weight, air-entrained, concrete with a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi.

2.5 FABRICATION

- A. General: Preassemble items in the shop to greatest extent possible. Use connections that maintain structural value of joined pieces.
 - 1. Cut, drill, and punch metals cleanly and accurately. Remove burrs and ease edges. Remove sharp or rough areas on exposed surfaces.
 - 2. Form bent-metal corners to smallest radius possible without causing grain separation or otherwise impairing work.
 - 3. Form exposed work with accurate angles and surfaces and straight edges.
 - 4. Weld corners and seams continuously to comply with the following:
 - a. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
 - b. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
 - c. Remove welding flux immediately.
 - d. At exposed connections, finish exposed welds and surfaces smooth and blended.
 - 5. Form exposed connections with hairline joints, flush and smooth, using concealed fasteners or welds where possible. Locate joints where least conspicuous.
 - 6. Cut, reinforce, drill, and tap metal fabrications as indicated to receive finish hardware, screws, and similar items.
 - 7. Provide for anchorage of type indicated; coordinate with supporting structure. Space anchoring devices to secure metal fabrications rigidly in place and to support indicated loads.
- B. Miscellaneous Framing and Supports: Provide steel framing and supports not specified in other Sections as needed to complete the Work.
 - 1. Fabricate units from steel shapes, plates, and bars of welded construction unless otherwise indicated. Fabricate to sizes, shapes, and profiles indicated and as necessary to receive adjacent construction.
- C. Steel Weld Plates and Angles: Provide steel weld plates and angles not specified in other Sections, for items supported from concrete construction as needed to complete the Work. Provide each unit with no fewer than two integrally welded steel strap anchors for embedding in concrete.

2.6 FINISHES

- A. General: Finish metal fabrications after assembly.
 - 1. Finish exposed surfaces to remove tool and die marks and stretch lines, and to blend into surrounding surface.

B. Steel and Iron Finishes:

1. Galvanizing: Hot-dip galvanize items as indicated to comply with ASTM A 153/A 153M for steel and iron hardware and with ASTM A 123/A 123M for other steel and iron products.
2. Shop prime iron and steel items not indicated to be galvanized unless they are to be embedded in concrete, sprayed-on fireproofing, or masonry, or unless otherwise indicated.
3. Preparation for Shop Priming: Prepare surfaces to comply with SSPC-SP 6/NACE No. 3, "Commercial Blast Cleaning."
4. Shop Priming: Apply shop primer to comply with SSPC-PA 1, "Paint Application Specification No. 1: Shop, Field, and Maintenance Painting of Steel," for shop painting.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. General:

1. Cutting, Fitting, and Placement: Perform cutting, drilling, and fitting required for installing metal fabrications. Set metal fabrications accurately in location, alignment, and elevation; with edges and surfaces level, plumb, true, and free of rack; and measured from established lines and levels.
2. Fit exposed connections accurately together to form hairline joints. Weld connections that are not to be left as exposed joints but cannot be shop welded because of shipping size limitations. Do not weld, cut, or abrade surfaces of exterior units that have been hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and are for bolted or screwed field connections.
3. Field Welding: Comply with the following requirements:
 - a. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
 - b. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
 - c. Remove welding flux immediately.
 - d. At exposed connections, finish exposed welds and surfaces smooth and blended so no roughness shows after finishing and contour of welded surface matches that of adjacent surface.
4. Fastening to In-Place Construction: Provide anchorage devices and fasteners where metal fabrications are required to be fastened to in-place construction.
5. Provide temporary bracing or anchors in formwork for items that are to be built into concrete, masonry, or similar construction.
6. Corrosion Protection: Coat concealed surfaces of aluminum that come into contact with grout, concrete, masonry, wood, or dissimilar metals with the following:
 - a. Cast Aluminum: Heavy coat of bituminous paint.
 - b. Extruded Aluminum: Two coats of clear lacquer.

3.2 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

- A. Touchup Painting: Immediately after erection, clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas. Paint uncoated and abraded areas with the same material as used for shop painting to comply with SSPC-PA 1 for touching up shop-painted surfaces.
- B. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and repair galvanizing to comply with ASTM A 780/A 780M.

END OF SECTION 05 5000

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SECTION 11 6800 - PLAY FIELD EQUIPMENT AND STRUCTURES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes playground equipment as follows:
 - 1. Existing Freestanding playground equipment.
 - 2. Existing Composite playground equipment.
 - 3. Existing Basketball Goals

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Definitions in ASTM F1487
- B. CPSC – Consumer Product Safety Commission
- C. NRPA – National Recreation and Park Association
- D. NPSI – National Playground Safety Institute
- E. CPSC - Handbook for Public Playground Safety Standards

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Final Safety Inspection Report after project completion.
- B. Shop Drawings: For each type of playground equipment.
 - 1. Include fall heights and use zones for playground equipment, coordinated with the critical-height values of protective surfacing specified in Section 32 1816.13 "Playground Protective Surfacing."

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For Installer.
- B. Field quality-control reports.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: An entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer.
- B. Inspect existing play equipment to be removed and relocated prior to removal. Replace any broken or damaged pieces which would prohibit the piece from passing CPSC Safety Inspection or cause possible injury.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Safety Standard: Salvaged playground equipment to meet ASTM F1487 and CPSI standards .

2.2 SALVAGED PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

- A. Refer to drawings for existing play equipment's existing locations and proposed new locations
- B. Composite Play Structure: Integral play assembly that provides more than one play activity; manufactured as a system or assembled from manufacturer's standard modular-sized units. Re-installed salvaged structures matching same pre-removal layout and configuration.

2.3 ATHLETIC FIELD EQUIPMENT

- A. Basketball Goals: Remove, salvage and re-install as indicated on drawings.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Document existing concrete footing dimensions prior to removing existing concrete from play equipment post.. Anchor playground equipment securely, positioned at locations and elevations indicated. Install salvaged equipment with same sized concrete footings
 - 1. Maximum Equipment Height: Coordinate installed fall heights of equipment with finished elevations and critical-height values of protective surfacing. Set equipment so fall heights and elevation requirements for age group use and accessibility are within required limits. Verify that playground equipment elevations comply with requirements for each type and component of equipment.

2. Individual Play Equipment's Safety Fall Zone; Documented equipment graphics on drawings are schematic. Verify in the field final equipment placement meeting all required separation safety fall zones per current CPSC Public Playground Safety Handbook Standards.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Perform the following tests and inspections.
 1. Perform inspection and testing for each type of installed playground equipment according to ASTM F1487.
- C. Playground equipment items will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- D. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION 11 6800

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SECTION 22 1113 - FACILITY WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes water-distribution piping and related components outside the building for water service and fire service mains.

1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Shop Drawings: Detail precast concrete vault assemblies and indicate dimensions, method of field assembly, and components.

1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Field quality-control test reports.

1.4 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and maintenance data.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Regulatory Requirements:
 - 1. Comply with City of Portage standards for potable-water-service piping, including materials, installation, testing, and disinfection.
 - 2. Comply with City of Portage standards for fire suppression water-service piping, including materials, hose threads, installation, and testing.
- B. Piping materials shall bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Preparation for Transport: Prepare valves, including fire hydrants, according to the following:
 - 1. Ensure that valves are dry and internally protected against rust and corrosion.
 - 2. Protect valves against damage to threaded ends and flange faces.
 - 3. Set valves in best position for handling. Set valves closed to prevent rattling.
- B. During Storage: Use precautions for valves, including fire hydrants, according to the following:

1. Do not remove end protectors unless necessary for inspection; then reinstall for storage.
 2. Protect from weather. Store indoors and maintain temperature higher than ambient dew-point temperature. Support off the ground or pavement in watertight enclosures when outdoor storage is necessary.
- C. Handling: Use sling to handle valves and fire hydrants if size requires handling by crane or lift. Rig valves to avoid damage to exposed parts. Do not use handwheels or stems as lifting or rigging points.
- D. Deliver piping with factory-applied end caps. Maintain end caps through shipping, storage, and handling to prevent pipe-end damage and to prevent entrance of dirt, debris, and moisture.
- E. Protect stored piping from moisture and dirt. Elevate above grade. Do not exceed structural capacity of floor when storing inside.
- F. Protect flanges, fittings, and specialties from moisture and dirt.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Water-Distribution Service: Do not interrupt service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary water-distribution service according to requirements indicated:
1. Notify Construction Manager and Owner no fewer than three days in advance of proposed interruption of service.
 2. Do not proceed with interruption of water-distribution service without Construction Manager's written permission.

1.8 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate connection to water main with utility company.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 Local Requirements

- A. All materials will comply with City of Portage standards for water main construction, current edition.

2.2 Pipe and Fittings

- A. Soft Copper Tube: ASTM B 88, Type K, water tube, annealed temper.
1. Copper, Solder-Joint Fittings: ASME B16.18, cast-copper-alloy or ASME B16.22, wrought-copper, solder-joint pressure type. Furnish only wrought-copper fittings if indicated.
- B. Mechanical-Joint, Ductile-Iron Pipe: AWWA C151, CL 52 with mechanical-joint bell and plain spigot end unless grooved or flanged ends are indicated.

1. Mechanical-Joint, Ductile-Iron Fittings: AWWA C110, ductile- or gray-iron standard pattern or AWWA C153, ductile-iron compact pattern.
 2. Glands, Gaskets, and Bolts: AWWA C111, ductile- or gray-iron glands, rubber gaskets, and steel bolts.
- C. Push-on-Joint, Ductile-Iron Pipe: AWWA C151, with push-on-joint bell and plain spigot end unless grooved or flanged ends are indicated.
1. Push-on-Joint, Ductile-Iron Fittings: AWWA C110, ductile- or gray-iron standard pattern or AWWA C153, ductile-iron compact pattern.
 2. Gaskets: AWWA C111, rubber.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CITY SPECIFICATIONS

- A. All installation and workmanship shall comply with the City of Portage standards for water main construction, current edition.

3.2 EARTHWORK

- A. Refer to Section 31 2000 "Earth Moving" for excavating, trenching, and backfilling.

3.3 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. Water-Main Connection: Arrange with utility company for tap of size and in location indicated in water main.
- B. Water-Main Connection: Tap water main according to requirements of water utility company and of size and in location indicated.
- C. Extend water-service piping and connect to water-supply source and stub-up into building with flange connection in locations and pipe sizes indicated.
 1. Terminate water-service piping within building terminate piping with flange and cap as required for piping material.

3.4 JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Make pipe joints according to the following:
 1. Ductile-Iron Piping, Gasketed Joints for Water-Service Piping: AWWA C600 and AWWA M41.
 2. Dissimilar Materials Piping Joints: Use adapters compatible with both piping materials, with OD, and with system working pressure.

3.5 ANCHORAGE INSTALLATION

- A. Anchorage, General: Install water-distribution piping with restrained joints meeting City of Portage requirements.

3.6 VALVE INSTALLATION

- A. AWWA Gate Valves: Comply with AWWA C600 and AWWA M44. Install each underground valve with stem pointing up and with valve box.
- B. Corporation Valves and Curb Valves: Install each underground curb valve with head pointed up and with service box.

3.7 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect water-distribution piping to interior fire-suppression piping.

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Piping Tests: Conduct piping tests before joints are covered and after concrete thrust blocks have hardened sufficiently. Fill pipeline 24 hours before testing and apply test pressure to stabilize system. Use only potable water.
- B. Hydrostatic Tests: Test at not less than 150-psig for two hours.
 - 1. Follow the testing procedure specified in the City of Portage Standard Specifications.
- C. Prepare reports of testing activities.

3.9 CLEANING

- A. Clean and disinfect water-distribution piping as follows:
 - 1. Use purging and disinfecting procedure prescribed by the City of Portage. Flush piping system with clean, potable water until dirty water does not appear at points of outlet.
- B. Prepare reports of purging and disinfecting activities.

END OF SECTION 22 1113

SECTION 22 1313 - FACILITY SANITARY SEWERS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes gravity-flow, nonpressure sanitary sewerage outside the building, with the following components:
 - 1. Cleanouts.
 - 2. Precast concrete manholes.

1.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Gravity-Flow, Nonpressure, Drainage-Piping Pressure Rating: 10-foot head of water.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Manholes. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and frames and covers.

1.4 INFORMATION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For each type of cast-iron soil pipe and fitting, from manufacturer.
- B. Field quality-control test reports.

1.5 DELIVERY CONDITIONS

- A. Do not store pipe and fittings in direct sunlight.
- B. Protect pipe, pipe fittings, and seals from dirt and damage.
- C. Handle manholes according to manufacturer's written rigging instructions.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Sanitary Sewerage Service: Do not interrupt service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary service according to requirements indicated:
 - 1. Notify Construction Manager no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of service.
 - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of service without Construction Manager's written permission.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Regulatory Requirements:

1. Comply with City of Portage standards for sanitary service piping, including materials, installation, and testing.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. All materials will comply with City of Portage standards for sanitary construction, current edition.

2.2 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. PVC Sewer Pipe and Fittings, NPS 15 and Smaller: ASTM D 3034, SDR 26, with bell-and-spigot ends for gasketed joints with ASTM F 477, elastomeric seals.

2.3 NONPRESSURE-TYPE PIPE COUPLINGS

- A. Comply with ASTM C1173, elastomeric, sleeve-type, reducing or transition coupling, for joining underground nonpressure piping. Include ends of same sizes as piping to be joined and corrosion-resistant metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.]

1. Sleeve Materials:

- a. For Concrete Pipes: ASTM C443, rubber
- b. For Cast-Iron Soil Pipes: ASTM C 564, rubber.
- c. For Plastic Pipes: ASTM F 477, elastomeric seal or ASTM D 5926 PVC
- d. For Dissimilar Pipes: ASTM 5926, PVC or other material compatible with materials being joined.

- B. Shielded, Flexible Couplings: ASTM C 1460, elastomeric or rubber sleeve with full-length, corrosion-resistant outer shield and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.

- C. Ring-Type, Flexible Couplings: Elastomeric compression seal with dimensions to fit inside bell of larger pipe and for spigot of smaller pipe to fit inside ring.

2.4 CLEANOUTS

- A. Description: Cast-iron cleanout with threaded adjustable housing, flanged ferrule, brass cleanout plug, and round cast-iron heavy-duty, secured, scoriated cover. Wade Model 6000Z-75-179 or equivalent.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

- a. Josam Company.
- b. MIFAB Manufacturing Inc.
- c. Smith, Jay R. Mfg. Co.

- d. Wade Div.; Tyler Pipe.
 - e. Zurn Specification Drainage Operation; Zurn Plumbing Products Group.
2. Top-Loading Classification: Medium duty.
 3. Sewer Pipe Fitting and Riser to Cleanout: ASTM A 74, Service class, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings.

2.5 MANHOLES

- A. Standard Precast Concrete Manholes: ASTM C 478 , precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
1. Diameter: 48 inches minimum, unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Ballast: Increase thickness of precast concrete sections or add concrete to base section, as required to prevent flotation.
 3. Base Section: 6-inch minimum thickness for floor slab and 4-inch minimum thickness for walls and base riser section and having separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
 4. Riser Sections: 4-inch minimum thickness, and of length to provide depth indicated.
 5. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type, unless flat-slab-top type is indicated. Top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
 6. Joint Sealant: ASTM C 990, bitumen or butyl rubber.
 7. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C 923, cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
 8. Steps: Individual FRP steps, or ASTM A 615/A 615M, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D 4101, PP, wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on 1 step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off of step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at 12- to 16-inch intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is less than 60 inches .
 9. Grade Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, 6- to 9-inch total thickness, to match diameter of manhole frame and cover.
 10. Manhole Frames and Covers: Ferrous; 24-inch ID by 7- to 9-inch riser with 4-inch- minimum width flange and 26-inch- diameter cover. Include indented top design with lettering cast into cover, using wording equivalent to "SANITARY SEWER."
- a. Material: ASTM A 536, Grade 60-40-18 ductile iron, unless otherwise indicated.

2.6 CONCRETE

- A. General: Cast-in-place concrete according to ACI 318/318R, ACI 350R, and the following:
1. Cement: ASTM C 150, Type II.
 2. Fine Aggregate: ASTM C 33, sand.
 3. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM C 33, crushed gravel.
 4. Water: Potable.
- B. Portland Cement Design Mix: 4000 psi minimum, with 0.45 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio.
1. Reinforcement Fabric: ASTM A 185, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
 2. Reinforcement Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed steel.

- C. Manhole Channels and Benches: Factory or field formed from concrete. Portland cement design mix, 4000 psi minimum, with 0.45 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio. Include channels and benches in manholes.
1. Channels: Concrete invert, formed to same width as connected piping, with height of vertical sides to three-fourths of pipe diameter. Form curved channels with smooth, uniform radius and slope.
 - a. Invert Slope: 1 percent through manhole.
 2. Benches: Concrete, sloped to drain into channel.
 - a. Slope: 4 percent.
- D. Ballast and Pipe Supports: Portland cement design mix, 3000 psi minimum, with 0.58 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio.
1. Reinforcement Fabric: ASTM A 185, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
 2. Reinforcement Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed steel.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CITY SPECIFICATIONS

- A. All installation and workmanship shall comply with the City of Portage standards for sanitary sewer construction, current edition.

3.2 EARTHWORK

- A. Excavating, trenching, backfilling, and warning tapes are specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."

3.3 PIPING APPLICATIONS

- A. Pipe couplings and fittings with pressure ratings at least equal to piping rating may be used in applications below, unless otherwise indicated.
1. Use nonpressure-type flexible couplings where required to join gravity-flow, nonpressure sewer piping, unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Shielded flexible couplings for same or minor difference OD Pipes.

3.4 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. General Locations and Arrangements: Drawing plans and details indicate general location and arrangement of underground sanitary sewerage piping. Location and arrangement of piping layout take design considerations into account. Install piping as indicated, to extent practical. Where specific installation is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.

- B. Install piping beginning at low point, true to grades and alignment indicated with unbroken continuity of invert. Place bell ends of piping facing upstream. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings according to manufacturer's written instructions for using lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements.
- C. Install manholes for changes in direction, unless fittings are indicated. Use fittings for branch connections, unless direct tap into existing sewer is indicated.
- D. Install proper size increasers, reducers, and couplings where different sizes or materials of pipes and fittings are connected. Reducing size of piping in direction of flow is prohibited.
- E. Install gravity-flow, nonpressure, drainage piping according to the following:
 - 1. Install piping pitched down in direction of flow, at minimum slope of 1 percent, unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Install PVC sewer piping according to ASTM D 2321 and ASTM F 1668.
- F. Clear interior of piping and manholes of dirt and superfluous material as work progresses. Maintain swab or drag in piping and pull past each joint as it is completed. Place plug in end of incomplete piping at end of day and when work stops.

3.5 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Basic piping joint construction is specified in Division 22 Section "Common Work Results for Plumbing" Where specific joint construction is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Join gravity-flow, nonpressure, drainage piping according to the following:
 - 1. Join hub-and-spigot, cast-iron soil piping with gasket joints according to CISPI's "Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings Handbook" for compression joints.
 - 2. Join PVC sewer piping according to ASTM D 2321 and ASTM D 3034 for elastomeric-gasket joints.
 - 3. Join dissimilar pipe materials with nonpressure-type, flexible couplings.

3.6 MANHOLE INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install manholes complete with appurtenances and accessories indicated.
- B. Install precast concrete manhole sections with sealants according to ASTM C 891.
- C. Form continuous concrete channels and benches between inlets and outlet.
- D. Set tops of frames and covers flush with finished surface of manholes that occur in pavements. Set tops 3 inches above finished surface elsewhere, unless otherwise indicated.

3.7 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Place cast-in-place concrete according to ACI 318/318R.

3.8 CLEANOUT INSTALLATION

- A. Install cleanouts and riser extensions from sewer pipes to cleanouts at grade. Use cast-iron soil pipe fittings in sewer pipes at branches for cleanouts and cast-iron soil pipe for riser extensions to cleanouts. Install piping so cleanouts open in direction of flow in sewer pipe.
1. Use light-duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in earth or unpaved foot-traffic areas.
 2. Use medium-duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in paved foot-traffic areas.
 3. Use heavy-duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in vehicle-traffic service areas.
 4. Use extra-heavy-duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in roads.
- B. Set cleanout frames and covers in earth in cast-in-place-concrete block, 18 by 18 by 12 inches deep. Set with tops 1 inch above surrounding grade.
- C. Set cleanout frames and covers in concrete pavement with tops flush with pavement surface.

3.9 CLOSING ABANDONED SEWERAGE SYSTEM

- A. Abandoned Piping: Close open ends of abandoned underground piping that is indicated to remain in place. Provide sufficiently strong closures to withstand hydrostatic or earth pressure that may result after ends of abandoned utilities have been closed.
1. Close open ends of concrete or masonry utilities with not less than 8 inch thick brick masonry bulkheads.
 2. Close open ends of piping with threaded metal caps, plastic plugs, or other acceptable methods suitable for size and type of material being closed. Wood plugs are not acceptable.
- B. Abandoned Structures: Remove structure and close open ends of the remaining piping or remove top of structure down to not less than 3 feet below final grade; fill structure with stone, rubble, gravel, or compacted dirt, to within 1 foot of top of structure remaining, and fill with concrete.

3.10 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect nonpressure, gravity-flow drainage piping to building's sanitary building drains specified in Division 22 "Sanitary Waste and Vent Piping."
- B. Make connections to existing piping and underground manholes.
1. Use commercially manufactured wye fittings for piping branch connections. Remove section of existing pipe; install wye fitting into existing piping; and encase entire wye fitting, plus 6-inch overlap, with not less than 6 inches of concrete with 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi.
 2. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, NPS 4 to NPS 20. Remove section of existing pipe; install wye fitting into existing piping; and encase entire wye with not less than 6 inches of concrete with 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi.
 3. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, NPS 21 or larger, or to underground manholes by cutting opening into existing unit large enough to allow 3 inches of concrete to be packed around entering connection. Cut end of connection pipe passing through pipe or structure wall to conform to shape of and be flush with inside wall, unless otherwise indicated. On outside of pipe or manhole wall, encase entering connection in 6 inches of concrete for minimum length of 12 inches to provide additional support of collar from connection to undisturbed ground.

- a. Use concrete that will attain minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi, unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Use epoxy-bonding compound as interface between new and existing concrete and piping materials.
4. Protect existing piping and manholes to prevent concrete or debris from entering while making tap connections. Remove debris or other extraneous material that may accumulate.

3.11 CLOSING ABANDONED SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

- A. Abandoned Piping: Close open ends of abandoned underground piping indicated to remain in place. Include closures strong enough to withstand hydrostatic and earth pressures that may result after ends of abandoned piping have been closed. Use either procedure below:
1. Close open ends of piping with at least 8-inch- thick, brick masonry bulkheads.
 2. Close open ends of piping with threaded metal caps, plastic plugs, or other acceptable methods suitable for size and type of material being closed. Do not use wood plugs.
- B. Abandoned Manholes: Excavate around manhole as required and use either procedure below:
1. Remove manhole and close open ends of remaining piping.
 2. Remove top of manhole down to at least 36 inches below final grade. Fill to within 12 inches of top with stone, rubble, gravel, or compacted dirt. Fill to top with concrete.
- C. Backfill to grade according to Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."

3.12 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Materials and their installation are specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving." Arrange for installation of green warning tapes directly over piping and at outside edges of underground manholes.
1. Use detectable warning tape over ferrous piping.
 2. Use detectable warning tape over nonferrous piping and over edges of underground manholes.

3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspect interior of piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred. Inspect after approximately 24 inches of backfill is in place, and again at completion of Project.
1. Submit separate report for each system inspection.
 2. Defects requiring correction include the following:
 - a. Alignment: Less than full diameter of inside of pipe is visible between structures.
 - b. Deflection: Flexible piping with deflection that prevents passage of ball or cylinder of size not less than 95 percent of piping diameter.
 - c. Crushed, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged piping.
 - d. Infiltration: Water leakage into piping.
 - e. Exfiltration: Water leakage from or around piping.

3. Replace defective piping using new materials and repeat inspections until defects are within allowances specified.
 4. Reinspect and repeat procedure until results are satisfactory.
- B. Test new piping systems, and parts of existing systems that have been altered, extended, or repaired, for leaks and defects.
1. Do not enclose, cover, or put into service before inspection and approval.
 2. Complete mandrel test on all flexible piping installations.
 3. Schedule tests and inspections at least 24 hours' advance notice.
 4. Submit separate report for each test.
 5. Hydrostatic Tests: Only if specifically requested by Construction Manager. Test sanitary sewerage according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction and the following:
 - a. Allowable leakage is maximum of 50 gal./inch of nominal pipe size per mile of pipe, during 24-hour period.
 - b. Close openings in system and fill with water.
 - c. Purge air and refill with water.
 - d. Disconnect water supply.
 - e. Test and inspect joints for leaks.
 6. Air Tests: Only if specifically requested by Construction Manager. Test sanitary sewerage according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, UNI-B-6, and the following:
 - a. Option: Test plastic gravity sewer piping according to ASTM F 1417.
 - b. Option: Test concrete gravity sewer piping according to ASTM C 924.
- C. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired.
- D. Replace leaking piping using new materials and repeat testing until leakage is within allowances specified.

3.14 CLEANING

- A. Clean interior of piping of dirt and superfluous material. Flush with potable water.

END OF SECTION 22 1313

SECTION 31 1000 - SITE CLEARING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:

1. Protecting existing trees, shrubs, groundcover, plants, and grass to remain.
2. Clearing and grubbing.
3. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil.
4. Removing above- and below-grade site improvements.
5. Disconnecting and capping or sealing site utilities.
6. Temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures.

B. Related Sections include the following:

1. Division 01 Section "Temporary Tree and Plant Protection" for protecting trees remaining on-site that are affected by site operations.
2. Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for soil materials, excavating, backfilling, and site grading.
3. Division 32 Section "Turf and Grasses" for finish grading including preparing and placing planting soil mixes and testing of topsoil material.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Topsoil: Natural or cultivated surface-soil layer containing organic matter and sand, silt, and clay particles; friable, pervious, and black or a darker shade of brown, gray, or red than underlying subsoil; reasonably free of subsoil, clay lumps, gravel, and other objects more than 2 inches in diameter; and free of subsoil and weeds, roots, toxic materials, or other nonsoil materials.
- B. Tree Protection Zone: Area surrounding individual trees or groups of trees to be protected during construction and defined by the drip line of individual trees or the perimeter drip line of groups of trees, unless otherwise indicated.

1.3 MATERIAL OWNERSHIP

- A. Except for stripped topsoil or other materials indicated to remain Owner's property, cleared materials shall become Contractor's property and shall be removed from Project site.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Photographs or videotape, sufficiently detailed, of existing conditions of trees and plantings, adjoining construction, and site improvements that might be misconstrued as damage caused by site clearing.
- B. Record drawings, according to Division 1 Section "Project Record Documents," identifying and accurately locating capped utilities and other subsurface structural, electrical, and mechanical conditions.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 1 Section "Project Management and Coordination."

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Traffic: Minimize interference with adjoining roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities during site-clearing operations.
 - 1. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from Owner and authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 2. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed traffic ways if required by authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Improvements on Adjoining Property: Authority for performing site clearing indicated on property adjoining Owner's property will be obtained by Owner before award of Contract.
 - 1. Do not proceed with work on adjoining property until directed by Architect.
- C. Salvable Improvements: Carefully remove items indicated to be salvaged and store on Owner's premises where indicated.
- D. Utility Locator Service: Notify utility locator service for area where Project is located before site clearing.
- E. Do not commence site clearing operations until temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures are in place.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. Satisfactory Soil Materials: Requirements for satisfactory soil materials are specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."
 - 1. Obtain approved borrow soil materials off-site when satisfactory soil materials are not available on-site.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect and maintain benchmarks and survey control points from disturbance during construction.
- B. Locate and clearly flag trees and vegetation to remain or to be relocated.
- C. Protect existing site improvements to remain from damage during construction.

1. Restore damaged improvements to their original condition, as acceptable to Owner.

3.2 TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

- A. Provide temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures to prevent soil erosion and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways, according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Inspect, repair, and maintain erosion and sedimentation control measures during construction until permanent vegetation has been established.
- C. Remove erosion and sedimentation controls and restore and stabilize areas disturbed during removal.

3.3 TREE PROTECTION

- A. Erect and maintain temporary fencing around tree protection zones before starting site clearing. Remove fence when construction is complete.
 1. Do not store construction materials, debris, or excavated material within fenced area.
 2. Do not permit vehicles, equipment, or foot traffic within fenced area.
 3. Maintain fenced area free of weeds and trash.
- B. Do not excavate within tree protection zones, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Where excavation for new construction is required within tree protection zones, hand clear and excavate to minimize damage to root systems. Use narrow-tine spading forks, comb soil to expose roots, and cleanly cut roots as close to excavation as possible.
 1. Cover exposed roots with burlap and water regularly.
 2. Temporarily support and protect roots from damage until they are permanently redirected and covered with soil.
 3. Coat cut faces of roots more than 1-1/2 inches in diameter with an emulsified asphalt or other approved coating formulated for use on damaged plant tissues.
 4. Backfill with soil as soon as possible.
- D. Repair or replace trees and vegetation indicated to remain that are damaged by construction operations, in a manner approved by Architect.

3.4 UTILITIES

- A. Owner will arrange for disconnecting and sealing indicated utilities that serve existing structures before site clearing, when requested by Contractor.
 1. Verify that utilities have been disconnected and capped before proceeding with site clearing.
- B. Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off utilities indicated to be removed.
 1. Arrange with utility companies to shut off indicated utilities.
 2. Owner will arrange to shut off indicated utilities when requested by Contractor.

- C. Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt utilities serving facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility services according to requirements indicated:
 - 1. Notify Architect not less than two days in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
 - 2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without Architect's written permission.
- D. Excavate for and remove underground utilities indicated to be removed.
- E. Removal of underground utilities is included in Division 33 Sections covering site utilities.

3.5 CLEARING AND GRUBBING

- A. Remove obstructions, trees, shrubs, grass, and other vegetation to permit installation of new construction.
 - 1. Do not remove trees, shrubs, and other vegetation indicated to remain or to be relocated.
 - 2. Cut minor roots and branches of trees indicated to remain in a clean and careful manner where such roots and branches obstruct installation of new construction.
 - 3. Grind stumps and remove roots, obstructions, and debris extending to a depth of 18 inches below exposed subgrade.
 - 4. Use only hand methods for grubbing within tree protection zone.
 - 5. Chip removed tree branches and [stockpile in areas approved by Architect] [dispose of off-site].
- B. Fill depressions caused by clearing and grubbing operations with satisfactory soil material unless further excavation or earth moving is indicated.
 - 1. Place fill material in horizontal layers not exceeding a loose depth of 8 inches, and compact each layer to a density equal to adjacent original ground.

3.6 TOPSOIL STRIPPING

- A. Remove sod and grass before stripping topsoil.
- B. Strip topsoil to whatever depths are encountered in a manner to prevent intermingling with underlying subsoil or other waste materials.
 - 1. Remove subsoil and nonsoil materials from topsoil, including trash, debris, weeds, roots, and other waste materials.
- C. Stockpile topsoil materials away from edge of excavations without intermixing with subsoil. Grade and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust.
 - 1. Limit height of topsoil stockpiles to 72 inches.
 - 2. Do not stockpile topsoil within tree protection zones.
 - 3. Dispose of excess topsoil as specified for waste material disposal.
 - 4. Stockpile surplus topsoil to allow for respreading deeper topsoil.

3.7 SITE IMPROVEMENTS

- A. Remove existing above- and below-grade improvements as indicated and as necessary to facilitate new construction.
- B. Remove slabs, paving, curbs, gutters, and aggregate base as indicated.
 - 1. Unless existing full-depth joints coincide with line of demolition, neatly saw-cut length of existing pavement to remain before removing existing pavement. Saw-cut faces vertically.
 - 2. Paint cut ends of steel reinforcement in concrete to remain to prevent corrosion.

3.8 DISPOSAL

- A. Disposal: Remove surplus soil material, unsuitable topsoil, obstructions, demolished materials, and waste materials including trash and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
 - 1. Separate recyclable materials produced during site clearing from other nonrecyclable materials. Store or stockpile without intermixing with other materials and transport them to recycling facilities.
 - 2. Separate recyclable materials produced during site clearing from other nonrecyclable materials. Store or stockpile without intermixing with other materials and transport them to recycling facilities.

END OF SECTION 31 1000

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SECTION 31 2000 - EARTH MOVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:

1. Preparing subgrades for walks, pavements, lawns and grasses, and exterior plants.
2. Excavating and backfilling for buildings and structures.
3. Drainage course for slabs-on-grade.
4. Subbase course for concrete walks, and pavements.
5. Subbase and base course for asphalt paving.
6. Excavating and backfilling for utility trenches.

B. Related Sections include the following:

1. Division 31 Section "Site Clearing" for temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures, site stripping, grubbing, stripping and stockpiling topsoil, and removal of above- and below-grade improvements and utilities.
2. Division 33 Section "Subdrainage" for drainage of foundations, slabs-on-grade, walls, and landscaped areas.
3. Division 33 Section "Turf and Grasses" for finish grading, including preparing and placing topsoil and planting soil for lawns.
4. Division 33 Sections for installing underground mechanical and electrical utilities and buried mechanical and electrical structures.

C. Unit Prices: The Work of this Section is affected by Unit Prices. Refer to Division 1 Section "Unit Prices" for general requirements applicable to unit prices.

1. Unit Price 1: Supplemental Excavation, Satisfactory Soil Fill: Unit price for unforeseen excavation due to unsatisfactory soil conditions and replacement with satisfactory soil. Unit of measurement shall be cubic yard.
2. Unit Price 2: Supplemental Excavation, Engineered Fill: Unit price for unforeseen excavation due to unsatisfactory soil conditions and replacement with engineered fill. Unit of measurement shall be cubic yard.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

A. Backfill: Soil material used to fill an excavation.

1. Initial Backfill: Backfill placed beside and over pipe in a trench, including haunches to support sides of pipe.
2. Final Backfill: Backfill placed over initial backfill to fill a trench.

B. Base Course: Course placed between the subbase course and hot-mix asphalt paving.

C. Bedding Course: Course placed over the excavated subgrade in a trench before laying pipe.

- D. Borrow Soil: Satisfactory soil imported from off-site for use as fill or backfill.
- E. Drainage Course: Course supporting the slab-on-grade that also minimizes upward capillary flow of pore water.
- F. Excavation: Removal of material encountered below subgrade elevations and to lines and dimensions indicated.
 - 1. Authorized Additional Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations or beyond indicated lines and dimensions as directed by Architect. Authorized additional excavation and replacement material will be paid for according to Contract provisions changes in the Work.
 - 2. Unauthorized Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations or beyond indicated lines and dimensions without direction by Architect. Unauthorized excavation, as well as remedial work directed by Architect, shall be without additional compensation.
- G. Fill: Soil materials used to raise existing grades.
- H. Rock: Rock material in beds, ledges, unstratified masses, conglomerate deposits, and boulders of rock material that exceed [1 cu. yd.] <Insert volume> for bulk excavation or [3/4 cu. yd.] <Insert volume> for footing, trench, and pit excavation that cannot be removed by rock excavating equipment equivalent to the following in size and performance ratings, without systematic drilling, ram hammering, ripping, or blasting, when permitted:
 - 1. Excavation of Footings, Trenches, and Pits: Late-model, track-mounted hydraulic excavator; equipped with a 42-inch- wide, maximum, short-tip-radius rock bucket; rated at not less than 138-hp flywheel power with bucket-curling force of not less than 28,090 lbf and stick-crowd force of not less than 18,650 lbf; measured according to SAE J-1179.
 - 2. Bulk Excavation: Late-model, track-mounted loader; rated at not less than 210-hp flywheel power and developing a minimum of 48,510-lbf breakout force with a general-purpose bare bucket; measured according to SAE J-732.
- I. Rock: Rock material in beds, ledges, unstratified masses, conglomerate deposits, and boulders of rock material [3/4 cu. yd.] <Insert volume> or more in volume that exceed a standard penetration resistance of [100 blows/2 inches] <Insert number> when tested by an independent geotechnical testing agency, according to ASTM D 1586.
- J. Structures: Buildings, footings, foundations, retaining walls, slabs, tanks, curbs, mechanical and electrical appurtenances, or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface.
- K. Subbase Course: Course placed between the subgrade and base course for hot-mix asphalt pavement, or course placed between the subgrade and a concrete slab-on-grade, cement concrete pavement, or a cement concrete or hot-mix asphalt walk.
- L. Subgrade: Surface or elevation remaining after completing excavation, or top surface of a fill or backfill immediately below subbase, drainage fill, or topsoil materials.
- M. Utilities: On-site underground pipes, conduits, ducts, and cables, as well as underground services within buildings.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For the following:
 - 1. Each type of plastic warning tape.
 - 2. Geotextile.
 - 3. Controlled low-strength material, including design mixture.
 - 4. Geofoam.
- B. Samples: 12-by-12-inch Sample of [subdrainage] [separation] geotextile.
- C. Material Test Reports: From a qualified testing agency indicating and interpreting test results for compliance of the following with requirements indicated:
 - 1. Classification according to ASTM D 2487 of each [on-site] [and] [borrow] soil material proposed for fill and backfill.
 - 2. Laboratory compaction curve according to [ASTM D 698] [ASTM D 1557] for each [on-site] [and] [borrow] soil material proposed for fill and backfill.
- D. Blasting Plan: For record purposes[; approved by authorities having jurisdiction].
- E. Seismic Survey Report: For record purposes; from seismic survey agency.
- F. Preexcavation Photographs or Videotape: Show existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including finish surfaces, that might be misconstrued as damage caused by earthwork operations. Submit before earthwork begins.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Blasting: Comply with applicable requirements in NFPA 495, "Explosive Materials Code," and prepare a blasting plan reporting the following:
 - 1. Types of explosive and sizes of charge to be used in each area of rock removal, types of blasting mats, sequence of blasting operations, and procedures that will prevent damage to site improvements and structures on Project site and adjacent properties.
 - 2. Seismographic monitoring during blasting operations.
- B. Seismic Survey Agency: An independent testing agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, experienced in seismic surveys and blasting procedures to perform the following services:
 - 1. Report types of explosive and sizes of charge to be used in each area of rock removal, types of blasting mats, sequence of blasting operations, and procedures that will prevent damage to site improvements and structures on Project site and adjacent properties.
 - 2. Seismographic monitoring during blasting operations.
- C. Geotechnical Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency qualified according to ASTM E 329 to conduct soil materials and rock-definition testing, as documented according to ASTM D 3740 and ASTM E 548.
- D. Preexcavation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 01 Section "Project Management and Coordination."

1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt utilities serving facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted in writing by Construction Manager and Owner and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility services according to requirements indicated.
 - 1. Notify Construction Manager and Owner not less than two days in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
 - 2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without Construction Manager's written permission.
 - 3. Contact utility-locator service for area where Project is located before excavating.
- B. Demolish and completely remove from site existing underground utilities indicated to be removed. Coordinate with utility companies to shut off services if lines are active.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide borrow soil materials when sufficient satisfactory soil materials are not available from excavations.
- B. Satisfactory Soils: ASTM D 2487 Soil Classification Groups GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, and SM, or a combination of these groups; free of rock or gravel larger than 3 inches in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation, and other deleterious matter.
- C. Satisfactory Soils: [ASTM D 2487 Soil Classification Groups GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, and SM] [AASHTO M 145 Soil Classification Groups A-1, A-2-4, A-2-5, and A-3], or a combination of these groups; free of rock or gravel larger than [3 inches] <Insert dimension> in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation, and other deleterious matter.
- D. Unsatisfactory Soils: Soil Classification Groups GC, SC, CL, ML, OL, CH, MH, OH, and PT according to ASTM D 2487, or a combination of these groups.
- E. Unsatisfactory Soils: Soil Classification Groups [GC, SC, CL, ML, OL, CH, MH, OH, and PT according to ASTM D 2487] [A-2-6, A-2-7, A-4, A-5, A-6, and A-7 according to AASHTO M 145], or a combination of these groups.
 - 1. Unsatisfactory soils also include satisfactory soils not maintained within 2 percent of optimum moisture content at time of compaction.
- F. Subbase Material: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 90 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch sieve and not more than 12 percent passing a No. 200 sieve.
- G. Base Course: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 95 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a No. 200 sieve.

- H. Engineered Fill: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 90 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch sieve and not more than 12 percent passing a No. 200 sieve.
- I. Bedding Course: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; except with 100 percent passing a 1-inch sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a No. 200 sieve.
- J. Drainage Course: Narrowly graded mixture of washed, crushed stone, or crushed or uncrushed gravel; ASTM D 448; coarse-aggregate grading Size 57; with 100 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a No. 8 sieve.
- K. Filter Material: Narrowly graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, or crushed stone and natural sand; ASTM D 448; coarse-aggregate grading Size 67; with 100 percent passing a 1-inch sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a No. 4 sieve.
- L. Sand: ASTM C 33; fine aggregate, natural, or manufactured sand.
- M. Impervious Fill: Clayey gravel and sand mixture capable of compacting to a dense state.

2.2 GEOTEXTILES

- A. Subsurface Drainage Geotextile: Nonwoven needle-punched geotextile, manufactured for subsurface drainage applications, made from polyolefins or polyesters; with elongation greater than 50 percent; complying with AASHTO M 288 and the following, measured per test methods referenced:
 - 1. Survivability: Class 2; AASHTO M 288.
 - 2. Grab Tensile Strength: 157 lbf ; ASTM D 4632.
 - 3. Sewn Seam Strength: 142 lbf ; ASTM D 4632.
 - 4. Tear Strength: 56 lbf ; ASTM D 4533.
 - 5. Puncture Strength: 56 lbf ; ASTM D 4833.
 - 6. Apparent Opening Size: No. 40 sieve, maximum; ASTM D 4751.
 - 7. Permittivity: 0.5 per second, minimum; ASTM D 4491.
 - 8. UV Stability: 50 percent after 500 hours' exposure; ASTM D 4355.
- B. Separation Geotextile: Woven geotextile fabric, manufactured for separation applications, made from polyolefins or polyesters; with elongation less than 50 percent; complying with AASHTO M 288 and the following, measured per test methods referenced:
 - 1. Survivability: Class 2; AASHTO M 288.
 - 2. Grab Tensile Strength: 247 lbf ; ASTM D 4632.
 - 3. Sewn Seam Strength: 222 lbf ; ASTM D 4632.
 - 4. Tear Strength: 90 lbf ; ASTM D 4533.
 - 5. Puncture Strength: 90 lbf ; ASTM D 4833.
 - 6. Apparent Opening Size: No. 60 sieve, maximum; ASTM D 4751.
 - 7. Permittivity: 0.02 per second, minimum; ASTM D 4491.
 - 8. UV Stability: 50 percent after 500 hours' exposure; ASTM D 4355.

2.3 CONTROLLED LOW-STRENGTH MATERIAL

A. Controlled Low-Strength Material: Low-density, self-compacting, flowable concrete material as follows:

1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type [I] [II] [or] [III].
2. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I, II, or III.
3. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class C or F.
4. Normal-Weight Aggregate: ASTM C 33, 3/4-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.
5. Normal-Weight Aggregate: ASTM C 33, [3/4-inch] [3/8-inch] <Insert dimension> nominal maximum aggregate size.
6. Foaming Agent: ASTM C 869.
7. Water: ASTM C 94/C 94M.
8. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.

B. Produce low-density, controlled low-strength material with the following physical properties:

1. As-Cast Unit Weight: [30 to 36 lb/cu. ft.] [36 to 42 lb/cu. ft.] <Insert unit weight range> at point of placement, when tested according to ASTM C 138/C 138M.
2. Compressive Strength: [80 psi] [140 psi] <Insert strength>, when tested according to ASTM C 495.

C. Produce conventional-weight, controlled low-strength material with 140-psi compressive strength when tested according to ASTM C 495.

2.4 ACCESSORIES

A. Detectable Warning Tape: Acid- and alkali-resistant polyethylene film warning tape manufactured for marking and identifying underground utilities, a minimum of 6 inches wide and 4 mils thick, continuously inscribed with a description of the utility, with metallic core encased in a protective jacket for corrosion protection, detectable by metal detector when tape is buried up to 30 inches deep; colored as follows:

1. Red: Electric.
2. Yellow: Gas, oil, steam, and dangerous materials.
3. Orange: Telephone and other communications.
4. Blue: Water systems.
5. Green: Sewer systems.

2.5 GEOFOAM

A. Extruded-Polystyrene Board Insulation: ASTM C 578, Type [IV, 1.60 lb/cu. ft.] [X, 1.30 lb/cu. ft.] [VI, 1.80 lb/cu. ft.].

B. Molded-Polystyrene Board Insulation: ASTM C 578, Type [I, 0.90 lb/cu. ft.] [VIII, 1.15 lb/cu. ft.] [II, 1.35 lb/cu. ft.].

1. Manufacture molded polystyrene with an inorganic mineral registered with the EPA and suitable for application as a termite deterrent.

C. Geofoam Connectors: [Geofoam manufacturer's multibarbed galvanized steel sheet connectors] [Deformed steel reinforcing bars, 3/4 inch in diameter].

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earthwork operations.
- B. Preparation of subgrade for earthwork operations including removal of vegetation, topsoil, debris, obstructions, and deleterious materials from ground surface is specified in Division 31 Section "Site Clearing."
- C. Protect and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls, which are specified in Division 31 Section "Site Clearing," during earthwork operations.
- D. Provide protective insulating materials to protect subgrades and foundation soils against freezing temperatures or frost.

3.2 DEWATERING

- A. Prevent surface water and ground water from entering excavations, from ponding on prepared subgrades, and from flooding Project site and surrounding area.
- B. Protect subgrades from softening, undermining, washout, and damage by rain or water accumulation.
 - 1. Reroute surface water runoff away from excavated areas. Do not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Do not use excavated trenches as temporary drainage ditches.
 - 2. Install a dewatering system specified in Division 31 Section "Dewatering," to keep subgrades dry and convey ground water away from excavations. Maintain until dewatering is no longer required.

3.3 EXPLOSIVES

- A. Explosives: Do not use explosives.
- B. Explosives: Obtain written permission from authorities having jurisdiction before bringing explosives to Project site or using explosives on Project site.
 - 1. Perform blasting without damaging adjacent structures, property, or site improvements.
 - 2. Perform blasting without weakening the bearing capacity of rock subgrade and with the least-practicable disturbance to rock to remain.

3.4 EXCAVATION

- A. Unclassified Excavation: Excavate to subgrade elevations regardless of the character of surface and subsurface conditions encountered. Unclassified excavated materials may include rock, soil materials, and obstructions. No changes in the Contract Sum or the Contract Time will be authorized for rock excavation or removal of obstructions.

1. If excavated materials intended for fill and backfill include unsatisfactory soil materials and rock, replace with satisfactory soil materials.
- B. Classified Excavation: Excavate to subgrade elevations. Material to be excavated will be classified as earth and rock. Do not excavate rock until it has been classified and cross sectioned by Architect. The Contract Sum will be adjusted for rock excavation according to unit prices included in the Contract Documents. Changes in the Contract time may be authorized for rock excavation.
 1. Earth excavation includes excavating pavements and obstructions visible on surface; underground structures, utilities, and other items indicated to be removed; together with soil, boulders, and other materials not classified as rock or unauthorized excavation.
 - a. Intermittent drilling; blasting, if permitted; ram hammering; or ripping of material not classified as rock excavation is earth excavation.
 2. Rock excavation includes removal and disposal of rock. Remove rock to lines and subgrade elevations indicated to permit installation of permanent construction without exceeding the following dimensions:
 - a. [24 inches] <Insert dimension> outside of concrete forms other than at footings.
 - b. [12 inches] <Insert dimension> outside of concrete forms at footings.
 - c. [6 inches] <Insert dimension> outside of minimum required dimensions of concrete cast against grade.
 - d. Outside dimensions of concrete walls indicated to be cast against rock without forms or exterior waterproofing treatments.
 - e. [6 inches] <Insert dimension> beneath bottom of concrete slabs on grade.
 - f. [6 inches] <Insert dimension> beneath pipe in trenches, and the greater of [24 inches] <Insert dimension> wider than pipe or [42 inches] <Insert dimension> wide.

3.5 EXCAVATION FOR STRUCTURES

- A. Excavation for Structures: Excavate to indicated elevations and dimensions within a tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch . If applicable, extend excavations a sufficient distance from structures for placing and removing concrete formwork, for installing services and other construction, and for inspections.
 1. Excavations for Footings and Foundations: Do not disturb bottom of excavation. Excavate by hand to final grade just before placing concrete reinforcement. Trim bottoms to required lines and grades to leave solid base to receive other work.
 2. Pile Foundations: Stop excavations 6 to 12 inches above bottom of pile cap before piles are placed. After piles have been driven, remove loose and displaced material. Excavate to final grade, leaving solid base to receive concrete pile caps.

3.6 EXCAVATION FOR WALKS AND PAVEMENTS

- A. Excavation for Walks and Pavements: Excavate surfaces under walks and pavements to indicated lines, cross sections, elevations, and subgrades.

3.7 EXCAVATION FOR UTILITY TRENCHES

- A. Excavation for Utility Trenches: Excavate trenches to indicated gradients, lines, depths, and elevations.

1. Beyond building perimeter, excavate trenches to allow installation of top of pipe below frost line.
2. Excavate trenches to uniform widths to provide the following clearance on each side of pipe or conduit. Excavate trench walls vertically from trench bottom to 12 inches higher than top of pipe or conduit, unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Clearance: [12 inches each side of pipe or conduit] [As indicated].
 - b. Clearance: 12 inches each side of pipe or conduit.
3. Trench Bottoms: Excavate and shape trench bottoms to provide uniform bearing and support of pipes and conduit. Shape subgrade to provide continuous support for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits. Remove projecting stones and sharp objects along trench subgrade.
 - a. Excavate trenches 6 inches deeper than elevation required in rock or other unyielding bearing material, 4 inches deeper elsewhere, to allow for bedding course.

3.8 SUBGRADE INSPECTION

- A. Proof-roll subgrade below the building slabs and pavements with heavy pneumatic-tired equipment to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding. Do not proof-roll wet or saturated subgrades.
 1. Completely proof-roll subgrade in one direction, repeating proof-rolling in direction perpendicular to first direction. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph .
 2. Proof-roll with a loaded 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons .
 3. Excavate soft spots, unsatisfactory soils, and areas of excessive pumping or rutting, as determined by Architect, and replace with compacted backfill or fill as directed.
- B. Reconstruct subgrades damaged by freezing temperatures, frost, rain, accumulated water, or construction activities, as directed by Architect, without additional compensation.

3.9 UNAUTHORIZED EXCAVATION

- A. Fill unauthorized excavation under foundations or wall footings by extending bottom elevation of concrete foundation or footing to excavation bottom, without altering top elevation. Lean concrete fill, with 28-day compressive strength of 2500 psi , may be used when approved by Architect.
 1. Fill unauthorized excavations under other construction or utility pipe as directed by Architect.

3.10 STORAGE OF SOIL MATERIALS

- A. Stockpile borrow soil materials and excavated satisfactory soil materials without intermixing. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust.
 1. Stockpile soil materials away from edge of excavations. Do not store within drip line of remaining trees.

3.11 BACKFILL

- A. General: Place backfill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice. Place and compact backfill in excavations promptly, but not before completing the following:
1. Construction below finish grade including, where applicable, subdrainage, dampproofing, waterproofing, and perimeter insulation.
 2. Surveying locations of underground utilities for Record Documents.
 3. Testing and inspecting underground utilities.
 4. Removing concrete formwork.
 5. Removing trash and debris.
 6. Removing temporary shoring and bracing, and sheeting.
 7. Installing permanent or temporary horizontal bracing on horizontally supported walls.

3.12 UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL

- A. Utility Trench Backfill: Place backfill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.
1. Place and compact bedding course on trench bottoms and where indicated. Shape bedding course to provide continuous support for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits.
 2. Backfill trenches excavated under footings and within 18 inches of bottom of footings with satisfactory soil; fill with concrete to elevation of bottom of footings. Concrete is specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
 3. Backfill trenches excavated under footings and within 18 inches of bottom of footings with satisfactory soil; fill with concrete to elevation of bottom of footings. Concrete is specified in Division 3 Section "[Cast-in-Place Concrete] [Cast-in-Place Concrete (Limited Applications)]."
 4. Provide 4-inch- thick, concrete-base slab support for piping or conduit less than 30 inches below surface of roadways. After installing and testing, completely encase piping or conduit in a minimum of 4 inches of concrete before backfilling or placing roadway subbase.
 5. Place and compact initial backfill of subbase material, free of particles larger than 1 inch in any dimension, to a height of 12 inches over the utility pipe or conduit.
 - a. Carefully compact initial backfill under pipe haunches and compact evenly up on both sides and along the full length of utility piping or conduit to avoid damage or displacement of piping or conduit. Coordinate backfilling with utilities testing.
 6. Controlled Low-Strength Material: Place initial backfill of controlled low-strength material to a height of 12 inches over the utility pipe or conduit.
 7. Backfill voids with satisfactory soil while installing and removing shoring and bracing.
 8. Place and compact final backfill of satisfactory soil to final subgrade elevation.
 9. Controlled Low-Strength Material: Place final backfill of controlled low-strength material to final subgrade elevation.
 10. Install warning tape directly above utilities, 12 inches below finished grade, except 6 inches below subgrade under pavements and slabs.

3.13 SOIL FILL

- A. Soil Fill: Plow, scarify, bench, or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so fill material will bond with existing material. Place and compact fill material in layers to required elevations as follows:
1. Under grass and planted areas, use satisfactory soil material.
 2. Under walks and pavements, use satisfactory soil material.
 3. Under steps and ramps, use engineered fill.
 4. Under building slabs, use engineered fill.
 5. Under footings and foundations, use engineered fill.

3.14 SOIL MOISTURE CONTROL

- A. Uniformly moisten or aerate subgrade and each subsequent fill or backfill soil layer before compaction to within 2 percent of optimum moisture content.
1. Do not place backfill or fill soil material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost or ice.
 2. Remove and replace, or scarify and air dry otherwise satisfactory soil material that exceeds optimum moisture content by 2 percent and is too wet to compact to specified dry unit weight.

3.15 COMPACTION OF SOIL BACKFILLS AND FILLS

- A. Place backfill and fill soil materials in layers not more than 8 inches in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 4 inches in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.
- B. Place backfill and fill soil materials evenly on all sides of structures to required elevations, and uniformly along the full length of each structure.
- C. Compact soil materials to not less than the following percentages of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698:
1. Under structures, building slabs, steps, and pavements, scarify and recompact top 12 inches of existing subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill soil material at [95] <Insert percentage> percent.
 2. Under structures, building slabs, steps, and pavements, scarify and recompact top 12 inches of existing subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill soil material at 95 percent.
 - a. Under slabs on grade, place 6 inches compacted depth of sand
 3. Under walkways, scarify and recompact top 6 inches below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill soil material at 92 percent.
 4. Under walkways, scarify and recompact top 6 inches below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill soil material at [92] <Insert percentage> percent.
 5. Under lawn or unpaved areas, scarify and recompact top 6 inches below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill soil material at 90 percent.
 6. Under lawn or unpaved areas, scarify and recompact top 6 inches below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill soil material at [85] <Insert percentage> percent.
 7. For utility trenches, compact each layer of initial and final backfill soil material at 95 percent.

8. For utility trenches, compact each layer of initial and final backfill soil material at [85] <Insert percentage> percent.

3.16 GRADING

- A. General: Uniformly grade areas to a smooth surface, free of irregular surface changes. Comply with compaction requirements and grade to cross sections, lines, and elevations indicated.
- B. Site Grading: Slope grades to direct water away from buildings and to prevent ponding. Finish subgrades to required elevations within the following tolerances:
 1. Lawn or Unpaved Areas: Plus or minus 1 inch .
 2. Walks: Plus or minus ¼ inch .
 3. Pavements: Plus or minus 1/2 inch .
- C. Grading inside Building Lines: Finish subgrade to a tolerance of 1/2 inch when tested with a 10-foot straightedge.

3.17 SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE

- A. Subdrainage Pipe: Specified in Division 33 Section "Subdrainage."
- B. Subsurface Drain: Place subsurface drainage geotextile around perimeter of subdrainage trench. Place a 6-inch course of filter material on subsurface drainage geotextile to support subdrainage pipe. Encase subdrainage pipe in a minimum of 12 inches of filter material, placed in compacted layers 6 inches thick, and wrap in subsurface drainage geotextile, overlapping sides and ends at least 6 inches .
 1. Compact each filter material layer to 85 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
 2. Compact each filter material layer [to 85 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698] [with a minimum of two passes of a plate-type vibratory compactor].
 3. Extend filter material at footing drain to foundation drainage panel.
- C. Drainage Backfill: Place and compact filter material over subsurface drain, in width indicated, to within 12 inches of final subgrade, in compacted layers 6 inches thick. Overlay drainage backfill with 1 layer of subsurface drainage geotextile, overlapping sides and ends at least 6 inches.
 1. Compact each filter material layer [to 85 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698] [with a minimum of two passes of a plate-type vibratory compactor].
 2. Place and compact impervious fill over drainage

3.18 SUBBASE AND BASE COURSES

- A. Place subbase and base course on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.
- B. On prepared subgrade, place subbase and base course under pavements and walks as follows:
 1. Install separation geotextile on prepared subgrade according to manufacturer's written instructions, overlapping sides and ends.

2. Place base course material over subbase course under hot-mix asphalt pavement.
3. Shape subbase and base course to required crown elevations and cross-slope grades.
4. Place subbase and base course 6 inches or less in compacted thickness in a single layer.
5. Place subbase and base course that exceeds 6 inches in compacted thickness in layers of equal thickness, with no compacted layer more than 6 inches thick or less than 3 inches thick.
6. Compact subbase and base course at optimum moisture content to required grades, lines, cross sections, and thickness to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.

- C. Pavement Shoulders: Place shoulders along edges of subbase and base course to prevent lateral movement. Construct shoulders, at least 12 inches wide, of satisfactory soil materials and compact simultaneously with each subbase and base layer to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.

3.19 DRAINAGE COURSE

- A. Place drainage course on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.
- B. On prepared subgrade, place and compact drainage course under cast-in-place concrete slabs-on-grade and at footing drains as follows:
1. Place drainage course that exceeds 6 inches in compacted thickness in layers of equal thickness, with no compacted layer more than 6 inches thick or less than 3 inches thick.
 2. Compact each layer of drainage course to required cross sections and thicknesses to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
 3. Compact each layer of drainage course to required cross sections and thicknesses to not less than [95] <Insert percentage> percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.

3.20 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified independent geotechnical engineering testing agency to perform field quality-control testing.
- B. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified independent geotechnical engineering testing agency to perform field quality-control testing.
- C. Allow testing agency to inspect and test subgrades and each fill or backfill layer. Proceed with subsequent earthwork only after test results for previously completed work comply with requirements.
- D. Footing Subgrade: At footing subgrades, at least one test of each soil stratum will be performed to verify design bearing capacities. Subsequent verification and approval of other footing subgrades may be based on a visual comparison of subgrade with tested subgrade when approved by Architect.
- E. Testing agency will test compaction of soils in place according to ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, ASTM D 2922, and ASTM D 2937, as applicable. Tests will be performed at the following locations and frequencies:
1. Paved and Building Slab Areas: At subgrade and at each compacted fill and backfill layer, at least 1 test for every 2000 sq. ft. or less of paved area or building slab, but in no case fewer than 3 tests.

2. Paved and Building Slab Areas: At subgrade and at each compacted fill and backfill layer, at least 1 test for every [2000 sq. ft.] <Insert area> or less of paved area or building slab, but in no case fewer than 3 tests.
 3. Foundation Wall Backfill: At each compacted backfill layer, at least 1 test for each 100 feet or less of wall length, but no fewer than 2 tests.
 4. Foundation Wall Backfill: At each compacted backfill layer, at least 1 test for each [100 feet] <Insert dimension> or less of wall length, but no fewer than 2 tests.
 5. Trench Backfill: At each compacted initial and final backfill layer, at least 1 test for each 150 feet or less of trench length, but no fewer than 2 tests.
 6. Trench Backfill: At each compacted initial and final backfill layer, at least 1 test for each [150 feet] <Insert dimension> or less of trench length, but no fewer than 2 tests.
- F. When testing agency reports that subgrades, fills, or backfills have not achieved degree of compaction specified, scarify and moisten or aerate, or remove and replace soil to depth required; recompact and retest until specified compaction is obtained.

3.21 PROTECTION

- A. Protecting Graded Areas: Protect newly graded areas from traffic, freezing, and erosion. Keep free of trash and debris.
- B. Repair and reestablish grades to specified tolerances where completed or partially completed surfaces become eroded, rutted, settled, or where they lose compaction due to subsequent construction operations or weather conditions.
- C. Where settling occurs before Project correction period elapses, remove finished surfacing, backfill with additional soil material, compact, and reconstruct surfacing.
 1. Restore appearance, quality, and condition of finished surfacing to match adjacent work, and eliminate evidence of restoration to greatest extent possible.
- D. Disposal: Remove surplus satisfactory soil and waste material, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of it off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 31 2000

SECTION 32 1216 - ASPHALT PAVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Cold milling of existing hot-mix asphalt pavement.
2. Hot-mix asphalt patching.
3. Hot-mix asphalt paving.
4. Hot-mix asphalt paving overlay.
5. Pavement-marking paint.

B. Related Sections:

1. Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for aggregate subbase and base courses and for aggregate pavement shoulders.
2. Division 32 Section "Concrete Paving Joint Sealants" for joint sealants and fillers at paving terminations

1.2 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include technical data and tested physical and performance properties.

1. Job-Mix Designs: Certification, by authorities having jurisdiction, of approval of each job mix proposed for the Work.
2. Job-Mix Designs: For each job mix proposed for the Work.

B. Material Certificates: For each paving material, from manufacturer.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A paving-mix manufacturer registered with and approved by the Michigan Department of Transportation.

B. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with materials, workmanship, and other applicable requirements of Michigan Department of Transportation for asphalt paving work.

1.4 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Environmental Limitations: Do not apply asphalt materials if subgrade is wet or excessively damp, if rain is imminent or expected before time required for adequate cure, or if the following conditions are not met:

1. Tack Coat: Minimum surface temperature of 60 deg F.

2. Asphalt Base Course: Minimum surface temperature of 40 deg F and rising at time of placement.
 3. Asphalt Surface Course: Minimum surface temperature of 60 deg F at time of placement.
- B. Pavement-Marking Paint: Proceed with pavement marking only on clean, dry surfaces and at a minimum ambient or surface temperature of 55 deg F for water-based materials, and not exceeding 95 deg F.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 AGGREGATES

- A. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM D 692, sound; angular crushed stone, crushed gravel, or cured, crushed blast-furnace slag.
- B. Fine Aggregate: ASTM D 1073, sharp-edged natural sand or sand prepared from stone, gravel, cured blast-furnace slag, or combinations thereof.
- C. Mineral Filler: ASTM D 242, rock or slag dust, hydraulic cement, or other inert material.

2.2 ASPHALT MATERIALS

- A. Asphalt Binder: AASHTO M 320 or AASHTO MP 1a, PG 64-22.
- B. Tack Coat: ASTM D 977 emulsified asphalt, or ASTM D 2397 cationic emulsified asphalt, slow setting, diluted in water, of suitable grade and consistency for application.

2.3 AUXILIARY MATERIALS

- A. Herbicide: Commercial chemical for weed control, registered by the EPA. Provide in granular, liquid, or wettable powder form.
- B. Pavement-Marking Paint: MPI #97 Latex Traffic Marking Paint.
 1. Color: Yellow stripes and Blue for barrier free

2.4 MIXES

- A. Hot-Mix Asphalt: Dense, hot-laid, hot-mix asphalt plant mixes approved by Michigan Department of Transportation and complying with the following requirements:
 1. Base Course: as indicated
 2. Surface Course: as indicated:

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify subgrade is dry and in suitable condition to begin paving.
- B. Proof-roll subgrade below pavements with heavy pneumatic-tired equipment to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding. Do not proof-roll wet or saturated subgrades.
- C. Proceed with paving only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 COLD MILLING

- A. Cleaning existing pavement surface of loose and deleterious material immediately before cold milling. Remove existing asphalt pavement by cold milling to grades and cross sections indicated.

3.3 PATCHING

- A. Hot-Mix Asphalt Pavement: Saw cut perimeter of patch and excavate existing pavement section to sound base. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending 12 inches into adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically. Remove excavated material. Recompact existing unbound-aggregate base course to form new subgrade.
- B. Portland Cement Concrete Pavement: Break cracked slabs and roll as required to reseal concrete pieces firmly.
 - 1. Remove disintegrated or badly cracked pavement. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending into adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically. Recompact existing unbound-aggregate base course to form new subgrade.
- C. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to vertical surfaces abutting or projecting into new, hot-mix asphalt paving at a rate of 0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd..
 - 1. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - 2. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.
- D. Patching: Fill excavated pavements with hot-mix asphalt base mix for full thickness of patch and, while still hot, compact flush with adjacent surface.

3.4 SURFACE PREPARATION

- A. General: Immediately before placing asphalt materials, remove loose and deleterious material from substrate surfaces. Ensure that prepared subgrade is ready to receive paving.

- B. Herbicide Treatment: Apply herbicide according to manufacturer's recommended rates and written application instructions. Apply to dry, prepared subgrade or surface of compacted-aggregate base before applying paving materials.
- C. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to surfaces of existing pavement at a rate of 0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd..
 - 1. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - 2. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.

3.5 HOT-MIX ASPHALT PLACING

- A. Machine place hot-mix asphalt on prepared surface, spread uniformly, and strike off. Place asphalt mix by hand to areas inaccessible to equipment in a manner that prevents segregation of mix. Place each course to required grade, cross section, and thickness when compacted.
 - 1. Spread mix at minimum temperature of 250 deg F.
 - 2. Regulate paver machine speed to obtain smooth, continuous surface free of pulls and tears in asphalt-paving mat.
- B. Place paving in consecutive strips not less than 10 feet wide unless infill edge strips of a lesser width are required.
- C. Promptly correct surface irregularities in paving course behind paver. Use suitable hand tools to remove excess material forming high spots. Fill depressions with hot-mix asphalt to prevent segregation of mix; use suitable hand tools to smooth surface.

3.6 JOINTS

- A. Construct joints to ensure a continuous bond between adjoining paving sections. Construct joints free of depressions, with same texture and smoothness as other sections of hot-mix asphalt course.
 - 1. Clean contact surfaces and apply tack coat to joints.
 - 2. Offset longitudinal joints, in successive courses, a minimum of 6 inches.
 - 3. Offset transverse joints, in successive courses, a minimum of 24 inches.
 - 4. Construct transverse joints at each point where paver ends a day's work and resumes work at a subsequent time. Construct these joints using either "bulkhead" or "papered" method according to AI MS-22, for both "Ending a Lane" and "Resumption of Paving Operations."

3.7 COMPACTION

- A. General: Begin compaction as soon as placed hot-mix paving will bear roller weight without excessive displacement. Compact hot-mix paving with hot, hand tampers or with vibratory-plate compactors in areas inaccessible to rollers.
 - 1. Complete compaction before mix temperature cools to 185 deg F.

- B. Breakdown Rolling: Complete breakdown or initial rolling immediately after rolling joints and outside edge. Examine surface immediately after breakdown rolling for indicated crown, grade, and smoothness. Correct laydown and rolling operations to comply with requirements.
- C. Intermediate Rolling: Begin intermediate rolling immediately after breakdown rolling while hot-mix asphalt is still hot enough to achieve specified density. Continue rolling until hot-mix asphalt course has been uniformly compacted to the following density:
 - 1. Average Density: 92 percent of reference maximum theoretical density according to ASTM D 2041, but not less than 90 percent nor greater than 96 percent.
- D. Finish Rolling: Finish roll paved surfaces to remove roller marks while hot-mix asphalt is still warm.
- E. Edge Shaping: While surface is being compacted and finished, trim edges of pavement to proper alignment. Bevel edges while asphalt is still hot; compact thoroughly.
- F. Protection: After final rolling, do not permit vehicular traffic on pavement until it has cooled and hardened.
- G. Erect barricades to protect paving from traffic until mixture has cooled enough not to become marked.

3.8 ASPHALT CURBS

- A. Construct hot-mix asphalt curbs over compacted pavement surfaces. Apply a light tack coat unless pavement surface is still tacky and free from dust. Spread mix at minimum temperature of 250 deg F.
 - 1. Asphalt Mix: Same as pavement surface-course mix.
- B. Place hot-mix asphalt to curb cross section indicated or, if not indicated, to local standard shapes, by machine or by hand in wood or metal forms. Tamp hand-placed materials and screed to smooth finish. Remove forms after hot-mix asphalt has cooled.

3.9 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

- A. Pavement Thickness: Compact each course to produce the thickness indicated within the following tolerances:
 - 1. Base Course: Plus or minus 1/2 inch.
 - 2. Surface Course: Plus 1/4 inch, no minus.
- B. Pavement Surface Smoothness: Compact each course to produce a surface smoothness within the following tolerances as determined by using a 10-foot straightedge applied transversely or longitudinally to paved areas:
 - 1. Base Course: 1/4 inch.
 - 2. Surface Course: 1/8 inch.
 - 3. Crowned Surfaces: Test with crowned template centered and at right angle to crown. Maximum allowable variance from template is 1/4 inch.

3.10 PAVEMENT MARKING

- A. Do not apply pavement-marking paint until layout, colors, and placement have been verified with Architect.
- B. Allow paving to age for 3 days before starting pavement marking.
- C. Sweep and clean surface to eliminate loose material and dust.
- D. Apply paint with mechanical equipment to produce pavement markings, of dimensions indicated, with uniform, straight edges. Apply at manufacturer's recommended rates to provide a minimum wet film thickness of 15 mils.
 - 1. Broadcast glass beads uniformly into wet pavement markings at a rate of 6 lb/gal..

3.11 WHEEL STOPS

- A. Install wheel stops in bed of adhesive as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Securely attach wheel stops to pavement with not less than two galvanized-steel dowels embedded at one-quarter to one-third points. Securely install dowels into pavement and bond to wheel stop. Recess head of dowel beneath top of wheel stop.

3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Replace and compact hot-mix asphalt where core tests were taken.
- C. Remove and replace or install additional hot-mix asphalt where test results or measurements indicate that it does not comply with specified requirements.

3.13 DISPOSAL

- A. Except for material indicated to be recycled, remove excavated materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in an EPA-approved landfill.

END OF SECTION 32 1216

SECTION 32 1313 - CONCRETE PAVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Driveways and roadways.
2. Parking lots.
3. Curbs and gutters.
4. Walkways.
5. Unit paver base.

B. Related Sections include the following:

1. Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for general building applications of concrete.
2. Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for subgrade preparation, grading, and subbase course.
3. Division 32 Section "Pavement Joint Sealants" for joint sealants of joints in concrete pavement and at isolation joints of concrete pavement with adjacent construction.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Design Mixtures: For each concrete pavement mixture.
- C. Material Certificates: Signed by manufacturers certifying that each material complies with requirements:
- D. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: Manufacturer of ready-mixed concrete products who complies with ASTM C 94/C 94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 for testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
- C. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete," unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.
- D. Concrete Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixtures.
- E. Mockups: Cast mockups of full-size sections of concrete pavement to demonstrate typical joints, surface finish, texture, color, and standard of workmanship.

1. Build mockups in the location and of the size indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by Architect.
2. Notify Architect seven days in advance of dates and times when mockups will be constructed.
3. Obtain Architect's approval of mockups before starting construction.
4. Maintain approved mockups during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed pavement.
5. Demolish and remove approved mockups from the site when directed by Architect.
6. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

F. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 01 Section "Project Management and Coordination."

1. Before submitting design mixtures, review concrete pavement mixture design and examine procedures for ensuring quality of concrete materials and concrete pavement construction practices. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with concrete pavement, to attend conference:

1.4 PROJECT CONDITIONS

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

1.5 LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

A. All improvements in the proposed public right-of-way shall comply with the City of Portage Standard Specifications, current edition and the 2012 MDOT Standard Specifications for Construction.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. In other Part 2 articles where titles below introduce lists, the following requirements apply to product selection:

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the products specified.
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the manufacturers specified.

2.2 FORMS

A. Form Materials: Plywood, metal, metal-framed plywood, or other approved panel-type materials to provide full-depth, continuous, straight, smooth exposed surfaces.

1. Use flexible or curved forms for curves with a radius 100 feet or less.

- B. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.

2.3 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Plain-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 185, fabricated from as-drawn steel wire into flat sheets.
- B. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60; deformed.
- C. Joint Dowel Bars: Plain steel bars, ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60. Cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- D. Tie Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed.
- E. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars, welded wire reinforcement, and dowels in place. Manufacture bar supports according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice."

2.4 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cementitious Material: Use the following cementitious materials, of same type, brand, and source throughout Project:
 - 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, white portland cement Type I. Supplement with the following:
 - a. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class C or F.
 - b. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120.
- B. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33, Class 4S coarse aggregate, uniformly graded. Provide aggregates from a single source with documented service record data of at least 10 years' satisfactory service in similar pavement applications and service conditions using similar aggregates and cementitious materials.
 - 1. Coarse Aggregate: MDOT 6A or MDOT 6AA.
 - 2. Maximum Coarse-Aggregate Size: 1-1/2 inches nominal.
 - 3. Fine Aggregate: MDOT 2NS.
 - 4. Do not use fine or coarse aggregates containing substances that cause spalling.
- C. Water: ASTM C 94/C 94M.
- D. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
- E. Chemical Admixtures: ASTM C 494/C 494M, of type suitable for application, certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures and to contain not more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cementitious material.

2.5 CURING MATERIALS

- A. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth.
- B. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
- C. Water: Potable.
- D. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular, film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
- E. White, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 2, Class B, dissipating.

2.6 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Expansion- and Isolation-Joint-Filler Strips: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber.
- B. Color Pigment: ASTM C 979, synthetic mineral-oxide pigments or colored water-reducing admixtures; color stable, free of carbon black, nonfading, and resistant to lime and other alkalis.
 - 1. Manufacturers:
 - a. Bayer Corporation.
 - b. Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
 - c. Davis Colors.
 - d. Scofield, L. M. Company.
 - e. Solomon Colors.
 - 2. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
- C. Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Factory-graded, packaged, rustproof, nonglazing, abrasive aggregate of fused aluminum-oxide granules or crushed emery with emery aggregate containing not less than 50 percent aluminum oxide and not less than 20 percent ferric oxide; unaffected by freezing, moisture, and cleaning materials.
- D. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059, Type II, non-redispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
- E. Chemical Surface Retarder: Water-soluble, liquid-set retarder with color dye, for horizontal concrete surface application, capable of temporarily delaying final hardening of concrete to a depth of 1/8 to 1/4 inch.
 - 1. Products:
 - a. Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Delay S.
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company (The); Surface Retarder S.
 - c. Scofield, L. M. Company; Lithotex.
 - d. Sika Corporation, Inc.; Rugasol-S.
- F. Pigmented Mineral Dry-Shake Hardener: Factory-packaged dry combination of portland cement, graded quartz aggregate, color pigments, and plasticizing admixture. Use color pigments that are finely ground, nonfading mineral oxides interground with cement.

1. Products:
 - a. Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Conshake 600 Colortone.
 - b. Dayton Superior Corporation; Quartz Tuff.
 - c. Lambert Corporation; Colorhard.
 - d. Scofield, L. M. Company; Lithochrome Color Hardener.
 - e. Symons Corporation; Hard Top.

G. Pavement-Marking Paint: Alkyd-resin type, lead and chromate free, ready mixed, complying with FS TT-P-115, Type I or AASHTO M 248, Type F.

1. Color: White, Yellow, Blue As Indicated

H. Penetrating Liquid Slab Treatment: Chemically reactive, waterborne solution of inorganic silicate or silicate materials and proprietary components; odorless; colorless; that penetrates, hardens, and densifies concrete surfaces.

1. Products:
 - a. Chemisil Plus; ChemMasters.
 - b. Day-Chem Sure Hard; Dayton Superior Corporation.
 - c. Euco Diamond Hard; Euclid Chemical Co.
 - d. Seal Hard; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.

2.7 WHEEL STOPS

A. Wheel Stops: Precast, air-entrained concrete, 2500-psi minimum compressive strength, 4-1/2 inches high by 9 inches wide by 72 inches long. Provide chamfered corners and drainage slots on underside and holes for anchoring to substrate.

1. Dowels: Galvanized steel, 3/4-inch diameter, 10-inch minimum length.

2.8 CONCRETE MIXTURES

A. Prepare design mixtures, proportioned according to ACI 301, with the following properties:

1. Compressive Strength (28 Days): 4000 psi].
2. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio at Point of Placement: 0.45.
3. Slump Limit: 4 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.
4. Air Content: 5-1/2 percent plus or minus 1.5 percent.

B. Synthetic Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mix at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than 1.0 lb/cu. yd.

C. Color Pigment: Add color pigment to concrete mixture according to manufacturer's written instructions.

2.9 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M and ASTM C 1116. Furnish batch certificates for each batch discharged and used in the Work.
 - 1. When air temperature is between 85 deg F and 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION AND PREPARATION

- A. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface below concrete paving to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding.
 - 1. Completely proof-roll subbase in one direction and repeat in perpendicular direction. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph.
 - 2. Proof-roll with a loaded 10-wheel tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons.
 - 3. Subbase with soft spots and areas of pumping or rutting exceeding depth of 1/2 inch require correction according to requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.3 EDGE FORMS AND SCREED CONSTRUCTION

- A. Edge Forms and Screed Construction: Set, brace, and secure edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed guides for pavement to required lines, grades, and elevations. Install forms to allow continuous progress of work and so forms can remain in place at least 24 hours after concrete placement.
 - 1. Clean forms after each use and coat with form-release agent to ensure separation from concrete without damage.

3.4 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Steel Reinforcement: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating, placing, and supporting reinforcement.
 - 1. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, or other bond-reducing materials.
 - 2. Install welded wire reinforcement in lengths as long as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh, and lace splices with wire. Offset laps of adjoining widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.

3.5 JOINTS

- A. Joints, General: Form construction, isolation, and contraction joints and tool edges true to line, with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to centerline unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Construction Joints: Set construction joints at side and end terminations of paving and at locations where paving operations are stopped for more than one-half hour unless paving terminates at isolation joints.
1. Continue steel reinforcement across construction joints, unless otherwise indicated. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of pavement strips, unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Provide tie bars at sides of pavement strips where indicated.
 3. Keyed Joints: Provide preformed keyway-section forms or bulkhead forms with keys, unless otherwise indicated. Embed keys at least 1-1/2 inches into concrete.
- C. Isolation Joints: Form isolation joints of preformed joint-filler strips abutting concrete curbs, catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, other fixed objects, and where indicated.
1. Locate expansion joints at intervals of 50 feet, unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Extend joint fillers full width and depth of joint.
 3. Terminate joint filler not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished surface if joint sealant is indicated.
 4. Place top of joint filler flush with finished concrete surface if joint sealant is not indicated.
 5. Furnish joint fillers in one-piece lengths. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip joint-filler sections together.
 6. Protect top edge of joint filler during concrete placement with metal, plastic, or other temporary preformed cap. Remove protective cap after concrete has been placed on both sides of joint.
- D. Contraction Joints: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of the concrete thickness, to match jointing of existing adjacent concrete paving.
1. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch- wide joints into concrete when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before developing random contraction cracks.
- E. Edging: After initial floating, tool edges of paving, gutters, curbs, and joints in concrete with an edging tool to a 1/4-inch radius. Repeat tooling of edges after applying surface finishes. Eliminate edging-tool marks on concrete surfaces.

3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Concrete Placement: Comply with ACI 301 requirements for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
1. Moisten subbase to provide a uniform dampened condition at time concrete is placed.
 2. Do not add water to fresh concrete after testing.

3. Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints. Do not push or drag concrete into place or use vibrators to move concrete into place.
4. Screed pavement surfaces with a straightedge and strike off.
5. Commence initial floating using bull floats or darbies to impart an open textured and uniform surface plane before excess moisture or bleed water appears on the surface. Do not further disturb concrete surfaces before beginning finishing operations or spreading surface treatments.
6. Curbs and Gutters: When automatic machine placement is used for curb and gutter placement, submit revised mix design and laboratory test results that meet or exceed requirements. Produce curbs and gutters to required cross section, lines, grades, finish, and jointing as specified for formed concrete. If results are not approved, remove and replace with formed concrete.
7. Slip-Form Pavers: When automatic machine placement is used for pavement, submit revised mix design and laboratory test results that meet or exceed requirements. Produce pavement to required thickness, lines, grades, finish, and jointing as required for formed pavement.
 - a. Compact subbase and prepare subgrade of sufficient width to prevent displacement of paver machine during operations.
8. When adjoining pavement lanes are placed in separate pours, do not operate equipment on concrete until pavement has attained 85 percent of its 28-day compressive strength.
9. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 306.1. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
10. Hot-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 301 when hot-weather conditions exist:

3.7 FLOAT FINISHING

- A. General: Do not add water to concrete surfaces during finishing operations.
- B. Float Finish: Begin the second floating operation when bleed-water sheen has disappeared and concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operations. Float surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power units. Finish surfaces to true planes. Cut down high spots and fill low spots. Refloat surface immediately to uniform granular texture.
 1. Medium-to-Fine-Textured Broom Finish: Draw a soft-bristle broom across float-finished concrete surface perpendicular to line of traffic to provide a uniform, fine-line texture.
- C. Monolithic Exposed-Aggregate Finish: Expose coarse aggregate in pavement surfaces as follows:
 1. Immediately after float finishing, spray-apply chemical surface retarder to pavement according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 2. Cover pavement surface with plastic sheeting, sealing laps with tape, and remove when ready to continue finishing operations.
 3. Without dislodging aggregate, remove excess mortar by lightly brushing surface with a stiff, nylon-bristle broom.
 4. Fine-spray surface with water and brush. Repeat water flushing and brushing cycle until cement film is removed from aggregate surfaces to depth required.
- D. Seeded Exposed-Aggregate Finish: Immediately after initial floating, spread a single layer of aggregate uniformly on pavement surface. Tamp aggregate into plastic concrete, and float finish to entirely embed aggregate with mortar cover of 1/16 inch.

1. Spray-apply chemical surface retarder to pavement according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 2. Cover pavement surface with plastic sheeting, sealing laps with tape, and remove sheeting when ready to continue finishing operations.
 3. Without dislodging aggregate, remove excess mortar by lightly brushing surface with a stiff, nylon-bristle broom.
 4. Fine-spray surface with water and brush. Repeat water flushing and brushing cycle until cement film is removed from aggregate surfaces to depth required.
- E. Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Before final floating, spread slip-resistive aggregate finish on paving surface according to manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Cure concrete with curing compound recommended by slip-resistive aggregate manufacturer. Apply curing compound immediately after final finishing.
 2. After curing, lightly work surface with a steel wire brush or abrasive stone and water to expose nonslip aggregate.
- F. Pigmented Mineral Dry-Shake Hardener Finish: After initial floating, apply dry-shake materials to pavement surface according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
1. Uniformly spread dry-shake hardener at a rate of 100 lb/100 sq. ft., unless greater amount is recommended by manufacturer to match pavement color required.
 2. Uniformly distribute approximately two-thirds of dry-shake hardener over pavement surface with mechanical spreader, allow to absorb moisture, and embed by power floating. Follow power floating with a second dry-shake hardener application, uniformly distributing remainder of material at right angles to first application to ensure uniform color, and embed by power floating.
 3. After final floating, apply a hand-trowel finish followed by a broom finish to concrete.
 4. Cure concrete with curing compound recommended by dry-shake hardener manufacturer. Apply curing compound immediately after final finishing.
- G. Penetrating Liquid Slab Treatment: Prepare, apply, and finish penetrating liquid slab treatment according to manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Remove curing compounds, sealers, oil, dirt, laitance, and other contaminants and complete surface repairs.
 2. Do not apply to concrete that is less than seven days old.
 3. Apply liquid until surface is saturated, scrubbing into surface until a gel forms; rewet; and repeat brooming or scrubbing. Rinse with water; remove excess material until surface is dry. Apply a second coat in a similar manner if surface is rough or porous.
- 3.8 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING
- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.
- B. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection.
- C. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h before and during finishing operations. Apply according

to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete but before float finishing.

- D. Begin curing after finishing concrete but not before free water has disappeared from concrete surface.
- E. Curing Methods: Cure concrete by moisture curing, moisture-retaining-cover curing, or a combination of these.

3.9 PAVEMENT MARKING

- A. Pavement Marking: Allow concrete pavement to cure for 28 days and be dry before starting pavement marking.
 - 1. Sweep and clean surface to eliminate loose material and dust.
 - 2. Apply paint with mechanical equipment to produce pavement markings of dimensions indicated with uniform, straight edges. Apply at manufacturer's recommended rates to provide a minimum wet film thickness of 15 mils.

3.10 WHEEL STOPS

- A. Wheel Stops: Securely attach wheel stops into pavement with not less than two galvanized steel dowels embedded in holes drilled or cast into wheel stops at one-quarter to one-third points. Firmly bond each dowel to wheel stop and to pavement. Securely install dowels into pavement and bond to wheel stop. Recess head of dowel beneath top of wheel stop.

3.11 PAVING TOLERANCES

- A. Comply with tolerances in ACI 117 and as follows:
 - 1. Elevation: 1/4 inch.
 - 2. Thickness: Plus 3/8 inch, minus 1/4 inch.
 - 3. Surface: Gap below 10-foot- long, unlevelled straightedge not to exceed 1/2 inch.
 - 4. Joint Spacing: 3 inches.
 - 5. Contraction Joint Depth: Plus 1/4 inch, no minus.
 - 6. Joint Width: Plus 1/8 inch, no minus.

3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- B. Testing Services: Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172 shall be performed according to the following requirements:
 - 1. Testing Frequency: Obtain at least 1 composite sample for each 100 cu. yd. or fraction thereof of each concrete mix placed each day.

- a. When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
 2. Slump: ASTM C 143/C 143M; one test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mix. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
 3. Air Content: ASTM C 231, pressure method; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mix.
 4. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F and below and when 80 deg F and above, and one test for each composite sample.
 5. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C 31/C 31M; cast and laboratory cure one set of three standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
 6. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39/C 39M; test 1 specimen at 7 days and 2 specimens at 28 days.
 - a. A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from 2 specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at 28 days.
 - C. Strength of each concrete mix will be satisfactory if average of any 3 consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.
 - D. Test results shall be reported in writing to Architect, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mixture proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 28-day tests.
 - E. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Architect but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
 - F. Additional Tests: Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Architect.
 - G. Remove and replace concrete pavement where test results indicate that it does not comply with specified requirements.
 - H. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
- 3.13 REPAIRS AND PROTECTION
- A. Remove and replace concrete paving that is broken, damaged, or defective or that does not comply with requirements in this Section.
 - B. Protect concrete paving from damage. Exclude traffic from paving for at least 14 days after placement.

PROJECT NO. 21-237.22

BID PACKAGE 3 - HAVERHILL ELEMENTARY PLAYGROUND RELOCATION AND EARLY SITE 32 1313 - 12

PORTAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CONCRETE PAVING

12/16/2022

- C. Maintain concrete paving free of stains, discoloration, dirt, and other foreign material. Sweep paving not more than two days before date scheduled for Substantial Completion inspections.

END OF SECTION 32 1313

SECTION 32 1373 - CONCRETE PAVING JOINT SEALANTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Cold-applied joint sealants.
2. Cold-applied, jet-fuel-resistant joint sealants.
3. Hot-applied joint sealants.
4. Hot-applied, jet-fuel-resistant joint sealants.

B. Related Sections:

1. Section 07 9200 "Joint Sealants" for sealing nontraffic and traffic joints in locations not specified in this Section.
2. Section 32 1313 "Concrete Paving" for constructing joints in concrete pavement.

1.2 PRECONSTRUCTION TESTING

- A. Preconstruction Compatibility and Adhesion Testing: Submit to joint-sealant manufacturers, **[eight]** **<Insert number>**, Samples of materials that will contact or affect joint sealants. Use **[ASTM C 1087]** **[manufacturer's standard test method]** to determine whether priming and other specific joint-preparation techniques are required to obtain rapid, optimum adhesion of joint sealants to joint substrates.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each joint-sealant product indicated.
- B. Product test reports.
- C. Preconstruction compatibility and adhesion test reports.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized representative who is trained and approved for installation of units required for this Project.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency qualified according to ASTM C 1021.
- C. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at **[Project site]** **<Insert location>**.

1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants under the following conditions:

1. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by joint-sealant manufacturer or are below 40 deg F.
2. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by joint-sealant manufacturer[**or are below 40 deg F**].
3. When joint substrates are wet.
4. Where joint widths are less than those allowed by joint-sealant manufacturer for applications indicated.
5. Where contaminants capable of interfering with adhesion have not yet been removed from joint substrates.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backing materials, and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by joint-sealant manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
- B. Colors of Exposed Joint Sealants: **[As indicated by manufacturer's designations] [Match Architect's samples] [As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range] <Insert color>**.

2.2 COLD-APPLIED JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Single-Component, Nonsag, Silicone Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 5893, Type NS.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following] [provide one of the following] [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]**:
 - a. Crafcoc Inc., an ERGON company; RoadSaver Silicone.
 - b. Dow Corning Corporation; 888.
 - c. Pecora Corporation; 301 NS.
 - d. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.
- B. Single-Component, Self-Leveling, Silicone Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 5893, Type SL.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
 2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following] [provide one of the following] [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]**:
 - a. Crafcoc Inc., an ERGON company; RoadSaver Silicone SL.
 - b. Dow Corning Corporation; 890-SL.
 - c. Pecora Corporation; 300 SL.
- C. Multicomponent, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type M, Grade P, Class 25, for Use T.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following]** **[provide one of the following]** **[available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. Pecora Corporation; Urexpan NR-200.
 - b. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.

2.3 COLD-APPLIED, JET-FUEL-RESISTANT JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Single-Component, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Modified-Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade P, Class 25, for Use T.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following]** **[provide one of the following]** **[available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. BASF Building Systems; Sonomeric 1.
 - b. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.
- B. Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Multicomponent, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Modified-Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type M, Grade P, Class 12-1/2, for Use T.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following]** **[provide one of the following]** **[available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. Pecora Corporation; Urexpan NR-300.
 - b. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.
- C. Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Multicomponent, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Modified-Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type M, Grade P, Class 25, for Use T.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following]** **[provide one of the following]** **[available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. Meadows, W. R., Inc.; Sealtight Gardox.
 - b. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.

2.4 HOT-APPLIED JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Hot-Applied, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 3406.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following]** **[provide one of the following]** **[available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. Crafcoc Inc., an ERGON company; Superseal 444/777.
 - b. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.
- B. Hot-Applied, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete and Asphalt: ASTM D 6690, Types I, II, and III.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following] [provide one of the following] [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. Meadows, W. R., Inc.; **[Sealtight Hi-Spec] [Sealtight 3405]**.
 - b. Right Pointe; D-3405 Hot Applied Sealant.
 - c. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.

2.5 HOT-APPLIED, JET-FUEL-RESISTANT JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Hot-Applied, Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 7116, Type I.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following] [provide one of the following] [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. Crafcoc Inc., an ERGON company; Superseal 444/777.
 - b. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.
- B. Hot-Applied, Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete and Tar Concrete: Single-component formulation complying with ASTM D 3581.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, **[provide the following] [provide one of the following] [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:**
 - a. Crafcoc Inc., an ERGON company; Superseal 1614A.
 - b. **<Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>**.

2.6 JOINT-SEALANT BACKER MATERIALS

- A. Round Backer Rods for Cold- and Hot-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D 5249, Type 1, of diameter and density required to control sealant depth and prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant.
- B. Round Backer Rods for Cold-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D 5249, Type 3, of diameter and density required to control joint-sealant depth and prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant.
- C. Backer Strips for Cold- and Hot-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D 5249; Type 2; of thickness and width required to control joint-sealant depth, prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant, and fill remainder of joint opening under sealant.

2.7 PRIMERS

- A. Primers: Product recommended by joint-sealant manufacturer where required for adhesion of sealant to joint substrates indicated, as determined from preconstruction joint-sealant-substrate tests and field tests.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written installation instructions for products and applications indicated unless more stringent requirements apply.
- B. Cleaning of Joints: Clean out joints immediately before installing joint sealants.
- C. Joint Priming: Prime joint substrates where indicated or where recommended in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on preconstruction joint-sealant-substrate tests or prior experience. Apply primer to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions. Confine primers to areas of joint-sealant bond; do not allow spillage or migration onto adjoining surfaces.
- D. Joint-Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations in ASTM C 1193 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions indicated.
- E. Install joint-sealant backings of kind indicated to support joint sealants during application and at position required to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
 - 1. Do not leave gaps between ends of joint-sealant backings.
 - 2. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear joint-sealant backings.
 - 3. Remove absorbent joint-sealant backings that have become wet before sealant application and replace them with dry materials.
- F. Install joint sealants using proven techniques that comply with the following and at the same time backings are installed:
 - 1. Place joint sealants so they directly contact and fully wet joint substrates.
 - 2. Completely fill recesses in each joint configuration.
 - 3. Produce uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
- G. Tooling of Nonsag Joint Sealants: Immediately after joint-sealant application and before skinning or curing begins, tool sealants according to the following requirements to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated; to eliminate air pockets; and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint:
 - 1. Remove excess joint sealant from surfaces adjacent to joints.
 - 2. Use tooling agents that are approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer and that do not discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces.
- H. Provide joint configuration to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions unless otherwise indicated.
- I. Clean off excess joint sealant or sealant smears adjacent to joints as the Work progresses, by methods and with cleaning materials approved in writing by manufacturers of joint sealants and of products in which joints occur.

PROJECT NO. 21-237.22

BID PACKAGE 3 - HAVERHILL ELEMENTARY PLAYGROUND RELOCATION AND EARLY SITE

PORTAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CONCRETE PAVING JOINT SEALANTS

32 1373 - 6

12/16/2022

END OF SECTION 32 1373

SECTION 32 1816.13 - PLAYGROUND PROTECTIVE SURFACING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following:
 - 1. Organic loose-fill surface.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
 - 1. Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for grading.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Critical Height: Standard measure of shock attenuation. According to CPSC No. 325, this means "the fall height below which a life-threatening head injury would not be expected to occur."

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Accessibility of Surface Systems: According to ASTM F 1951.
- B. Minimum Characteristics for Organic Loose-Fill Surfaces: According to ASTM F 2075.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Warranty: Special warranty specified in this Section.

1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate installation of playground surface systems with installation of playground equipment specified in Division 31 Section "Play Field Equipment and Structures."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 ORGANIC LOOSE-FILL SURFACE

- A. Engineered Wood Fibers: Random-sized wood fibers, in manufacturer's standard fiber size, approximately 10 times longer than wide; containing no bark, leaves, twigs, or foreign or toxic materials according to ASTM F 2075; graded according to manufacturer's standard specification for material consistency for playground surfaces and for accessibility according to ASTM F 1951.
1. Basis-of-Design Product: comparable product of one of the following:
 - a. Fibar, Inc.; Fibar System.
 - b. Brink Wood Products
 - c. GameTime; GT Impax Fiber.
 2. Uncompressed Material Depth: Not less than 12 inches.

2.2 LOOSE-FILL ACCESSORIES

- A. Edgings: Anchored-in-place, weather-resistant containment barrier designed to minimize sharp edges, protrusions, and tripping hazards; formed by interconnected, modular units.
1. Polyethylene Units: Salvaged existing edging sections.
 2. Anchor Stakes: Salvaged metal stakes, nonprotruding when installed, for connecting units and securing in-place.
- B. Stabilizing Mats: Manufacturer's standard, water-permeable PVC or rubber mats tested for impact attenuation according to ASTM F 1292, and rated for use in the following locations, with anchoring system designed to anchor mat securely to subgrade through engineered wood:
1. Location: At excessive wear areas and as follows:
 - a. On top of loose-fill surface.
 - b. Under swings.
 2. Size: Minimum 36 by 36 inches.
 3. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. General: Prepare substrates to receive surfacing products according to playground surface system manufacturer's written instructions. Verify that substrates are properly graded and without rocks, stones, debris, low areas, high spots, ridges, holes, and depressions. Do not proceed until unsatisfactory subgrade conditions area resolved.

3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. General: Comply with playground surface system manufacturer's written installation instructions. Install playground surface system over area and in thickness indicated.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF LOOSE-FILL PLAYGROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS

- A. Loose-Fill Edgings: Place as indicated, and permanently secure in place and attach to each other according to edging manufacturer's original written instructions or matching pre-removal methods.
- B. Loose Fill: Place playground surface system materials including manufacturer's standard amount of excess material for compacting mechanically to required depths after installation of playground equipment support posts and foundations.
- C. Stabilizing Mats: Coordinate installation of mats and mat anchoring system with placing and compacting of loose-fill.
- D. Compacting and Grading: Uniformly compact and grade loose-fill according to manufacturer's written instructions to an even surface free from irregular surface changes as indicated.
- E. Finish Grading: Hand rake to a smooth finished surface and to required elevations.

END OF SECTION 32 1816.13

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SECTION 32 3119 - DECORATIVE METAL FENCES AND GATES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Decorative aluminum fences.

1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at **[Project site]** <Insert location>.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

- B. Shop Drawings: For fencing and gates.

1. Include plans, elevations, sections, gate locations, post spacing, and mounting attachment details.

- C. Product Test Reports: For decorative metallic-coated-steel tubular picket fences, including finish, indicating compliance with referenced standard[**and other specified requirements**].

1.4 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance Data: For gate operators to include in maintenance manuals.

- B. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under Sample submittals, to demonstrate aesthetic effects, and to set quality standards for fabrication and installation.

1. Include **[10-foot]** <Insert dimension> length of fence complying with requirements.
2. Subject to compliance with requirements, approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 DECORATIVE METALLIC-COATED-STEEL TUBULAR PICKET FENCES

- A. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet: Galvanized-steel sheet or aluminum-zinc, alloy-coated steel sheet.

2.2 DECORATIVE ALUMINUM FENCES

- A. Decorative Aluminum Fences: Fences made from aluminum extrusions.
1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide five feet high, commercial aluminum fence by Ultra, style UAF-200 flat top, or approved equal.;
 - a.
 2. <Double click here to find, evaluate, and insert list of manufacturers and products.>
 3. Posts: Square extruded tubes.
 - a. Line Posts: 2 by 2 inches with 0.125-inch wall thickness.
 - b. End and Corner Posts: 2-1/2 by 2-1/2 inches with 0.125-inch wall thickness.
 4. Post Caps: Aluminum castings that cover entire top of posts.
 5. Rails: Extruded-aluminum channels, 1-1/4 by 1-1/4 inches, with 0.078-inch- thick sidewalls and 0.062-inch- thick top.
 6. Pickets: Extruded-aluminum tubes, 3/4 inch square, with 0.050-inch wall thickness.
 - a. .
 - b. Picket Spacing Per manufacture.
- B. Fasteners: Manufacturer's standard concealed fastening system.
- C. Fabrication: Assemble fences into sections by fastening pickets to rails.
1. Fabricate sections with clips welded to rails for field fastening to posts.
 2. Drill clips for fasteners before finishing.
- D. Finish: Baked enamel or powder coating. Manufacture's highest quality.

2.3 MATERIALS

- A. Aluminum:
1. Aluminum, General: Provide alloys and tempers with not less than the strength and durability properties of alloy and temper designated in paragraphs below for each aluminum form required.
 2. Extrusions: ASTM B221, Alloy 6063-T5.
 3. Tubing: ASTM B429/B429M, Alloy 6063-T6.
 4. Plate and Sheet: ASTM B209, Alloy 6061-T6.
 5. Die and Hand Forgings: ASTM B247, Alloy 6061-T6.
 6. Castings: ASTM B26/B26M, Alloy A356.0-T6.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Concrete: Normal-weight, air-entrained, ready-mix concrete complying with requirements in Section 03 3000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" with a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi, 3-inch slump, and 1-inch maximum aggregate size or dry, packaged, normal-weight concrete mix complying with ASTM C387/C387M mixed with potable water according to manufacturer's written instructions.

- B. Nonshrink Grout: Factory-packaged, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous grout complying with ASTM C1107/C1107M and specifically recommended by manufacturer for exterior applications.

2.5 FINISHES

- A. Aluminum Baked-Enamel or Powder-Coat Finish: AAMA 2603 except with a minimum dry film thickness of 2 mils. Comply with coating manufacturer's written instructions for cleaning, conversion coating, and applying and baking finish.
 - 1. Color and Gloss: Black

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Stake locations of fence lines, gates, and terminal posts. Do not exceed intervals of 500 feet or line of sight between stakes. Indicate locations of utilities, lawn sprinkler system, underground structures, benchmarks, and property monuments.
 - 1. Construction layout and field engineering are specified in Section 01 7300 "Execution."

3.2 DECORATIVE FENCE INSTALLATION

- A. Install fences according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Post Excavation: Drill or hand-excavate holes for posts in firm, undisturbed soil. Excavate holes to a diameter of not less than 4 times post size and a depth of not less than 24 inches plus 3 inches for each foot or fraction of a foot that fence height exceeds 4 feet.
- C. Post Setting: Set posts in concrete at indicated spacing into firm, undisturbed soil.
 - 1. Verify that posts are set plumb, aligned, and at correct height and spacing, and hold in position during setting with concrete or mechanical devices.
 - 2. Concrete Fill: Place concrete around posts and vibrate or tamp for consolidation. Protect aboveground portion of posts from concrete splatter.
 - 3. Posts Set in Concrete: Extend post to within 6 inches of specified excavation depth, but not closer than 3 inches to bottom of concrete.

3.3 GATE INSTALLATION

- A. Install gates according to manufacturer's written instructions, level, plumb, and secure for full opening without interference. Attach hardware using tamper-resistant or concealed means. Install ground-set items in concrete for anchorage. Adjust hardware for smooth operation and lubricate where necessary.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Testing Agency: **[Owner will engage] [Engage]** a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
 - 1. Grounding-Resistance Tests: Subject completed grounding system to a megger test at each grounding location. Measure grounding resistance not less than two full days after last trace of precipitation, without soil having been moistened by any means other than natural drainage or seepage and without chemical treatment or other artificial means of reducing natural grounding resistance. Perform tests by two-point method according to IEEE 81.
 - 2. Excessive Grounding Resistance: If resistance to grounding exceeds specified value, notify Architect promptly. Include recommendations for reducing grounding resistance and a proposal to accomplish recommended work.

END OF SECTION 32 3119

SECTION 32 9200 - TURF AND GRASSES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Seed

1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Certification of grass seed.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer's Field Supervision: Require Installer to maintain an experienced full-time supervisor on Project site when work is in progress.
1. Pesticide Applicator: State licensed, commercial.
- B. Soil Analysis: For each unamended soil type, furnish soil analysis and a written report by a qualified soil-testing laboratory.
1. Report suitability of tested soil for turf growth including soil's ph.
 - a. State recommendations for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash nutrients and soil amendments to be added to produce satisfactory planting soil suitable for healthy, viable plants.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Seed and Other Packaged Materials: Deliver packaged materials in original, unopened containers showing weight, certified analysis, name and address of manufacturer, and indication of conformance with state and federal laws, as applicable.

1.5 MAINTENANCE SERVICE

- A. Initial Turf Maintenance Service: Provide full maintenance by skilled employees of landscape Installer. Maintain as required in Part 3. Begin watering and maintenance immediately after each area is planted and continue until acceptable turf is established but for not less than the following periods:
1. Seeded Turf: 60 days from date of planting completion.
 - a. When initial maintenance period has not elapsed before end of planting season, or if turf is not fully established, continue watering and maintenance during next planting season.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SEED

- A. Grass Seed: Fresh, clean, dry, new-crop seed complying with AOSA's "Journal of Seed Technology; Rules for Testing Seeds" for purity and germination tolerances.
- B. Seed Species: State-certified seed of grass species as follows:
 - 1. Sun and Partial Shade: Proportioned by weight as follows:
 - a. 50 percent Kentucky Bluegrass, 2 varieties
 - b. 25 percent Creeping Red Fescue
 - c. 25 percent Turf Type Perennial Rye

2.2 INORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS – Per Soils Analysis

- A. Lime: ASTM C 602, agricultural liming material containing a minimum of 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and as follows:
 - 1. Class: T, with a minimum of 99 percent passing through No. 8 sieve and a minimum of 75 percent passing through No. 60 sieve.
- B. Sulfur: Granular, biodegradable, containing a minimum of 90 percent sulfur, and with a minimum of 99 percent passing through No. 6 sieve and a maximum of 10 percent passing through No. 40 sieve.
- C. Iron Sulfate: Granulated ferrous sulfate containing a minimum of 20 percent iron and 10 percent sulfur.
- D. Aluminum Sulfate: Commercial grade, unadulterated.
- E. Agricultural Gypsum: Minimum 90 percent calcium sulfate, finely ground with 90 percent passing through No. 50 sieve.
- F. Sand: Clean, washed, natural or manufactured, and free of toxic materials.

2.3 ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS – Per Soils Analysis

- A. Compost: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch sieve; soluble salt content of 5 to 10 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings.
- B. Sphagnum Peat: Partially decomposed sphagnum peat moss, finely divided or of granular texture, with a pH range of 3.4 to 4.8.
- C. Manure: Well-rotted, unleached, stable or cattle manure containing not more than 25 percent by volume of straw, sawdust, or other bedding materials; free of toxic substances, stones, sticks, soil, weed seed, and material harmful to plant growth.

2.4 FERTILIZERS

- A. Slow-Release Fertilizer: Granular or pelleted fertilizer consisting of 50 percent water-insoluble nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the following composition:
 - 1. Composition: 10 percent nitrogen, 20 percent phosphorous, and 10 percent potassium, by weight.

2.5 TOPSOILS

- A. Topsoil: ASTM D 5268 topsoil, with pH range of 5.5 to 7, a minimum of 2 percent organic material content Existing, in-place surface soil or imported topsoil or manufactured topsoil from off-site sources; do not obtain from agricultural land, bogs or marshes. Verify suitability of soil to produce viable planting soil. Clean soil of roots, plants, sod, stones, clods, clay lumps, pockets of coarse sand, concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, building debris, and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth. Mix soil with amendments and fertilizers

2.6 MULCHES

- A. Straw Mulch: Provide air-dry, clean, mildew- and seed-free, salt hay or threshed straw of wheat, rye, oats, or barley.
- B. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch sieve; soluble salt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings.

2.7 PESTICIDES

- A. General: Pesticide, registered and approved by EPA, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and of type recommended by manufacturer for each specific problem and as required for Project conditions and application. Do not use restricted pesticides unless authorized in writing by authorities having jurisdiction.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 TURF AREA PREPARATION

- A. Newly Graded Subgrades: Loosen subgrade to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Remove stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
 - 1. Thoroughly blend planting soil off-site before spreading or spread topsoil, apply soil amendments and fertilizer on surface, and thoroughly blend planting soil.
 - 2. Spread planting soil to a depth of 6 inches but not less than required to meet finish grades after light rolling and natural settlement. Do not spread if planting soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
- B. Unchanged Subgrades: If turf is to be planted in areas unaltered or undisturbed by excavating, grading, or surface-soil stripping operations, prepare surface soil as follows:

1. Remove existing grass, vegetation, and turf. Do not mix into surface soil.
 2. Loosen surface soil to a depth of at least 6 inches. Apply soil amendments and fertilizers according to planting soil mix proportions and mix thoroughly into top 4 inches of soil. Till soil to a homogeneous mixture of fine texture.
 - a. Apply fertilizer directly to surface soil before loosening.
 3. Remove stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension and sticks, roots, trash, and other extraneous matter.
 4. Legally dispose of waste material, including grass, vegetation, and turf, off Owner's property.
- C. Finish Grading: Grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Grade to within plus or minus 1/2 inch of finish elevation. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades. Limit finish grading to areas that can be planted in the immediate future.
- D. Moisten prepared area before planting if soil is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.
- E. Before planting, obtain Architect's acceptance of finish grading; restore planting areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.

3.2 SEEDING

- A. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph. Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in two directions at right angles to each other. Do not seed against existing trees. Limit extent of seed to outside edge of planting saucer.
- B. Sow seed at a total rate of 5 to 8 lb/1000 sq. ft..
- C. Rake seed lightly into top 1/8 inch of soil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
- D. Protect seeded areas from hot, dry weather or drying winds by applying straw mulch or hydromulch within 4 hours after completing seeding operations. Scatter straw mulch uniformly to a minimum thickness of 1-1/2 inches. Spread by hand, blower, or other suitable equipment. Water mulch immediately after spreading.

3.3 TURF MAINTENANCE

- A. Maintain and establish turf by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable turf. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth turf. Provide materials, installation and watering the same as those used in the original installation. Keep newly planted areas watered until satisfactory turf is establish.
- B. Mow turf as soon as top growth is tall enough to cut. Repeat watering and mowing to maintain height appropriate for species without cutting more than 1/3 of grass height. Remove no more than 1/3 of grass-leaf growth in initial or subsequent mowings.
- C. Apply pesticides and other chemical products and biological control agents in accordance with authorities having jurisdiction and manufacturer's written recommendations. Coordinate applications with Owner's operations and others in proximity to the Work. Notify Owner before each application is performed.

3.4 SATISFACTORY TURF

- A. Turf installations shall meet the following criteria as determined by Architect:
 - 1. Satisfactory Seeded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, uniform, close stand of grass has been established, free of weeds and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 90 percent over any 10 sq. ft. and bare spots not exceeding 5 by 5 inches.
- B. Use specified materials to reestablish turf that does not comply with requirements and continue watering and maintenance until turf is satisfactory.

END OF SECTION 32 9200

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SECTION 33 4200 – STORMWATER CONVEYANCE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Ductile-iron culvert pipe and fittings.
2. PE pipe and fittings.
3. PVC pipe and fittings.
4. Concrete pipe and fittings.
5. Non-pressure transition couplings.
6. Expansion joints.
7. Cleanouts.
8. Encasement for piping.
9. Manholes.
10. Polymer-concrete, channel drainage systems.
11. Catch basins.
12. Stormwater inlets.
13. Stormwater detention structures.
14. Pipe outlets.

1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

B. Sustainable Design Submittals:

C. Shop Drawings:

1. Manholes: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, and covers.
2. Catch basins and stormwater inlets. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, covers, and grates.
3. Stormwater Detention Structures: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, covers, design calculations, and concrete design-mix reports.

1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Coordination Drawings: Show pipe sizes, locations, and elevations. Show other piping in same trench and clearances from storm drainage system piping. Indicate interface and spatial relationship between manholes, piping, and proximate structures.

B. Profile Drawings: Show system piping in elevation. Draw profiles at horizontal scale of not less than 1-inch equals 50 feet and vertical scale of not less than 1 inch equals 5 feet. Indicate manholes and piping. Show types, sizes, materials, and elevations of other utilities crossing system piping.

C. Product Certificates: For each type of cast-iron soil pipe and fitting.

- D. Field quality-control reports.

1.4 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Storm Drainage Service: Do not interrupt service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary service according to requirements indicated:
 - 1. Notify Construction Manager no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of service.
 - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of service without Construction Manager's written permission.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Piping materials shall bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.
- B. Regulatory Requirements:
 - 1. Comply with City of Portage standards for sanitary sewer piping, including materials, installation, and testing for all improvements in the proposed public right-of-way.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. All materials in the proposed public right-of-way shall comply with City of Portage standards for storm sewer construction, current edition.

2.2 PIPING MATERIALS

- A. Refer to drawings for types of pipe and the corresponding fittings and joining materials required throughout the project. Any approved material listed below can be utilized if not specified on the drawings.
 - 1. Note: All storm utility piping in the public road right-of-way shall be concrete pipe or PE Sanitite pipe as specified below.
 - 2. All other storm piping may be any of the materials listed.

2.3 HUB-AND-SPIGOT, CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Pipe and Fittings:
 - 1. Marked with CISPI collective trademark and NSF certification mark.
 - 2. Class: ASTM A74, Service class.
- B. Gaskets: ASTM C564, rubber.

- C. Caulking Materials: ASTM B29, pure lead and oakum or hemp fiber.

2.4 CORRUGATED-PE PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Corrugated-PE Drainage Pipe and Fittings NPS 3 to NPS 10: AASHTO M 252, Type S, with smooth waterway for coupling joints.
- B. Corrugated-PE Pipe and Fittings NPS 12 to NPS 60: AASHTO M 294, Type S, with smooth waterway for coupling joints.
- C. Corrugated-PE Silttight Couplings: PE sleeve with ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 2 gasket material that mates with pipe and fittings.
- D. Corrugated-PE Soiltight Couplings: AASHTO M 294, corrugated, matching pipe and fittings.

2.5 CONCRETE PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Reinforced-Concrete Sewer Pipe and Fittings: ASTM C 76 , Class III, with bell-and-spigot ends, and gasketed joints with ASTM C 443 (ASTM C 443M), rubber gaskets.
- B. Reinforced-Concrete Sewer Pipe and Fittings: ASTM C 76, Class III, with bell-and-spigot [or] [groove and tongue] ends, and gasketed joints with ASTM C 443(ASTM C 443M), rubber gaskets.

2.6 NONPRESSURE-TYPE PIPE COUPLINGS

- A. Comply with ASTM C1173, elastomeric, sleeve-type, reducing or transition coupling, for joining underground nonpressure piping. Include ends of same sizes as piping to be joined, and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- B. Sleeve Materials:
 - 1. For Concrete Pipes: ASTM C443, rubber.
 - 2. For Cast-Iron Soil Pipes: ASTM C564, rubber.
 - 3. For Fiberglass Pipes: ASTM F477, elastomeric seal or ASTM D5926, PVC.
 - 4. For Plastic Pipes: ASTM F477, elastomeric seal or ASTM D5926, PVC.
 - 5. For Dissimilar Pipes: ASTM D5926, PVC or other material compatible with pipe materials being joined.
- C. Unshielded, Flexible Couplings
 - 1. Description: Elastomeric sleeve with corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- D. Shielded, Flexible Couplings:
 - 1. Description: ASTM C1460, elastomeric or rubber sleeve with full-length, corrosion-resistant outer shield and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- E. Ring-Type, Flexible Couplings:

1. Description: Elastomeric compression seal with dimensions to fit inside bell of larger pipe and for spigot of smaller pipe to fit inside ring.

2.7 CLEANOUTS

- A. Description: Cast-iron cleanout with threaded adjustable housing, flanged ferrule, brass cleanout plug, and round cast-iron heavy-duty, secured, scoriated cover. Wade Model 6000Z-75-179 or equivalent.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Josam Company.
 - b. MIFAB Manufacturing Inc.
 - c. Smith, Jay R. Mfg. Co.
 - d. Wade Div.; Tyler Pipe.
 - e. Zurn Industries, Inc.; Zurn Specification Drainage Operation.
 2. Sewer Pipe Fitting and Riser to Cleanout: ASTM A 74, Service class, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings.

2.8 MANHOLES

- A. Standard Precast Concrete Manholes: ASTM C 478, precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
 1. Diameter: 48 inches minimum, unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Ballast: Increase thickness of precast concrete sections or add concrete to base section, as required to prevent flotation.
 3. Base Section: 6-inch minimum thickness for floor slab and 4-inch minimum thickness for walls and base riser section, and having separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
 4. Riser Sections: 4-inch minimum thickness, and of length to provide depth indicated.
 5. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless flat-slab-top type is indicated. Top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
 6. Joint Sealant: ASTM C 990, bitumen or butyl rubber.
 7. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C 923, cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
 8. Steps: Individual FRP steps, or ASTM A 615/A 615M, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D 4101, PP, wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on 1 step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off of step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at 12- to 16-inch intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is less than 60 inches.
 9. Adjusting Rings: Interlocking HDPE rings with level or sloped edge in thickness and diameter matching manhole frame and cover, and of height required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope. Include sealant recommended by ring manufacturer.
 10. Grade Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, 6- to 9-inch total thickness, to match diameter of manhole frame and cover, and height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

2.9 LEACHING BASINS

- A. Standard Precast Concrete Manholes: ASTM C 478 , precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
1. Diameter: 72 inches minimum, unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Base Section: 10-inch minimum thickness for floor slab.
 3. Riser Sections: 7-inch minimum thickness, and of length to provide depth indicated with 3-inch (75 mm) diameter precast openings spaced 12-inch (25 mm) on center around the riser perimeter every 12-inch (25 mm) of depth from top to bottom for drainage.
 4. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless flat-slab-top type is indicated. Top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
 5. Joint Sealant: ASTM C 990 , bitumen or butyl rubber.
 6. Steps: Individual FRP steps, or ASTM A 615/A 615M, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D 4101, PP, wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on 1 step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off of step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at 12- to 16-inch intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is less than 60 inches .
 7. Adjusting Rings: Interlocking HDPE rings with level or sloped edge in thickness and diameter matching manhole frame and cover, and of height required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope. Include sealant recommended by ring manufacturer.
 8. Grade Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, 6- to 9-inch total thickness, to match diameter of manhole frame and cover, and height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

2.10 CONCRETE

- A. General: Cast-in-place concrete according to ACI 318, ACI 350, and the following:
1. Cement: ASTM C 150/C 150M, Type II.
 2. Fine Aggregate: ASTM C 33/ C 33M, sand.
 3. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM C 33/C 33M, crushed gravel.
 4. Water: Potable.
- B. Portland Cement Design Mix: 4000 psi minimum, with 0.45 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio.
1. Reinforcing Fabric: ASTM A1064/A1064M, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
 2. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60 (420 MPa) deformed steel.
- C. Manhole Channels and Benches: Factory or field formed from concrete. Portland cement design mix, 4000 psi minimum, with 0.45 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio. Include channels and benches in manholes.
1. Channels: Concrete invert, formed to same width as connected piping, with height of vertical sides to three-fourths of pipe diameter. Form curved channels with smooth, uniform radius and slope.
 - a. Invert Slope: 1 percent through manhole.
 2. Benches: Concrete, sloped to drain into channel.
 - a. Slope: 4 percent.

- D. Ballast and Pipe Supports: Portland cement design mix, 3000 psi minimum, with 0.58 maximum water-cementitious materials ratio.
1. Reinforcement Fabric: ASTM A 185, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
 2. Reinforcement Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed steel.

2.11 CATCH BASINS

- A. Standard Precast Concrete Catch Basins: ASTM C478, precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
1. Base Section: 6-inch minimum thickness for floor slab and 4-inch minimum thickness for walls and base riser section, and separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
 2. Riser Sections: 4-inch minimum thickness, 48-inch diameter, and lengths to provide depth indicated.
 3. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless concentric-cone or flat-slab-top type is indicated. Top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
 4. Joint Sealant: ASTM C990, bitumen or butyl rubber.
 5. Adjusting Rings: Interlocking rings with level or sloped edge in thickness and shape matching catch basin frame and grate. Include sealant recommended by ring manufacturer.
 6. Grade Rings: Include two or three reinforced-concrete rings, of 6- to 9-inch total thickness, that match 24-inch- diameter frame and grate.
 7. Steps: [Individual FRP steps or FRP ladder] [Individual FRP steps; FRP ladder; or ASTM A615/A615M, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP] [ASTM A615/A615M, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP, wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on one step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at 12- to 16-inch intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of catch basin to finished grade is less than 60inches.
 8. Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923, resilient, of size required, for each pipe connecting to base section.
- B. Frames and Grates: ASTM A536, Grade 60-40-18, ductile iron designed for A-16 (AASHTO HS20-44), structural loading. Include flat grate with small square or short-slotted drainage openings.
1. Size and Type: See drawings.

2.12 STORMWATER INLETS

- A. Curb Inlets: Made with vertical curb opening, of materials and dimensions in accordance with City of Portage standards.
- B. Gutter Inlets: Made with horizontal gutter opening, of materials and dimensions in accordance with City of Portage standards. Include heavy-duty frames and grates.
- C. Combination Inlets: Made with vertical curb and horizontal gutter openings, of materials and dimensions in accordance with City of Portage standards. Include heavy-duty frames and grates.
- D. Frames and Grates: Heavy duty, in accordance with City of Portage standards.

2.13 PIPE OUTLETS

- A. Head Walls: Cast-in-place reinforced concrete, with apron and tapered sides.
- B. Riprap Basins: Broken, irregularly sized and shaped, graded stone in accordance with NSSGA's "Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control."
 - 1. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-3, screen opening 2 inches.
 - 2. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-4, screen opening 3 inches.
 - 3. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-5, screen opening 5 inches.

2.14 CATCH BASIN/DRY WELLS

- A. Filter Stone: According to NSSGA's "Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control," No. FS-2, No. 4 screen opening, average-size, graded stone.
- B. Energy Dissipaters: According to NSSGA's "Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control," No. A-1, 3-ton average weight armor stone, unless otherwise indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CITY SPECIFICATIONS

- A. All installation and workmanship shall comply with the City of Portage standards for storm sewer construction, current edition.

3.2 EARTHWORK

- A. Excavating, trenching, and backfilling are specified in Section 31 2000 "Earth Moving."

3.3 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. General Locations and Arrangements: Drawing plans and details indicate general location and arrangement of underground storm drainage piping. Location and arrangement of piping layout take into account design considerations. Install piping as indicated, to extent practical. Where specific installation is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Install piping beginning at low point, true to grades and alignment indicated with unbroken continuity of invert. Place bell ends of piping facing upstream. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions for use of lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements.
- C. Install manholes for changes in direction unless fittings are indicated. Use fittings for branch connections unless direct tap into existing sewer is indicated.
- D. Install proper size increasers, reducers, and couplings where different sizes or materials of pipes and fittings are connected. Reducing size of piping in direction of flow is prohibited.

- E. Install gravity-flow, nonpressure drainage piping according to the following:
1. Install piping pitched down in direction of flow, at minimum slope of 1 percent, unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Install piping below frost line.
 3. Install PVC sewer piping in accordance with ASTM D2321 and ASTM F1668.
 4. Install nonreinforced-concrete sewer piping in accordance with ASTM C1479 and ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual."
 5. Install reinforced-concrete sewer piping in accordance with ASTM C1479 and ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual."
- F. Install corrosion-protection piping encasement over the following underground metal piping in accordance with ASTM A674 or AWWA C105/A21.5:
1. Hub-and-spigot, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings.
 2. Hubless cast-iron soil pipe and fittings.
 3. Ductile-iron pipe and fittings.
 4. Expansion joints.
- G. Clear interior of piping and manholes of dirt and superfluous material as work progresses.

3.4 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Join gravity-flow, nonpressure drainage piping according to the following:
1. Join corrugated-PE piping in accordance with ASTM D3212 for push-on joints.
 2. Join PVC corrugated sewer piping in accordance with ASTM D2321 for elastomeric-seal joints.
 3. Join reinforced-concrete sewer piping in accordance with ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual" for rubber-gasketed joints.
 4. Join dissimilar pipe materials with nonpressure-type flexible couplings.

3.5 CLEANOUT INSTALLATION

- A. Install cleanouts and riser extensions from sewer pipes to cleanouts at grade. Use cast-iron soil pipe fittings in sewer pipes at branches for cleanouts and cast-iron soil pipe for riser extensions to cleanouts. Install piping so cleanouts open in direction of flow in sewer pipe.
- B. Set cleanout frames and covers in earth in cast-in-place-concrete block, 18 by 18 by 12 inches deep. Set with tops 1 inch above surrounding grade.
- C. Set cleanout frames and covers in pavement with tops flush with pavement surface.

3.6 MANHOLE INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install manholes, complete with appurtenances and accessories indicated.
- B. Install precast concrete sections with sealants according to ASTM C 891.
- C. Where specific manhole construction is not indicated, follow manhole manufacturer's written instructions.

- D. Set tops of frames and covers flush with finished surface of manholes that occur in pavements. Set tops 3 inches above finished surface elsewhere, unless otherwise indicated.

3.7 CATCH BASIN INSTALLATION

- A. Construct catch basins to sizes and shapes indicated.
- B. Set frames and grates to elevations indicated.

3.8 STORMWATER INLET INSTALLATION

- A. Construct inlet head walls, aprons, and sides of reinforced concrete, as indicated.
- B. Construct riprap of broken stone, as indicated.
- C. Install outlets that spill onto grade, anchored with concrete, where indicated.
- D. Install outlets that spill onto grade, with flared end sections that match pipe, where indicated.
- E. Construct energy dissipaters at outlets, as indicated.

3.9 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Place cast-in-place concrete in accordance with ACI 318.

3.10 CATCH BASIN/DRYWELL INSTALLATION

3.11 CLOSING ABANDONED STORM SYSTEM

- A. Abandoned Piping: Close open ends of abandoned underground piping that is indicated to remain in place. Provide sufficiently strong closures to withstand hydrostatic or earth pressure that may result after ends of abandoned utilities have been closed.
 - 1. Close open ends of concrete or masonry utilities with not less than 8 inch thick brick masonry bulkheads.
 - 2. Close open ends of piping with threaded metal caps, plastic plugs, or other acceptable methods suitable for size and type of material being closed. Wood plugs are not acceptable.
- B. Abandoned Structures: Remove structure and close open ends of the remaining piping or remove top of structure down to not less than 3 feet below final grade; fill structure with stone, rubble, gravel, or compacted dirt, to within 1 foot of top of structure remaining, and fill with concrete.

3.12 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect nonpressure, gravity-flow drainage piping to building's storm building drains and downspouts according to the details on the drawings and as specified in Section 22 1413 "Facility Storm Drainage Piping."
- B. Make connections to existing piping and underground structures so that finished work will conform as nearly as practicable to the requirements specified for new work and with municipal storm system requirements.

3.13 CLOSING ABANDONED STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

- A. Abandoned Piping: Close open ends of abandoned underground piping indicated to remain in place. Include closures strong enough to withstand hydrostatic and earth pressures that may result after ends of abandoned piping have been closed. Use either procedure below:
 - 1. Close open ends of piping with at least 8 inch thick, brick masonry bulkheads.
 - 2. Close open ends of piping with threaded metal caps, plastic plugs, or other acceptable methods suitable for size and type of material being closed. Do not use wood plugs.
- B. Abandoned Manholes and Structures: Excavate around manholes and structures as required and use one procedure below:
 - 1. Remove manhole or structure and close open ends of remaining piping.
 - 2. Remove top of manhole or structure down to at least 36 inches below final grade. Fill to within 12 inches of top with stone, rubble, gravel, or compacted dirt. Fill to top with concrete.
- C. Backfill to grade in accordance with Section 31 2000 "Earth Moving."

3.14 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Materials and their installation are specified in Section 31 2000 "Earth Moving." Arrange for installation of green warning tape directly over piping and at outside edge of underground structures.
 - 1. Use detectable warning tape over ferrous piping.
 - 2. Use detectable warning tape over nonferrous piping and over edges of underground structures.

3.15 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspect interior of piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred. Inspect after approximately 24 inches of backfill is in place, and again at completion of Project.
 - 1. Submit separate report for each system inspection.
 - 2. Defects requiring correction include the following:
 - a. Alignment: Less than full diameter of inside of pipe is visible between structures.
 - b. Deflection: Flexible piping with deflection that prevents passage of ball or cylinder of size not less than 92.5 percent of piping diameter.
 - c. Crushed, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged piping.

- d. Infiltration: Water leakage into piping.
- e. Exfiltration: Water leakage from or around piping.
- 3. Replace defective piping using new materials and repeat inspections until defects are within allowances specified.
- 4. Reinspect and repeat procedure until results are satisfactory.
- B. Test new piping systems, and parts of existing systems that have been altered, extended, or repaired, for leaks and defects.
 - 1. Do not enclose, cover, or put into service before inspection and approval.
 - 2. Perform mandrel testing for all PE storm piping more than 30 days after installed. Mandrel shall be 95% of pipe ID.

3.16 CLEANING

- A. Clean interior of piping of dirt and superfluous materials. Flush with potable water.

END OF SECTION 33 4200

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