

SECTION 02070 - SELECTIVE DEMOLITION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of demolition work is shown on drawings, as well as all items necessary to complete new work indicated on plans.
- B. Schedule of Demolition Work: Demolition includes but is not limited to the following:
 - 1. Any damage to existing facilities at the site after the Contractor takes possession shall be repaired by this Contractor at his expense.
 - 2. Contractor shall replace grass/sod damaged during the construction. Fill in ruts caused by equipment with topsoil and grass over to match existing conditions.
 - 3. As indicated on the Drawings.
 - 4. All other items indicated required to be demolished to complete new work.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Schedule: Submit proposed methods and operations of demolition work to Architect for review prior to start of work. Include in schedule coordination for shut-off, capping and continuation of utility services as required.
 - 1. Provide a detailed sequence of demolition and removal work to ensure uninterrupted progress of Owner's on-site operations.

1.4 JOB CONDITIONS

- A. Condition of Structures: Conditions existing at time of inspection for bidding purposes will be maintained by Owner in so far as practicable.
- B. Explosives: Use of explosives will not be permitted.
- C. Traffic: Conduct demolition operations and removal of debris to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities.
- D. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks or other occupied or used facilities without permission from authorities having jurisdiction. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed traffic ways if required by governing regulations.
- E. Protections: Ensure safe passage of persons (night or day) around area of demolition. Conduct operations to prevent injury to adjacent buildings, structures, other facilities and persons.
 - 1. Erect temporary covered passageways as required by authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 2. Provide temporary fencing as necessary to secure the limits of construction. Fencing shall be substantial to deter passage, fencing material shall be at Contractors discretion.
- F. Damages: Promptly repair damages caused to adjacent facilities by demolition operations at no cost to Owner.
- G. Utility Services: Maintain existing utilities indicated to remain, keep in service, and protect against damage during demolition operations.
 - 1. Do not interrupt existing utilities serving occupied or used facilities, except when authorized in writing by authorities having jurisdiction. Provide temporary services during interruptions to existing utilities, as acceptable to governing authorities.
 - 2. All electrical work to be removed, relocated or reconnected shall be performed by a licensed Electrical Contractor in accordance with the NEC and any applicable local codes and ordinances.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS [NOT APPLICABLE]

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 DEMOLITION - DISPOSAL OF DEMOLISHED MATERIALS

- A. General: Remove from site debris, rubbish and other materials resulting from demolition operations.
- B. Burning of removed materials from demolished structures will not be permitted on site.
- C. Removal: Transport materials removed from demolished structures and legally dispose of off-site, in area approved by all local authorities and ADEM.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02200 - EARTHWORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the contract including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections apply to work of this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of earthwork is indicated on drawings shall be included as part of this work as follows:
 - 1. Rough grading.
 - 2. Preparation of subgrade for:
 - a. Concrete Walks & Steps.
- B. Excavation for Mechanical/Electrical Work: Refer to Division 15 and 16 sections for excavation and backfill required in conjunction with underground mechanical and electrical utilities and buried mechanical and electrical appurtenances; not work of this section.
- C. Codes and Standards: Perform excavation work in compliance with applicable requirements of governing authorities having jurisdiction.
- D. Testing and Inspection Service:
- E. The **Owner** will select a firm for soil testing and inspection service for quality control testing during earthwork, and Owner to pay costs.
- F. Retesting of rejected materials and installed work shall be done at the Contractor's expense.
- G. Referenced Standards: Where the term "Referenced Standard" is used in these Project Specifications, it shall be interpreted as **referring to the current edition of "Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, 2018 or latest edition" of Alabama Department of Transportation "**. Referenced Divisions of the "Standard" are hereby made a part of this Project Specification insofar as they may be termed applicable. In no case will requirements for "Method of Measurement" and "Basis of Payment" be considered as applicable to this Project Specification.

1.3 JOB CONDITIONS

- A. Existing Utilities: Locate existing underground utilities in areas of work. If utilities are to remain in place, provide adequate means of support and protection during earthwork operations.
- B. Should uncharted or incorrectly charted, piping or other utilities be encountered during excavation, consult utility Owner immediately for directions. Cooperate with Owner and utility companies in keeping respective services and facilities in operation. Repair damaged utilities to satisfaction of utility owner.
- C. Use of Explosives: The use of explosives is not permitted.
- D. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout and other hazards created by earthwork operations.
 - 1. Perform excavation within drip-line of large trees to remain by hand and protect the root system from damage or dryout to the greatest extent possible. Maintain moist condition for root system and cover exposed roots with burlap. Paint root cuts of 1" diameter and larger with emulsified asphalt tree paint.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS [NOT APPLICABLE]

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

- A. Prior to the start of excavation and fill placement, the site should be cleared of existing improvements. Additionally, remnant elements associated with previously demolished structures, should be removed. Demolition should include removal of pavements, slabs, and all below grade structures including basement slabs, foundations, and walls. Utility lines will require grouting or removal, as appropriate.
- B. Vegetation, topsoil, rootmat, and all organic materials should be completely removed from the site. Excavations resulting from demolition and vegetation removal should be backfilled in a controlled manner with engineered fill.

3.2 FILL PLACEMENT

- A. All material used as structural fill should be relatively free of organics and other deleterious materials. Soil fill should exhibit a Liquid Limit less than 50, a Plasticity Index less than 30, and a maximum dry density of at least 100 pcf. Soil fill should contain no more than 30% rock, and individual rock fragments in the fill should be less than 4 inches in largest dimension.
- B. Soil fill must be placed in an environment free of excess water. Therefore, free-draining granular material (such as ALDOT # 57 crushed aggregate) should be used as the initial lift(s) of fill in areas containing water seepage.
- C. Soil fill should be placed in lifts not exceeding eight inches in loose measure. Individual lifts of fill should be moisture conditioned to within $\pm 2\%$ of the optimum moisture content and compacted to a minimum of 98% of the Standard Proctor (ASTM D -698) maximum dry density.
- D. Soil may require wetting or drying to achieve proper compaction. Thinner lifts and manually operated equipment will be required to achieve proper compaction in limited access areas such as utility trenches and around manholes and inlets.
- E. Soil compaction testing should be performed during fill placement. Testing will give an indication of the contractor's performance with regard to soil density and moisture content requirements established in the project specifications. Compaction testing should be performed at random locations on each lift of fill placed to provide statistically relevant testing data. The frequency of density testing should be at least one test per lift for every 2,500 square feet of fill placed in building areas and 10,000 square feet in pavement and sidewalk areas (minimum of 3 tests per lift). Each lift of fill placed in utility trenches should be tested on 50-foot centers. A minimum of 3 tests should be performed on all fill lifts.

3.3 EXCAVATION

- A. Excavation is Unclassified, and includes excavation to subgrade elevations indicated, regardless of character of materials and obstructions encountered.
- B. Earth Excavation includes excavation of pavements and other obstructions visible on ground surface; underground structures, utilities and other items indicated to be demolished and removed; together with earth and other materials encountered that are not classified as rock or unauthorized excavation.
- C. Unauthorized excavation consists of removal of materials beyond indicated subgrade elevations or dimensions without specific direction of Architect/Engineer. Unauthorized excavation, as well as remedial work directed by Architect/Engineer, shall be at Contractor's expense.
- D. Under footings, foundation bases, or retaining walls, fill unauthorized excavation by extending indicated bottom elevation of footing or base to excavation bottom, without altering required top elevation. Lean concrete fill may be used to bring elevations to proper position, when acceptable to Architect/Engineer.
- E. Elsewhere, backfill and compact unauthorized excavations as specified for authorized excavations of same classification, unless otherwise directed by Architect/Engineer.

- F. Additional Excavation: When excavation has reached required sub-grade elevations, notify Architect/Engineer who will make an inspection of conditions.
- G. If unsuitable bearing materials are encountered at required subgrade elevations, carry excavations deeper and replace excavated material as directed by Architect/Engineer.
- H. Removal of unsuitable material and its replacement as directed will be paid on basis of contract conditions relative to changes in work.
- I. Stability of Excavations: Slope sides of excavations to comply with local codes and ordinances having jurisdiction. Shore and brace where sloping is not possible because of space restrictions or stability of material excavated.
- J. Maintain sides and slopes of excavations in safe condition until completion of backfilling.
- K. Dewatering: See civil drawings for drainage plan recommendation for controlling ground water during initial construction phase. Prevent surface water from flowing into excavations and from flooding project site and surrounding area.
- L. Do not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Remove water to prevent softening of foundation bottoms, undercutting footings, and soil changes detrimental to stability of subgrades and foundations. Provide and maintain pumps, well points, sumps, suction and discharge lines, and other dewatering system components necessary to convey water away from excavations.
- M. Establish and maintain temporary drainage ditches and other diversions outside excavation limits to convey rainwater and water removed from excavations to collecting or run-off areas. Do not use trench excavations as temporary drainage ditches.
- N. Material Storage: Stockpile satisfactory excavated materials where directed, until required for backfill or fill. Place, grade and shape stockpiles for proper drainage.
- O. Locate and retain soil materials away from edge of excavations. Do not store within drip line of trees indicated to remain.
- P. Dispose of excess soil material and waste materials as herein specified.
- Q. Excavation for Pavements: Cut surface under pavements to comply with cross-sections, elevations and grades as shown.
- R. Excavation for Trenches: Dig trenches to the uniform width required for particular item to be installed, sufficiently wide to provide ample working room. Provide 6" to 9" clearance on both sides of pipe or conduit.
- S. Excavate trenches to depth indicated or required. Carry depth of trenches for piping to establish indicated flow lines and invert elevations.
- T. Where rock is encountered, carry excavation 6" below required elevation and backfill with a 6" layer of crushed stone or gravel prior to installation of pipe.
- U. Except as otherwise indicated, excavate for exterior waterbearing piping (water, steam, condensate, drainage) so top of piping is not less than 2'-6" below finished grade.
- V. Grade bottoms of trenches as indicated, notching under pipe bells to provide solid bearing for entire body of pipe.
- W. Backfill trenches with concrete where trench excavations pass within 18" of column or wall footings and which are carried below bottom of such footings, or which pass under wall footings. Place concrete to level of bottom of adjacent footing.
 - 1. Concrete is specified in Division 3.
- X. Do not backfill trenches until tests and inspections have been made and backfilling authorized by Architect/Engineer. Use care in backfilling to avoid damage or displacement of pipe systems.
- Y. Excavation for utilities shall conform to manufacturer's recommendations for the type material used.
- Z. Cold Weather Protection: Protect excavation bottoms against freezing when atmospheric temperature is less than 35 degrees F.

3.4 COMPACTION

- A. General: Control soil compaction during construction providing minimum percentage of density specified for each area classification indicated below.
- B. Percentage of Maximum Density Requirements: Compact soil to not less than the following percentages of maximum density for soils which exhibit a well-defined moisture density relationship (cohesive soils) determined in accordance with ASTM D 698; and not less than the following percentages of relative density determined in accordance with ASTM D 2049, for soils which will not exhibit a well-defined moisture-density relationship (cohesionless soils).
 - 1. Structures, Building Slabs and Steps and Pavements: Compact top 6" of subgrade and each layer of backfill (not exceeding 8" maximum) or fill material to not less than 98% of maximum density.
 - 2. Lawn or Unpaved Areas: Compact top 6" of subgrade and each layer or backfill or fill material to not less than 90% of maximum density for cohesive soils and 90% of relative density for cohesionless soils.
 - 3. Walkways: Compact top 6" of subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill material to not less than 95% of maximum density.
- C. Moisture Control: Where subgrade or layer of soil material must be moisture conditioned before compaction, uniformly apply water to surface of subgrade, or layer of soil material, to prevent free water appearing on surface during or subsequent to compaction operations.
- D. Remove and replace, or scarify and air dry, soil material that is too wet to permit compaction to specified density.
 - 1. Soil material that has been removed because it is too wet to permit compaction may be stockpiled or spread and allowed to dry. Assist drying by discing, harrowing or pulverizing until moisture content is reduced to a satisfactory value.

3.5 BACKFILL AND FILL

- A. General: Place acceptable soil material in layers to required subgrade elevations, for each area classification listed below.
 - 1. Utility Trenches backfill according to manufacturer's recommendation for the type material used
 - 2. In excavations, use satisfactory excavated or borrow material.
 - 3. Under grassed areas, use satisfactory excavated or borrow material.
 - 4. Under structures, building slabs, steps and pavements and after grading operations, thoroughly mix top 6" of subgrade and compact to a density not less than 98% of maximum density.
 - 5. Under walks and pavements, use satisfactory excavated or borrow material, or combination of both.
- B. Backfill excavations as promptly as work permits, but not until completion of the following:
 - 1. Acceptance of construction below finish grade including, where applicable, dampproofing, waterproofing, and perimeter insulation.
 - 2. Inspection, testing, approval, and recording locations of underground utilities.
 - 3. Removal of concrete formwork.
 - 4. Removal of trash and debris.
- C. Ground Surface Preparation: Remove vegetation, debris, unsatisfactory soil materials, obstructions, and deleterious materials from ground surface prior to placement of fills. Plow, strip, or break-up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so that fill material will bond with existing surface.
- D. When existing ground surface has a density less than that specified under "Compaction" for

particular area classification, break up ground surface, pulverize, moisture-condition to optimum moisture content, and compact to required depth and percentage of maximum density.

- E. Placement and Compaction: Place backfill and fill materials in layers not more than 8" in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 4" in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.
- F. Before compaction, moisten or aerate each layer as necessary to provide optimum moisture content. Compact each layer to required percentage of maximum dry density or relative dry density for each area classification. Do not place backfill or fill material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost or ice.
- G. Place backfill and fill materials evenly adjacent to structures, piping or conduit to required elevations. Take care to prevent wedging action of backfill against structures or displacement of piping or conduit by carrying material uniformly around structure, piping or conduit to approximately same elevation in each lift.

3.6 GRADING

- A. General: Uniformly grade areas within limits of grading under this section, including adjacent transition areas. Smooth finished surface within specified tolerances, compact with uniform levels or slopes between points where elevations are indicated, or between such points and existing grades.
- B. Finish surfaces free from irregular surface changes, and as follows:
 - 1. Lawn or Unpaved Areas: Finish areas to receive topsoil to within not more than 0.2' above or below required subgrade elevations.
 - 2. Walks: Shape surface of areas under walks to line, grade and cross-section, with finish surface not more than 0.10' above or below required subgrade elevation.
 - 3. Pavements: Shape surface of areas under pavement to line, grade and cross-section, with finish surface not more than 0.10' above or below required subgrade elevation.
- C. Grading Surface or Fill under Building Slabs: Grade smooth and even, free of voids, compacted as specified, and to required elevation. Provide final grades within a tolerance of 1/2" when tested with a 10' straightedge.
- D. Compaction: After grading, compact subgrade surfaces to the depth and indicated percentage of maximum or relative density for each area classification.

3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Quality Control Testing During Construction: Allow approved testing laboratory to inspect and approve subgrades and fill layers before further construction work is performed.
 - 1. Perform field density tests in accordance with ASTM D 1556 (sand cone method) or ASTM D2167 (rubber balloon method), or ASTM D 2922 (nuclear method) as applicable.
 - 2. Footing Subgrade: For each strata of soil on which footings will be placed, conduct at least one test to verify required design bearing capacities. Subsequent verification and approval of each footing subgrade may be based on a visual comparison of each subgrade with related tested strata, when acceptable to Architect/Engineer.
 - 3. Paved Areas Subgrade: Make at least one field density test of subgrade for every 10,000 sq. ft. of paved area or building slab, but in no case less than 2 tests. In each compacted fill layer, make one field density test for every 10,000 sq. ft. of overlaying building slab or paved area, but in no case less than 2 tests.
- B. If in opinion of Architect/Engineer, based on testing service reports and inspection, subgrade or fills which have been placed are below specified density, provide additional compaction and testing at no additional expense.

3.8 MAINTENANCE

- A. Protection of Graded Areas: Protect newly graded areas from traffic and erosion. Keep free of trash and debris.

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

3.9 DISPOSAL OF EXCESS AND WASTE MATERIALS

- A. Removal from Owner's Property: Remove waste materials, including unacceptable excavated materials, trash and debris, and legally dispose of it off Owner's property site, in area approved by all local authorities and ADEM.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02514 - PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the contract including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections apply to work of this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of Portland cement concrete paving work is indicated on drawings.
- B. Paving work includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - 1. Walks.
- C. Prepared subgrade is specified in Specification Section: "EARTHWORK".
- D. Concrete and related materials are specified in Division 3 Specifications.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Referenced Standards: Where the term "Referenced Standard" is used in these Project Specifications, it shall be interpreted as **referring to the current edition of "Standard Specifications for Highway Construction" 2018 or latest edition of Alabama Department of Transportation**. Referenced Divisions of the "Standard" are hereby made a part of this Project Specification insofar as they may be termed applicable. In no case will requirements for "Method of Measurement" and "Basis of Payment" be considered as applicable to this Project Specification.
- B. Testing and Inspection:
 - 1. Testing and Inspection Services: The **Owner** will engage and pay for testing and inspection services, to include testing soil materials proposed for use during paving operations.
 - 2. Field tests will be performed in conjunction with a proof rolling inspection of the prepared subgrade to verify that existing subgrade conditions are similar to those assumed in the design and therefore adequate for support of the pavement system.
- C. Do not change source or brands of material during the course of the work.

1.4 INSPECTION AND APPROVAL OF WORK

- A. Before commencement of work, Contractor shall coordinate with the Architect to arrange for inspection and approval of initial installation of slabs-on-grade. The approved initial installations shall serve as the standard to which all subsequent work shall adhere.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE

- A. Concrete walks:
 - 1. Concrete walks shall be poured 4" thick with expansion joints every 30 feet **MAXIMUM**.
 - 2. Provide sawn joints 1/4" wide x 3/4" deep where indicated on drawings.
 - 3. Score walks with tool every 6' or as indicated on drawings.
 - a. Contractor may also use sawn joints at locations indicated to be scored.
 - 4. Light broom finish all walks.
 - Pitch 2% Maximum, 1% Minimum to side for surface drainage.
 - Concrete walks shall be reinforced with 6 x 6 #10/10 mesh unless noted otherwise.
 - a. Contractor may use fiber mesh reinforcement in lieu of wire mesh at walks.

2.2 MATERIALS - CONCRETE

1. Concrete shall be plant or transit mixed having a minimum of 28 day strength of 4000 psi (550 psi flexural strength), maximum 4" slump. Proportioning and control of the mix shall be as required under the concrete section of these specifications.

2.3 MATERIALS - REINFORCING

1. Fiber Reinforcement:
 - a. Fiber Force 500 (Fibril Pro) Micro synthetic Fiber Reinforcement by ABC Polymer Industries or Equal.
 - b. Add to concrete mix at 1.5 pounds per cubic yard of concrete.
 - c. Finishing: Broom finish; pull broom in one direction such that fibers lay down.
 - d. Locations for Use: All concrete sidewalks, paving and handicap ramps.
2. Steel reinforcement if required shall be 6 x 6 #10/10 W.W.M. unless noted otherwise.
3. Expansion joint material shall be premoulded treated fibre 1/2" thick.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 CONCRETE FORMWORK

- A. Execute construction of concrete formwork in accordance with the "Referenced Standard".

3.2 CLEANING UP

- A. Remove all surplus materials, rubble, cartons and other debris resultant from work of this Section and haul off site. Repair damage resulting from paving operations. Leave entire work in broom-clean condition.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02831 - VINYL COATED CHAIN LINK FENCE

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of chain link fence is indicated on drawings.

1.3 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Fence framework, fabric, and accessories.
- B. Excavation for post bases; concrete foundation for posts gate assemblies.
- C. Related hardware.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. ANSI/ASTM A123 - Zinc (Hot Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products.
- B. ASTM A116 - Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Woven Wire Fence Fabric.
- C. ASTM A153 - Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware.
- D. ASTM A569 - Steel, Carbon (0.15 Maximum Percent), Hot-Rolled Sheet and Strip Commercial Quality.
- E. ASTM C94 - Ready-mixed Concrete.

1.5 SYTEM DESCRIPTION

- A. **Fence Height:** As indicated on drawings, otherwise 4 feet.
- B. **Fence Length:** As indicated on drawings.
- C. **Location:** As indicated on drawings.
- D. Intervals not exceeding 10 feet on center in straight runs and 8 feet on center curves.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Provide data on fabric, posts, accessories, fittings and hardware.
- B. Qualifications:
- C. Manufacturer: Company specializing in manufacturing the products specified in this Section to have minimum three years documented experience.

1.7 FIELD MEASUREMENTS

- A. Verify that field measurements are as shown on Drawings prior to installation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURER: The following manufacturers' products have been used to establish minimum standards for materials, workmanship and function:

- A. Fence System:
 - 1. Master-Halco, Inc
 - 2. Merchants Metals
 - 3. Stephens Pipe and Steel, LLC.
 - 4. Equal products of other manufacturers may be used in the work provided, such products have been approved, by the Architect, not less than Ten (10) days prior to scheduled bid opening.

- B. Fence Framework:
 - 1. Allied Tube: Product SS 40.
 - 2. Century Tube: Product CMT 40.
- C. Chain Link Fabric:
 - 1. Merchants Metals.
 - 2. Cargill.

2.2 MATERIALS & COMPONENTS

- A. Framing Materials: Round SS 40, steel pipe, vinyl coated per ASTM F1234 outside. Post to have tops to exclude moisture.
- B. Fabric: 9 gage fused bonded fabric shall have PVC coating of 7 to 12 mils per ASTM F668 Class 2B.
- C. Components:
 - 1. Line Posts: 2.0 inch outside diameter.
 - 2. Corner and Terminal Posts: 3.0 inch outside diameter.
 - 3. Top and Bottom Rail: 1-5/8 inch diameter, plain end, sleeve coupled with 0.111 inch wall thickness. Provide Mid-Rails at fences and gates in excess of 5 feet in height.
 - 4. Fabric: 2 inch vinyl coated diamond mesh interwoven wire, 9 gage thick, top selvage twisted tight, bottom selvage knuckle end closed.
 - 5. Tension Wire: 7 gage thick steel, single strand, vinyl coated.
 - 6. Tie Wire: Aluminum alloy steel wire, vinyl coated.
- D. Accessories:
 - 1. Caps: Cast steel vinyl coated; sized to post diameter, set screw retainer.
 - 2. Fittings: Sleeves, bands, clips, rail ends, tension bars, fasteners and fittings; steel, vinyl coated.
- E. Finishes:
 - 1. Components: Vinyl coated to ASTM F123, 10-14 mil coating.
 - 2. Hardware: Vinyl coated.
 - 3. Accessories: Same finish as fabric.
 - 4. Color: Shall be selected by Architect and Owner.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install framework, fabric, accessories and gates in accordance with ANSI/ASTM F567 and manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Set all posts plumb, in concrete footings with top of footing 1 inch above finish grade. Slope top of concrete for water runoff.
- C. Line Post Footing Depth Below Finish Grade: Minimum three feet (18 inches in solid rock) and not less than 12 inches in diameter.
- D. Corner, Gate and Terminal Post Footing Depth Below Finish Grade: Minimum three feet (18 inches in solid rock) and not less than 12 inches in diameter.
- E. Brace each gate and corner post to adjacent line post with horizontal center brace rail and diagonal truss rods. Install brace rail, one bay from end and gate posts.
- F. Provide top rail through line post tops and splice with 6 inch long rail sleeves.

- G. Stretch fabric between terminal posts or at intervals of 100 feet maximum, whichever is less.
- H. Position bottom of fabric 2 inches above finished grade.
- I. Fasten fabric to top, bottom and mid- rails, line posts, braces, and bottom tension wire with tie wire at maximum 15 inches on centers.
- J. Attach fabric to end, corner, and gate posts with tension bars and tension bar clips. Install bottom tension wire stretched taut between terminal posts.
- K. Do not swing gate from building wall; provide gate posts.
- L. Provide concrete center drop to footing depth and drop rod retainers at center of double gate openings.
- M. Clean all excess grout, concrete, grease, paint, etc., from fence.
- N. Erection Tolerances:
 - 1. Maximum Variation From Plumb: 1/4 inch.
 - 2. Maximum Offset From True Position: 1 inch.
 - 3. Components shall not infringe adjacent property lines.

3.2 SCHEDULE

- A. Fence location(s) as indicated on Drawings.
- B. Fence size(s) as indicated in this section, otherwise as indicated on drawings.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 03310 – CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the contract including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections apply to work of this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of concrete work is shown on drawings.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Codes and Standards: Comply with provisions of following codes, specifications and standards, except where more stringent requirements are shown or specified:
 - 1. ACL 301 "Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings".
 - 2. ACI 318 "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete"
 - 3. Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute, "Manual of Standard Practice".
- B. Concrete Testing Service: The **Owner** will engage and pay a testing laboratory to perform material evaluation tests.
- C. Materials and installed work may require retesting, as directed by Architect, at anytime during progress of work. Provide free access to material stockpiles and facilities. Re-testing of rejected materials and installed work shall be done at Contractor's expense.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Submit data for proprietary materials and items, including reinforcement and forming accessories, admixtures, patching compounds, joints systems, curing compounds, dry-shake finish materials and others as requested by Architect.
- B. Shop Drawings Reinforcements: Submit shop drawings for fabrication, bending and placement of concrete reinforcement. Comply with ACI 315 "Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures" showing bar schedules, stirrup spacing, diagrams of bent bars, arrangement of concrete reinforcement.
- C. Material Certificates: Provide materials certificates in lieu of materials laboratory test reports when permitted by Architect. Material certificates shall be signed by manufacturer and Contractor, certifying that each material item complies with, or exceeds, specified requirements.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 FORM MATERIALS

- A. Forms for Exposed Finish Concrete: Unless otherwise indicated, construct formwork for exposed concrete surfaces with plywood, metal, metal-framed plywood faced or other acceptable panel-type surfaces. Furnish in largest practicable sizes to minimize number of joints and to conform to joint system shown on drawings. Provide form material with sufficient thickness to withstand pressure of newly-placed concrete without bow or deflection.
- B. Use plywood complying with U. S. Product Standard PS-1 "B-B (Concrete Form) Plywood", Class I, Exterior Grade or better, mill-oiled and edge-sealed, with each piece bearing legible inspection trademark.
- C. Forms for Unexposed Finish Concrete: Form concrete surfaces which will be unexposed in finished structure with plywood, lumber, metal, or other acceptable material. Provide lumber dressed on at least two (2) edges and one (1) side for tight fit.
- D. Form Coatings: Provide commercial formulation form-coating compounds that will not bond with, stain nor adversely affect concrete surfaces, and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.

2.2 REINFORCING MATERIALS

- A. Fiber Reinforcement:
 - 1. Fiber Force 500 (Fibril Pro) Micro synthetic Fiber Reinforcement by ABC Polymer Industries or Equal.
 - 2. Add to concrete mix at 1.5 pounds per cubic yard of concrete.
 - 3. Finishing: Broom finish; pull broom in one direction such that fibers lay down.
 - 4. Locations for Use: All concrete sidewalks, paving and handicap ramps.
- B. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed, unless otherwise noted.
- C. Steel Wire: ASTM A 82, plain, cold-drawn, steel.
- D. Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185, welded steel wire fabric.
- E. Supports for Reinforcement: Provide supports for reinforcement including bolsters, chairs, spacers and other devices for spacing, supporting and fastening reinforcing bars and welded wire fabric in place. Use wire bar type supports complying with CRSI specifications, unless otherwise acceptable.
 - 1. For exposed to view concrete surfaces, where legs of supports are in contact with forms, provide support with legs which are plastic protected (CRSI, Class I) or stainless steel protected (CRSI, Class 3).

2.3 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type 1, unless otherwise acceptable to Architect.
 - 1. Use one brand of cement throughout project, unless otherwise acceptable to Architect.
- B. Normal Weight Aggregate: ASTM C 33, and as herein specified. Provide aggregate from a single source for all concrete.
 - 1. Do not use fine or coarse aggregates containing spalling-causing deleterious substances.
- C. Water: Drinkable.
- D. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
 - 1. MANUFACTURERS: The following manufacturers' products have been used to establish minimum standards for materials, workmanship and function:
 - a. Air-Mix, Evclid Chemical Co.
 - b. Sika-Ai", Sika Corp.
 - c. Darex AEA, W. R. Grace
 - d. Equal products of other manufacturers may be used in the work, provide such products have been approved, by the Architect, not less than Ten (10) days prior to scheduled bid opening.
- E. Water-Reducing, Non-Chloride Accelerator Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type E, and containing not more than 0.1% chloride ions.
 - 1. MANUFACTURERS: The following manufacturers' products have been used to establish minimum standards for materials, workmanship and function:
 - a. Accelguard 80; Euclid Chemical Company
 - b. Pozzolith High Gally; Master Builders
 - c. Equal products of other manufacturers may be used in the work, provide such products have been approved, by the Architect, not less than Ten (10) days prior to scheduled bid opening.
- F. Water-Reducing, Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type D, and contain not more than 0.1% chloride ions.

1. MANUFACTURERS: The following manufacturers' products have been used to establish minimum standards for materials, workmanship and function:
 - a. Edoco 20006; Edoco Technical Products
 - b. Pozzolith 300-R; Master Builders
 - c. Eucon Retarder 75; Euclid Chemical Company
 - d. Daratard; W. R. Grace
 - e. Plastiment; Sika Chemical Company
 - f. Equal products of other manufacturers may be used in the work, provide such products have been approved, by the Architect, not less than Ten (10) days prior to scheduled bid opening.
- G. Certification: Provide admixture manufacturer's written certification that chloride ion content complies with specified requirements.
- H. Calcium chloride or admixtures containing more than 0.1% chloride ions are not permitted.

2.4 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Bonding Compound: Polyvinyl acetate or acrylic base, re-wettable type.
 1. MANUFACTURERS: The following manufacturers' products have been used to establish minimum standards for materials, workmanship and function:
 - a. Welcrete; Larsen Products
 - b. EucoWeld; Euclid Chemical Company
 - c. Hornweld; A. C. Horn
 - d. Sonocrete; Sonneborn-Contech
 - e. Acrylic Bondcrete; The Burke Company
 - f. Equal products of other manufacturers may be used in the work, provide such products have been approved, by the Architect, not less than Ten (10) days prior to scheduled bid opening.
- B. Epoxy Adhesive: ASTM C 881, two component material suitable for use on dry or damp surfaces. Provide material "Type", "Grade", and "Class" to suit project requirements.
 1. MANUFACTURERS: The following manufacturers' products have been used establish minimum standards for materials, workmanship and function:
 - a. Epoxitite; A. C. Horn
 - b. Sikadur Hi-Mod; Sika Chemical Corporation
 - c. Euco Epoxy 463 or 615; Euclid Chemical Company
 - d. Patch and Bond Epoxy; The Burke Company
 - e. Sure-Poxy; Kaufman Products, Inc.
 - f. Equal products of other manufacturers may be used in the work, provide such products have been approved, by the Architect, not less than Ten (10) days prior to scheduled bid opening.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PROPORTIONING AND DESIGN OF MIXES

- A. Prepare design mixes for each type and strength of concrete by either laboratory trial batch or field experience methods as specified in ACI 301. If trial batch method used, use an independent testing facility acceptable to Architect for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs. The testing facility shall not be the same as used for field quality control testing unless otherwise

acceptable to Architect.

- B. Submit written reports to Architect of each proposed mix for each class of concrete at least 15 days prior to start of work. Do not begin concrete production until mixes have been reviewed by Architect.
- C. Design mixes to provide normal weight concrete as indicated on drawings and schedules.
- D. Adjustment to Concrete Mixes: Mix design adjustments may be requested by Contractor when characteristics of materials, job conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant; at no additional cost to Owner and as accepted by Architect. Laboratory test data for revised mix design and strength results must be submitted to and accepted by Architect before using in work.
- E. Admixtures:
 - 1. Use water-reducing admixture in all concrete for ease of placement and workability.
 - 2. Use non-chloride accelerating admixture in concrete slabs placed at ambient temperatures below 50 degrees F.
 - 3. Use air-entraining admixture in all concrete, unless otherwise indicated. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in concrete at point of placement having total air content of 6% with a tolerance of plus-or-minus 1-1/2%.
- F. Slump Limits: Proportion and design mixes to result in concrete slump at point of placement as follows:
 - 1. Ramps, slabs and sloping surfaces: 3" to 5".
 - 2. Reinforced foundation systems: 2" to 5".
 - 3. Other concrete: 3" to 5".

3.2 CONCRETE MIXES

- A. Ready-Mix Concrete: Comply with requirements of ASTM C 94, and as herein specified.
 - 1. During hot weather, or under conditions contributing to rapid setting of concrete, a shorter mixing time than specified in ASTM C 94 may be required.
 - 2. When air temperature is between 85 degrees F and 90 degrees, reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes, and when air temperature is above 90 degrees F, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

3.3 FORMS

- A. Design, erect, support, brace and maintain formwork to support vertical and lateral loads that might be applied until such loads can be supported by concrete structure. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of correct size, shape, alignment, elevation and position.
- B. Design formwork to be readily removable without impact, shock or damage to cast-in-place concrete surfaces and adjacent materials.
- C. Construct forms to sizes, shapes, lines and dimensions shown and to obtain accurate alignment, location, grades, level and plumb work in finished structures. Provide for openings, off-sets, sinkages, keyways, recesses, moldings, rustications, reglets, chamfers, blocking, screeds, bulkheads, anchorages and inserts and other features required in work. Use selected materials to obtain required finishes. Solidly butt joints and provide back-up at joints to prevent leakage of cement paste.
- D. Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush plates or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces where slope is too steep to place concrete with bottom forms only. Kerf wood inserts for forming keyways, reglets, recesses and the like, to prevent swelling and for easy removal.
- E. Provide temporary openings where interior area of formwork is inaccessible for cleanout, for inspection before concrete placement, and for placement of concrete. Securely brace temporary openings and set time to forms to prevent loss of concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings on

forms at inconspicuous locations.

- F. Chamfer exposed corners and edges as indicated, using wood, metal, PVC or rubber chamfer strips fabricated to produce uniform smooth lines and tight edge joints.
- G. Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, adjustable-length, removable, or snap-off metal form ties, designed to prevent form deflection, and to prevent spalling concrete surfaces upon removal.
 - 1. Unless otherwise indicated, provide ties so portion remaining within concrete after removal is 1" inside concrete and will not leave holes larger than 1" diameter in concrete surface.
- H. Provisions for Other Trades: Provide openings in concrete formwork to accommodate work of other trades. Determine size and location of openings, recesses and chases from trades providing such items. Accurately place and securely support items built into forms.
- I. Cleaning and Tightening: Thoroughly clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt or other debris just before concrete is placed. Retighten forms and bracing after concrete placement is required to eliminate mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.

3.4 PLACING REINFORCEMENT

- A. Comply with Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute's recommended practice for "Placing Reinforcing Bars" for details and methods of reinforcement placement and supports, and as herein specified.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice and other materials which reduce or destroy bond with concrete.
- C. Accurately position, support and secure reinforcement against displacement by formwork, construction or concrete placement operations. Locate and support reinforcing by metal chairs, runners, bolsters, spacers and hangers as required.
- D. Place reinforcement to obtain at least minimum coverages for concrete protection. Arrange, space and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement operations. Set wire ties so ends are directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- E. Install welded wire fabric in as long lengths as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh and lace splices with wire. Offset end laps in adjacent widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.

3.5 JOINTS

- A. Construction Joints: Locate and install construction joints as indicated, or if not indicated, locate so as not to impair strength and appearance of the structure, as acceptable to Architect.
 - 1. Place construction joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints.
- B. Isolation Joints in Slabs-On-Ground: Construct isolation joints in slabs-on-ground at points of contact between slabs on ground and vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, and elsewhere as indicated.
 - 1. Joint filler and sealant materials are specified in Division-7 sections of these specifications.
- C. Construction Joints in Slabs-On-Ground: Construct construction \ joints in slabs-on-ground to form panels of patterns no larger than 600 square feet and as shown and as detailed. An alternative control joint detail may be inserts 1/8" to 1/4" wide x 1/4 of slab depth.
 - 1. Form contraction joints by inserting premolded plastic, hardboard strip into fresh concrete until top surface of strip is flush with slab surface. Tool slab edges round on each side of insert. After concrete has cured, remove inserts and clean groove of loose debris, fill groove with joint sealant.
 - 2. Joint sealant material is specified in Division-7 sections of these specifications.

3.6 INSTALLATION OF EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. General: Set and build into work anchorage devices and other embedded items required for other work that is attached to, or supported by, cast-in-place concrete. Use setting drawings, diagrams, instructions and directions provided by suppliers of items to be attached thereto.
- B. Edge Forms and Screed Strips for Slabs: Set edge forms or bulkheads and intermediate screed strips for slabs to obtain required elevations and contours in finished slab surface.
 - 1. Provide and secure units sufficiently strong to support types of screed strips by use of strike-off templates or accepted compacting type screeds.

3.7 PREPARATION OF FORM SURFACES

- A. Clean re-used forms of concrete matrix residue, repair and patch as required to return forms to acceptable surface condition.
- B. Coat contact surfaces of forms with a form-coating compound before reinforcement is placed.
- C. Thin form-coating compounds only with thinning agent of type, and in amount, and under conditions of form-coating compound manufacturer's directions. Do not allow excess form-coating material to accumulate in forms or to come into contact with in-place concrete surfaces against which fresh concrete will be placed. Apply in compliance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.8 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Replacement Inspection: Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, reinforcing steel, and items to be embedded or cast-in. Notify other crafts to permit installation of their work; cooperate with other trades in setting such work. Moisten wood forms immediately before placing concrete where form coatings are not used.
 - 1. Coordinate the installation of joint materials and moisture barriers with placement of forms and reinforcing steel.
- B. General: Comply with ACI 304 "Recommended Practice for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting and Placing Concrete", and as herein specified.
 - 1. Deposit concrete continuously or in layers of such thickness that no concrete will be placed on concrete which has hardened sufficiently to cause the formation of seams or planes of weakness. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as herein specified. Deposit concrete as nearly as practicable to its final location to avoid segregation.
- C. Placing Concrete in Forms: Deposit concrete in forms in horizontal layers not deeper than 24" and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints. Where placement consists of several layers, place each layer while preceding layer is still plastic to avoid cold joints.
 - 1. Consolidate placed concrete by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand-spading, rodding or tamping. Use equipment and procedures for consolidation of concrete in accordance with ACI recommended practices.
 - 2. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations not farther than visible effectiveness of machine. Place vibrators to rapidly penetrate placed layer at least 6" into preceding layer. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to set. At each insertion limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing segregation of mix.
- D. Cold Weather Placing: Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength which could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures, in compliance with ACI 306 and as herein specified.
 - 1. When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 degrees F uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 degrees F. and not more than 80 degrees F at point of placement.
 - 2. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete on

frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.

3. Do not place concrete when air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 35° F. Do not use calcium chloride, salt and other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators, unless otherwise accepted in mix designs.

E. Hot Weather Placing:

1. When hot weather conditions exist that would seriously impair quality and strength of concrete, place concrete in compliance with ACE 305 and as herein specified.
2. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature at time of placement below 90 degrees F. Mixing water may be chilled, or chopped ice may be used to control temperature provided water equivalent of ice is calculated to total amount of mixing water. Use of liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
3. Cover reinforcing steel with water-soaked burlap if it becomes too hot, so that steel temperature will not exceed the ambient air temperature immediately before embedment in concrete.
4. Fog spray forms, reinforcing steel and subgrade just before concrete is placed.
5. Use water-reducing retarding admixture (Type D) when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placing conditions.

3.9 FINISH OF FORMED SURFACES

- A. Non-Slip Broom Finish: Apply non-slip broom finish to exterior concrete platforms, steps and ramps and elsewhere as indicated.
1. Immediately after trowel finishing, slightly roughen concrete surface by brooming with fiber bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.

3.10 CONCRETE CURING AND PROTECTION

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.
1. Start initial curing as soon as free water has disappeared from concrete surface after placing and finishing. Keep continuously moist for not less than 7 days.
 2. Begin final curing procedures immediately following initial curing and before concrete has dried. Continue final curing for at least seven (7) days in accordance with ACI 301 procedures. Avoid rapid drying at end of final curing period.
- B. Curing Methods: Perform curing of concrete by curing and sealing compound, by moist curing, by moisture-retaining cover curing, and by combinations thereof, as herein specified.
1. Provide moisture curing by one of the following methods or by a combination of the following methods:
 - a. Keep concrete surface continuously wet by covering with water.
 - b. Continuous water-fog spray.
 - c. Covering concrete surface with specified absorptive cover, thoroughly saturating cover with water and keeping continuously wet. Place absorptive cover to provide coverage of concrete surfaces and edges, with 4" lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
- C. Provide moisture-cover curing as follows:
1. Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width with sides and ends lapped at least 3" and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.
- D. Provide curing and sealing compound to interior slabs with resilient flooring, carpet over cushion, or left exposed; and to exterior slabs, walks, and curbs as follows:

1. Apply specified curing and sealing compound to concrete slabs as soon as final finishing operations are complete (within two hours). Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power-spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's directions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three (3) hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.
- E. Do not use membrane curing compounds on surface which are to be covered with coating material applied directly to concrete, liquid floor hardener, waterproofing, damp-proofing, membrane roofing, flooring (such as ceramic or quarry tile, glue-down carpet), painting and other coatings and finish materials, unless otherwise acceptable to Architect.
- F. Curing Formed Surfaces: Cure formed concrete surfaces, by moist curing with forms in place for full curing period or until forms are removed. If forms are removed, continue curing by methods specified above, as applicable.
- G. Curing Unformed Surfaces: Cure unformed surfaces, such as slabs, floor topping, and other flat surfaces by application of appropriate curing method.
- H. Final cure concrete surfaces to receive liquid floor hardener or finish flooring by use of moisture-retaining cover, unless otherwise directed.
- I. Sealer and Dust-proofer: Apply a second coat of specified curing and sealing compound only to surfaces given a first coat.

3.11 REMOVAL OF FORMS

- A. Formwork not supporting weight of concrete, such as sides of walls, and similar parts of the work, may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than 50 degrees F for twenty-four (24) hours after placing concrete, provided concrete is sufficiently hard to not be damaged by form removal operations, and provided cutting and protection operations are maintained.
- B. Formwork supporting weight of concrete, may not be removed in less than fourteen (14) days and until concrete has attained design minimum compressive strength of in place concrete by testing field-cured specimens representative of concrete location in members.
- C. Form facing material may be removed four (4) days after placement, only if shores and other vertical supports have been arranged to permit removal of form facing material without loosening or disturbing shores and supports.

3.12 RE-USE OF FORMS

- A. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be re-used in work. Split, frayed, delaminated or otherwise damaged form facing material will not be acceptable for exposed surfaces. Apply new form coating compound as specified for new formwork.
- B. When forms are extended for successive concrete placement, thoroughly clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten forms to close joints. Align and secure joint to avoid offsets. Do not use "patched" forms for exposed concrete surfaces, except as acceptable to Architect.

3.13 MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS

- A. Filling-In: Fill-in holes and openings left in concrete structures for passage of work by other trades, unless otherwise shown or directed, after work of other trades is in place. Mix, place and cure concrete as herein specified, to blend with in-place construction. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling shown or required to complete work.
- B. Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections and terminations slightly rounded.
- C. Equipment Bases and Foundations: Provide machine and equipment bases and foundations, as shown on drawings. Set anchor bolts for machines and equipment to template at correct elevations, complying with certified diagrams or templates of manufacturer furnishing machines and equipment.
- D. Reinforced Masonry: Provide concrete grout for reinforced masonry, masonry lintels and bond beams where indicated on drawings and as scheduled. Maintain accurate location of reinforcing

steel during concrete placement.

3.14 CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS

- A. Patching Defective Areas: Repair and patch defective areas with cement mortar immediately after removal of forms when acceptable to Architect.
1. Cut out honeycomb, rock pockets, voids over 1/4" in any dimension, and holes left by tie rods and bolts, down to solid concrete but, in no case to a depth of less than 1". Make edges of cuts perpendicular to the concrete surface. Thoroughly clean, dampen with water and brush-coat the area to be patched with specified bonding agent. Place patching mortar after bonding compound has dried.
 2. For exposed to view surfaces, blend white portland cement and standard portland cement so that when dry, patching mortar will match color surrounding. Provide test areas at inconspicuous location to verify mixture and color match before proceeding with patching. Compact mortar in place and strike-off slightly higher than surrounding surface.
- B. Repair of Formed Surfaces: Remove and replace concrete having defective surfaces if defects cannot be repaired to satisfaction of Architect. Surface defects, as such, include color and texture irregularities, cracks, spalls, air bubbles, honeycomb, rock pockets; fins and other projections on surface; and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning. Flush out form tie holes, fill with dry pack mortar, or precast cement cone plugs secured in place with bonding agent.
1. Repair concealed formed surfaces, where possible, that contain defects that affect the durability of concrete. If defects cannot be repaired, remove and replace concrete.
- C. Repair of Unformed Surfaces: Test unformed surfaces, such as monolithic slabs, for smoothness and verify surface plane to tolerances specified for each surface and finish. Correct low and high areas as herein specified. Test unformed surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope, in addition to smoothness using a template having required slope.
1. Repair finished unformed surfaces that contain defects which affect durability of concrete. Surface defects, as such, include crazing, cracks in excess of 0.01" wide or which penetrate to reinforcement or completely through non-reinforced sections regardless of width, spalling, popouts, honeycomb, rock pockets and other objectionable conditions.
 2. Correct high areas in unformed surfaces by grinding, after concrete has cured at least 14 days.
 3. Correct low areas in unformed surfaces during, or immediately after, completion of surface finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with fresh concrete. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete. Proprietary patching compounds may be used when acceptable to Architect.
 4. Repair defective areas, except random cracks and single holes not exceeding 1" diameter, by cutting out and replacing with fresh concrete. Remove defective areas to sound concrete with clean, square cuts and exposed reinforcing steel with at least 3/4" clearance all around.
 5. Dampen concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and apply bonding compound. Mix patching concrete of same materials to provide concrete of same type or class as original concrete. Place, compact and finish to blend with adjacent finished concrete. Cure in same manner as adjacent concrete.
 6. Repair isolated random cracks and single holes not over 1" in diameter by dry-pack method. Groove top of cracks and cut-out holes to sound concrete and clean of dust, dirt and loose particles. Dampen cleaned concrete surfaces and apply bonding compound. Mix dry-pack, consisting of one part portland cement to 2-1/2 parts fine aggregate passing a No. 16 mesh sieve, using only enough water as required for handling and placing. Place dry pack after bonding compound has dried. Compact dry-pack mixture in place and finish to match adjacent concrete. Keep patched area continuously moist for not less than seventy-two (72) hours.
 7. Perform structural repairs with prior approval of Architect for method and procedure, using specified epoxy adhesive and mortar.

8. Repair methods not specified above may be used, subject to acceptance of Architect.

3.15 QUALITY CONTROL TESTING DURING CONSTRUCTION

- A. The Owner will employ and pay for a testing laboratory to perform tests and to submit test reports. The Contractor shall notify testing agency 24 hours in advance of requirements.
- B. Sampling and testing for quality control during placement of concrete may include the following, as directed by Architect.
- C. The Owner shall maintain equipment on site to cast cylinders, perform slump and air tests, and field cure specimens. Should the project testing agency be absent from the site, the Contractor will be responsible for performing the field tests below.
- D. Sampling Fresh Concrete: ASTM C 172, except as modified for slump to comply with ASTM C 94.
 - 1. Slump: ASTM C 143; one test at point of discharge for each day's pour of each type of concrete; additional tests when concrete consistency seems to have changed.
 - 2. Concrete Temperature: Test hourly when air temperature is 40 degrees F. and below, and when 80 degrees F. and above; and each time a set of compression test specimens made.
 - 3. Compression Test Specimen: ASTM C 31; one set of four (4) standard cylinders for each compressive strength test, unless otherwise directed. Mold and store cylinders for laboratory cured test specimens except when field-cure test specimens are required.
- E. Compressive Strength Tests: ASTM C 39; one set for each day's pour plus additional sets for each 50 cu. yds. over and above the first 25 cu. yds. of each concrete class placed in any one day; one specimen tested at seven (7) days, two specimen tested at twenty-eight (28) days, and one specimen retained in reserve for later testing if required. Minimum compressive strength of concrete shall be 3,000 psi at 28 days unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. When frequency of testing will provide less than five (5) strength tests for a given class of concrete, conduct testing from at least five (5) randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five (5) are used.
 - 2. When total quantity of a given class of concrete is less than 50 cu. yds., strength test may be waived by Architect if, in his judgment, adequate evidence of satisfactory strength is provided.
 - 3. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85% of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, evaluate current operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing the in-place concrete.
 - 4. Test results shall be reported in writing to Architect and Contractor within twenty-four (24) hours that tests are made. Reports of compressive strength tests shall contain the project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing service, concrete type and class, location of concrete batch in structure, design compressive strength at twenty-eight (28) days, concrete mix proportions and materials; compressive breaking strength and type of break for both 7-day tests and 28-day tests.
- F. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other non-destructive device may be permitted but shall not be used as the sole basis for acceptance or rejection.
- G. Additional Tests: The testing service will make additional tests of in-place concrete when test results indicate specified concrete strengths and other characteristics have not been attained in the structure, as directed by Architect. Testing service may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42, or by other methods as directed.
 - 1. Contractor shall pay for such tests conducted, and any other additional testing as may be required, when unacceptable concrete is verified.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 05500 - MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND METAL FABRICATIONS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the contract including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections apply to work of this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Definition: Metal fabrications include items made from iron and steel shapes, plates bars, strips, tubes, pipes and castings which are not a part of structural steel or other metal systems specified elsewhere.
- B. Extent of metal fabrications is indicated on drawings and schedules.
- C. Types of work in this section include metal fabrications for:
 - 1. Rough hardware.
 - 2. Nosing.
 - 3. Loose bearing and leveling plates.
 - 4. Loose steel lintels.
 - 5. Miscellaneous framing and supports.
 - 6. Miscellaneous steel trim.
 - 7. Shelf angles.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Shop Assembly: Preassemble items in shop to greatest extent possible to minimize field splicing and assembly. Disassemble units only as necessary for shipping and handling limitations. Clearly mark units for reassembly and coordinated installation.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's specifications, anchor details and installation instructions for products used in miscellaneous metal fabrications, including paint products and grout.
- B. Shop Drawings: Submit shop drawings for fabrication and erection of metal fabrications. Include plans, elevations and details of sections and connections. Show anchorage and accessory items. Provide templates for anchor and bolt installation by others.
 - 1. Where materials or fabrications are indicated to comply with certain requirements for design loadings, include structural computations, material properties and other information needed for structural analysis.
- C. Samples: Submit 2 sets of representative samples of materials and finished products as may be requested by Architect.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

A. FERROUS METALS

- 1. Metal Surfaces, General: For fabrication of miscellaneous metal work which will be exposed to view, use only materials which are smooth and free of surface blemishes including pitting, seam marks, roller marks, rolled trade names and roughness.
- 2. Steel Structural, Shapes and Bars: ASTM A 36, wide flange, ASTM A572, fy50ks.
- 3. Steel Tubing: Hot-rolled, ASTM A 500. FY=46KSI

4. Structural Steel Sheet: Hot-rolled, ASTM A 570; or cold-rolled ASTM A 611, Class 1; of grade required for design loading.
5. Galvanized Structural Steel Sheet: ASTM A 446, of grade required for design loading. Coating designation as indicated, or if not indicated, G90.
6. Steel Pipe: ASTM A 53; Type and grade (if applicable) as selected by fabricator and as required for design loading; black finish unless galvanizing is indicated; standard weight (schedule 40), unless otherwise indicated.
7. Gray Iron Castings: ASTM A 48, Class 30.
8. Malleable Iron Castings: ASTM A 47, grade as selected by fabricator.
9. Brackets, Flanges and Anchors: Cast or formed metal of the same type material and finish as supported rails, unless otherwise indicated.
10. Concrete Inserts: Threaded or wedge type; galvanized ferrous castings, either malleable iron, ASTM A 47, or cast steel, ASTM A 27. Provide bolts, washers and shims as required, hot-dip galvanized, ASTM A 153.
11. Non-Shrink Non-Metallic Grout: Pre-mixed, factory-packaged, non-staining, non-corrosive, non-gaseous grout complying with CE CRD-C621. Provide grout specifically recommended by manufacturer for interior and exterior applications of type specified in this section.

B. FASTENERS

1. General: Provide zinc-coated fasteners for exterior use or where built into exterior walls. Select fasteners for the type, grade and class required.
2. Bolts and Nuts: Regular hexagon head type, ASTM A 307, Grade A.
3. Lag Bolts: Square head type, FS FF-B-561.
4. Machine Screws: Cadmium plated steel, FS FF-S-92.
5. Wood Screws: Flat head carbon steel, FS FF-S-111.
6. Plain Washers: Round, carbon steel, FS FF-W-92.
7. Masonry Anchorage Devices: Expansion shields, FS FF-S-325.
8. Toggle Bolts: Tumble-wing type, FS FF-B-588, type, class and style as required.
9. Lock Washers: Helical spring type carbon steel, FS FF-W-84.

C. PAINT:

1. Shop Primer for Ferrous Metal: Manufacturer's or Fabricator's standard, fast-curing, lead-free, "universal" primer; selected for good resistance to normal atmospheric corrosion, for compatibility with finish paint systems indicated and for capability to provide a sound foundation for field-applied topcoats despite prolonged exposure; complying with performance requirements of FS TT-P-645.
2. Galvanizing Repair Paint: High zinc dust content paint for regalvanizing welds in galvanized steel, complying with the Military Specifications MIL-P-21035 (Ships) or SSPC-Paint-20.

D. CONCRETE FILL:

1. Concrete Materials and Properties: Comply with requirements of Division-3 section "Concrete Work" for normal weight, ready-mix concrete with minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi, and W/C ratio of 0.58 maximum, unless higher strengths indicated.
2. Non-Slip Aggregate Finish: Factory-graded, packaged material containing fused aluminum oxide grits or crushed emery as abrasive aggregate; rust-proof and non-glazing; unaffected by freezing, moisture or cleaning materials.

2.2 FABRICATION - GENERAL

- A. Workmanship: Use materials of size and thickness indicated, or if not indicated, as required to produce strength and durability in finished product for use intended. Work to dimensions

indicated or accepted on shop drawings, using proven details of fabrication and support. Use type of materials indicated or specified for various components of work.

- B. Form exposed work true to line and level with accurate angles and surfaces and straight sharp edges. Ease exposed edges to a radius of approximately 1/32" unless otherwise indicated. Form bent-metal corners to smallest radius possible without causing grain separation or otherwise impairing work.
- C. Weld corners and seams continuously, complying with AWS recommendations. At exposed connections, grind exposed welds smooth and flush to match and blend with adjoining surfaces.
- D. Form exposed connections with hairline joints, flush and smooth, using concealed fasteners wherever possible. Use exposed fasteners of type indicated or, if not indicated, Phillips flat-head (countersunk) screws or bolts.
- E. Provide for anchorage of type indicated, coordinated with supporting structure. Fabricate and space anchoring devices to provide adequate support for intended use.
- F. Cut, reinforce, drill and tap miscellaneous metal work as indicated to receive finish hardware and similar items.
- G. Galvanizing: Provide a zinc coating for those items indicated or specified to be galvanized, as follows:
 - 1. ASTM A153 for galvanizing iron and steel hardware.
 - 2. ASTM A 123 for galvanizing rolled, pressed and forged steel shapes, plates, bars and strip 1/8" thick and heavier.
 - 3. ASTM A386 for galvanizing assembled steel products.
- H. Fabricate joints which will be exposed to weather in a manner to exclude water or provide weep holes where water may accumulate.
- I. Shop Painting:
 - 1. Apply shop primer to surfaces of metal fabrications except those which are galvanized or as indicated to be embedded in concrete or masonry, unless otherwise indicated, and in compliance with requirements of SSPC-PA1 "Paint Application Specification No. 1" for shop painting.
 - a. Stripe paint all edges, corners, crevices, bolts, welds and sharp edges.
- J. Surface Preparation: Prepare ferrous metal surfaces to comply with minimum requirements indicated below for SSPC surface preparation specifications and environmental exposure conditions of installed metal fabrications:
 - 1. Exteriors (SSPC Zone 1B): SSPC-SP6 "Commercial Blast cleaning".
 - 2. Interior (SSPC Zone 1A): SSPC-SP3 "Power Tool Cleaning".

2.3 ROUGH HARDWARE

- A. Furnish bent or otherwise custom fabricated bolts, plates, anchors, hangers, dowels and other miscellaneous steel and iron shapes as required for framing and supporting woodwork, and for anchoring or securing woodwork to concrete or other structures. Straight bolts and other stock rough hardware items are specified in Division-6 sections.
- B. Fabricate items to sizes, shapes and dimensions required. Furnish malleable-iron washers for heads and nuts which bear on wood structural connections; elsewhere, furnish steel washers.

2.4 LOOSE STEEL LINTELS

- A. Provide loose structural steel lintels for openings and recesses in masonry walls and partitions as shown and scheduled. Weld adjoining members together to form a single unit where indicated. Provide not less than 8" bearing at each side of openings, unless otherwise indicated. All steel lintels shall be hot-dipped galvanized steel.

2.5 MISCELLANEOUS FRAMING AND SUPPORTS

- A. Provide miscellaneous steel framing and supports which are not a part of structural steel framework, as required to complete work.
- B. Fabricate miscellaneous units to sizes, shapes and profiles indicated or, if not indicated, of required dimensions to receive adjacent other work to be retained by framing. Except as otherwise indicated, fabricate from structural steel shapes, plates and steel bars of welded construction using mitered joints for field connection. Cut, drill and tap units to receive hardware and similar items.
- C. Equip units with integrally welded anchors for casting into concrete or building into masonry. Furnish inserts if units must be installed after concrete is placed.
 - 1. Except as otherwise indicated, space anchors 24" o.c. and provide minimum anchor units of 1-1/4" x 1/4" x 8" steel straps.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Field Measurements: Take field measurements prior to preparation of shop drawings and fabrication, where possible. Do not delay job progress; allow for trimming and fitting where taking field measurements before fabrication might delay work.
- B. Coordinate and furnish anchorages, setting drawings, diagrams, templates, instructions, and directions for installation of anchorages, such as concrete inserts, sleeves, anchor bolts and miscellaneous items having integral anchors, which are to be embedded in concrete or masonry construction. Coordinate delivery of such items to project site.

3.2 INSTALLATION - GENERAL

- A. Fastening to In-Place Construction: Provide anchorage devices and fasteners where necessary for securing miscellaneous metal fabrications to in-place construction; including, threaded fasteners for concrete and masonry inserts, toggle bolts, through-bolts, lag bolts, wood screws and other connectors as required.
- B. Cutting, Fitting and Placement: Perform cutting, drilling and fitting required for installation of miscellaneous metal fabrications. Set work accurately in location, alignment and elevation, plus, level, true and free of rack, measured from established lines and levels. Provide temporary bracing or anchors in formwork for items which are to be built into concrete masonry or similar construction.
 - 1. Fit exposed connections accurately together to form tight hairline joints. Weld connections which are not to be left as exposed joints, but cannot be shop welded because of shipping size limitations. Grind exposed joints smooth and touch-up shop paint coat. Do not weld, cut or abrade the surfaces of exterior units which have been hot-dip galvanized after fabrication, and are intended for bolted or screwed field connections.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with AWS Code for procedures of manual shielded metal-arc welding, appearance and quality of welds made, and methods used in correcting welding work.
- D. Setting Loose Plates: Clean concrete and masonry bearing surfaces of any bond-reducing materials and roughen to improve bond to surfaces. Clean bottom surface of bearing plates.
 - 1. Set loose leveling and bearing plates on wedges, or other adjustable devices. After the bearing members have been positioned and plumbed, tighten the anchor bolts. Do not remove wedges or shims, but if protruding, cut-off flush with the edge of the bearing plate before packing with grout. Use metallic non-shrink grout in concealed locations where not exposed to moisture; use non-metallic non-shrink grout in exposed locations, unless otherwise indicated.

3.3 ADJUST AND CLEAN

- A. Touch-Up Painting: Immediately after erection, clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint, and paint exposed areas with same material as used for shop

painting.

- B. Apply by brush or spray to provide a minimum dry film thickness of 2.0 mils.
- C. For galvanized surfaces: Clean field welds, bolted connections and abraded areas and apply galvanizing repair paint to comply with ASTM A 780.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 06100 - ROUGH CARPENTRY

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections apply to work of this section.
- B. Work Included: All wood, nails, bolts, screws, framing anchors and other rough hardware, and all other items needed for rough and finished carpentry in this work but not specifically described in other sections of these specifications.
- C. Quality Assurance: In addition to complying with all pertinent codes and regulations, all materials of this section shall comply with pertinent provisions of:
 - 1. Southern Pine Southern Pine Inspection Bureau Plywood 'Softwood Plywood - Construction and Industrial' (Amended June 1969), Product Standard PD 1-66 of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, and A.P.A.
 - 2. Rough Hardware "Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings of the American Institute of Steel Construction"
 - 3. Building Paper Federal Specification UU-B-790a, dated February 5, 1968
 - 4. Wood Preservative Standard P-5 of the American Wood Preservers Institute
 - 5. Other Similar and pertinent reference standards for the products needed.
- D. Conflicting Requirements: In the event of conflict between pertinent codes and regulations and the requirements of the referenced standards or these specifications, the provisions of the more stringent shall govern.
- E. Qualifications of Workmen: Provide sufficient skilled workmen and supervisors who shall be present at all times during execution of this portion of the work and who shall be thoroughly familiar with the type of construction involved and the materials and techniques specified.
- F. Rejection: In the acceptance or rejection of rough carpentry, no allowance will be made for lack of skill on the part of workmen.

1.2 PRODUCT HANDLING

- A. Protection: Store all materials in such a manner as to ensure proper ventilation and drainage and to protect against damage and the weather.
 - 1. Use all means necessary to protect lumber materials before, during and after delivery to the job site, and to protect the installed work and materials of all other trades.
 - 2. Deliver the materials to the job site and store all in a safe area, out of the way of traffic, and shored up off the ground surface.
 - 3. Protect all metal products with adequate weather-proof outer wrappings.
 - 4. Use extreme care in the off-loading of lumber to prevent damage, splitting and breaking of materials.
 - 5. Keep all material clearly identified with all grade marks legible; keep all damaged material clearly identified as damaged, and separately stored to prevent its inadvertent use.
 - 6. Do not allow installation of damaged or otherwise non-complying material.
 - 7. Use all means necessary to protect the installed work and materials of all other trades.
- B. Replacements: In the event of damage, immediately make all repairs and replacements necessary to the approval of the Architect and at no additional cost to the Owner.

PART 2 - MATERIALS

2.1 MATERIALS - GENERAL

- A. Grade Stamps:
- B. Framing Lumber: Identify all framing lumber by proper grade stamp.
- C. Plywood: Identify all plywood as to species, grade and glue type by the stamp of the American Plywood Association.
- D. Other: Identify all other materials of this section by the appropriate stamp of the agency listed in the reference standards, or by such other means as are approved in advance by the Architect.
- E. Moisture Content: Moisture content of any material for framing not to exceed 19% for boards 8" in width or less. Boards exceeding 8" in width not to exceed 15% at time of installation. All material used for finish and trim work to be kiln dried material with moisture content not to exceed that allowed by FHA for intended use.

2.2 MATERIALS - WOOD

- A. **Exterior Wood Walkway** - All materials of this Section, unless specifically otherwise approved in advance by the Architect, shall meet or exceed the following:
 - 1. All Framing Members
 - a. Marine Grade Southern Yellow Pine.
 - 2. Wood Preservative
 - a. Ammonical copper arsenite or 5% solution of pentachlorophenol

2.3 MATERIALS – MISCELLANEOUS

- 1. Steel Hardware
 - a. ASTM A-7 or A-36 (Use galvanized at exterior locations)
- 2. Machine Bolts
 - a. ASTM A-307
- 3. Lag Bolts
 - a. Federal Specifications FF-B-561
- 4. Nails
 - a. Common (Except as noted) Federal Specifications FF-N-1-1 (Use galvanized at exterior locations)
- 5. Flashing
 - a. Nervastral Seal Prof HD-20 except where metal is indicated. Nervastral Seal Prof HD shall be installed on all sills and heads ½" inward from outside face of wall and extended 6" on each side of opening brick veneer construction. The sheeting shall not be allowed to hang free prior to completion of brick work but shall be secured to the siding with nails and discs or furring strips.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Stockpiling: Stockpile all materials sufficiently in advance of need to ensure their availability in a timely manner for this work.
- B. Delivery Schedules: Make as many trips to the job site as are necessary to deliver all materials of this section in a timely manner to ensure orderly progress of the total work.
- C. Compliance: Do not permit materials not complying with the provisions of this section of these specifications to be brought onto or to be stored at the job site; immediately remove from the job

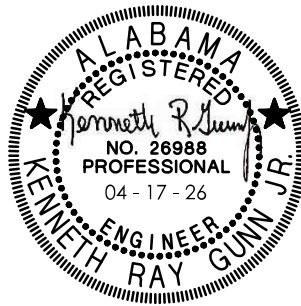
site all non-complying materials and replace them with materials meeting the requirements of this section.

- D. Inspection: Prior to all work of this section, carefully inspect the installed work of all other trades and verify that all such work is complete to the point where this installation may properly commence.
 - 1. Verify that rough carpentry may be performed in strict accordance with the original design and all pertinent codes and regulations.
- E. Discrepancies: In the event of discrepancy, immediately notify the Architect. Do not proceed with installation in areas of discrepancy until all such discrepancies have been fully resolved.
- F. Workmanship: All rough carpentry shall produce joints true, tight, and well nailed with all members assembled in accordance with the drawings and with all pertinent codes and regulations.
- G. Selection of Lumber Pieces: Carefully select all members; select individual pieces so that knots and obvious defects will not interfere with placing bolts or proper nailing or making proper connections.
 - 1. Cut out and discard all defects which render a piece unable to serve its intended functions; lumber may be rejected by the Architect, whether or not it has been installed, for excessive warp, twist, bow, crook, mildew, fungus, or mold, as well as for improper cutting and fitting.
- H. Shimming: Do not shim sills, joists, short studs, trimmers, headers, lintels, or other framing components.
- I. Treated Lumber: Use only treated lumber for all wood blocks and nailing grounds, etc. (other than foundation grade redwood) in, or in contact with, concrete.
- J. Treatment: Treat all wood less than two feet above finished grade by spraying with the preservative specified in this section of these specifications, to a minimum distance of six inches from the ends, or otherwise treat as approved in advance by the Architect. Perform all treatment in strict accordance with published recommendations of the manufacturer of the treatment preservative.
- K. General Framing: In addition to all framing operations normal to the fabrication and erection indicated on the drawings, install all backing required for the work of other trades. Set all horizontal or sloped members with crown up. Do not notch, bore, or cut members for pipes ducts conduits, or other reasons except as shown on the drawings or as specifically approved in advance by the Architect.
- L. Bearing: Make all bearings full unless otherwise indicated on the drawings. Finish all bearing surfaces on which structural members are to rest so as to give sure and even support; where framing members slope, cut or notch the ends as required to give uniform bearing surface.
- M. Blocking: Install all blocking required to support all items of finish and to cut off all concealed draft openings, both vertical and horizontal, between ceiling and floor areas.
 - 1. All other locations where openings could afford passage for rodents or flames.
 - 2. Fire-block in the following specific locations:
 - a. In all stud walls at ceiling and floor levels.
 - b. In all stud walls, including furred spaces, so that the maximum dimension of each concealed space is not more than eight feet.
 - c. All other locations where openings could afford passage for rodents or flames.
- N. Stud Walls and Partitions: Make all studs single length, unspliced, and platform framed.
- O. Corners and intersections: Unless otherwise indicated on the drawings, frame all corners and intersections with three or more studs and all required bearing for wall finish.

- P. Alignment: On all framing members to receive a finished wall or ceiling, align the finish subsurface to vary not more than 1/8 inch from the plane of surfaces of adjacent framing and furring members.
- Q. Nailing: Use only common wire nails or spikes except where otherwise specifically noted in the drawings.
 - 1. Provide penetration into the piece receiving the point of not less than 1/2 the length of the nail or spike provided, however, that 16 d nails may be used to connect two pieces of the two inch (nominal) thickness.
 - 2. Do all nailing without splitting wood, preboring as required; replace all split members.
- R. Bolting: Drill holes 1/16 inch larger in diameter than the bolts being used; drill straight and true from one side only. Bolt threads must not bear on wood; use washers under head and nut where both bear on wood; use washers under all nuts.
- S. Screws: For lag screws and wood screws, prebore holes same diameter as root of thread; enlarge holes to shank diameter for length of shank.
 - 1. Screw all lag screws and wood screws. Do NOT Drive screws.
- T. Installation of Building Paper: Install the specified building paper over all exterior framing members where indicated to be installed, lapping all joints to prevent penetration of water into the stud spaces, and securely fastening the paper in place in accordance with the manufacturer's published recommendations.
- U. Cleaning Up: Keep the premises in a neat, safe and orderly condition at all times during execution of this portion of the work, free from accumulation of sawdust, cut-ends, and debris.

END OF SECTION

DIVISION 16
ELECTRICAL



Prepared by Kenneth R. Gunn Jr. P.E.

SECTION 16100
ELECTRICAL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01. RELATED DOCUMENTS:

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division-1 Specification sections apply to work specified in this section.

1.02. QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS:

- A. Electrical contractor must be properly established as an electrical contractor by the State of Alabama. Electrical contractor shall have had previous experience in the satisfactory installation of at least three systems of this type and size in the State of Alabama.

1.03. CODES, PERMITS AND INSPECTIONS:

- A. Comply with applicable laws of the community, with latest edition of National Electrical Code (NEC), NFC 70, and the International Building Code (IBCC) or the edition adopted by the local authority having jurisdiction, where not in conflict with those laws, and with the service rules of the local utility company.
- B. Obtain and pay for all permits and deposits, and arrange for inspections as required.
- C. After completion of the work, submit certificate of final inspection and approval from the local electrical inspector, certifying that the installation complies with all regulations governing same.

1.04. MATERIALS:

- A. All materials shall be new, and UL approved where a standard has been established.
- B. Manufacturers' names and model numbers shown on the plans and in the specifications are given to indicate the type and general quality of items to be provided. Equal products by other manufacturers will be accepted.
- C. Material substitutions will be considered only when evidence of equality and suitability, satisfactory to the Architect/Engineer has been presented in writing, with samples if requested by the Architect/Engineer. All prior approvals must have the approval of the engineer of record at the offices of Gunn and Associates, P.C. located at 3102 Highway 14, Millbrook, AL 36054, Phone: 334-285-1273, Fax: 334-285-1274
- D. All proposed substitutions shall be approved in writing at least ten (10) days prior to the bid date.
- E. It shall be understood that the Architect/Engineer has the authority to reject any material or equipment used which is not specified or approved, or showing defects of manufacture or workmanship, before or after such material or equipment is installed.

1.05. WORKMANSHIP:

- A. Execute all work so as to present a neat and workmanlike appearance when completed.

1.06. DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

- A. Furnish all labor and materials required to complete the electrical work indicated on the drawings or herein specified. Major work included in Section 16 shall be:
- B. Arrange with the local utility companies for providing such electrical services as indicated on drawings or herein specified. Any charges for electrical service to the facility by the utility company shall be included in the contractor's bid price.
- C. Remove or relocate all electrical or electronic services located on or crossing through the project property, either above or below grade, which would obstruct the construction of the project or conflict in any manner with the complete project or any code pertaining thereto.

Pedestrian Bridge Improvements at
Saraland High School Football Stadium for the
Saraland City Board of Education
Saraland, Alabama

SELECTIVE DEMOLITION
02070-1

- D. Furnish and install a complete electrical light and power system including but not limited to the connection of all meters, circuit breakers, power outlets, convenience outlets, lighting fixtures, switches, and/or other equipment forming part of the electrical system.
- E. Connect all electrical equipment whether furnished by this contractor or by others.
- F. Furnish and install all disconnect switches not included as an integral part of equipment.
- G. Complete the alterations, additions, and renovations to the electrical system in the existing building as specified herein or as shown on the drawings.
- H. Procure and pay for permits and certifications as required by local and state ordinances and Fire Underwriters certificate of inspection.
- I. Visit the site and determine conditions that affect this contract. Failure to do so will in no way relieve the Contractor of his responsibility under his contract.
- J. Submit to the Architect a certificate of final inspection from local and/or state inspection authorities.
- K. Establish and maintain temporary electrical services for construction purposes.

1.07. DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS:

- A. This Contractor shall examine drawings and Specifications relating to the work of all trades and become fully informed as to the extent and character of work required and its relation to all other work in the project prior to submission of bid and prior to the start of any construction.
- B. Drawings and Specifications shall be considered as complementary each to the other. What is called for by one shall be as binding as if called for by both. Where conflicts occur, secure clarification from the Architect in advance of bidding; otherwise incorporate the more stringent conditions into the bid price.
- C. Omissions from the drawings and specifications or the mis-description of details of work which are evidently necessary to carry out the intent of the drawings and specifications, or which are customarily performed, shall not relieve the Contractor from performing such omissions and details of work; they shall be performed as if fully and correctly set forth and described in the drawings and specifications
- D. The drawings indicate diagrammatically the extent, general character, and the approximate location of the work to be performed. In the interest of clearness, the work is not always shown to scale or exact location. Check all measurements, locations of conduit, fixtures, outlets, and equipment with the detailed architectural, structural, and mechanical drawings, and lay out work so as to fit in with ceiling grids, ductwork, sprinkler piping and heads, and other parts. Take finished dimensions at the job site in preference to using scale dimensions.
- E. Where the work is indicated but with minor details omitted, furnish and install the work complete so as to perform its intended functions.
- F. Where doubt arises as to the meaning of the plans and specifications, obtain the Architect's decision before proceeding with parts affected; otherwise assume liability for damage to other work and for making necessary corrections to work in question.
- G. Except as noted above, make no changes in or deviations from the work as shown or specified except on written order of the Architect.

1.08. EXISTING CONDITIONS:

- A. Before submitting a bid, visit the site and ascertain all existing conditions.
- B. Make such adjustments in work as are required by the actual conditions encountered.
- C. No consideration will be given after bid opening for alleged misunderstandings regarding utility connections, integration of work with existing system, or other existing conditions.

1.09. SUBMITTALS:

- A. Follow procedure outlined in Division 1.

- B. Submittals shall be bound together and shall include a coversheet indicating the following:
 - 1. Project name
 - 2. Trade contractor's name
 - 3. Supplier's name
 - 4. Name and phone number of supplier's contact person
 - 5. A list of each item submitted with manufacturers' names and model numbers.
- C. Within 20 days of award of contract and prior to beginning any work on the project submit six (6) copies of manufacturer's drawings/data sheets for the following items to the Engineer for review:
 - 1. Conductors
 - 2. Wiring Devices
 - 3. Conduit Wrapping Tape
 - 4. Lighting Fixtures (include photometric data for each fixture)
 - a. Lamps
 - b. Ballasts
- D. Submit samples upon request.
- E. The Contractor is responsible for verifying all quantities and for verifying and coordinating dimensional data with the available space for items other than the basis of design.
- F. The contractor shall review and approve, or make appropriate notations on each item prior to submittal to the architect. Submittals without contractor's approval will be rejected.

1.10. COORDINATION OF SERVICE WITH OTHER TRADES:

- A. It shall be the responsibility of the Electrical Contractor to coordinate the electrical service characteristics to each piece of electrically operated equipment with all trades providing electrically operated equipment.
- B. Within ten (10) working days of notification to proceed with construction from the Architect, the Electrical Contractor shall notify, in writing, all trades providing electrically operated equipment the characteristic of the electrical power being supplied to each piece of electrically operated equipment.
- C. A copy of this notification shall be provided to the General Contractor and the Architect.
- D. Be informed as to equipment being furnished by other trades, but not liable for added cost incurred by equipment substitutions made by others which require excess electrical wiring or equipment above that indicated on drawings or specified.
- E. The contractor providing the equipment shall be responsible for the additional costs.

1.11. PROGRESS OF WORK:

- A. Schedule work as necessary to cooperate with other trades, Do not delay other trades. Maintain necessary competent mechanics and supervision to provide an orderly progression of the work.

1.12. PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY DURING CONSTRUCTION:

- A. Take all precautions necessary to provide safety and protection to persons and the protection of materials and property.
- B. Protect items of equipment from stains, corrosion, scratches, and any other damage or dirt, whether in storage, at job site or installed. No damaged or dirty equipment, lenses, or reflectors will be accepted.
- C. Live panelboards, outlets, switches, motor control equipment, junction boxes, etc., shall be protected against contact of live parts and conductors by personnel.

1.13. CLEANING UP:

- A. During the progress of work, keep the Owner's premises in a neat and orderly condition, free from accumulation of debris resulting from this work. At the completion of the work, remove all material, scrap, etc. not a part of this Contract.

1.14. AS-BUILT DRAWINGS, AND OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS:

- A. Prior to the Final Acceptance Inspection the Contractor shall turn over to the Architect one set of reproducible "as built" drawings, including corrected fire alarm system shop drawings, three (3) sets of all equipment catalogs and maintenance data, manufacturers' warranties, and three (3) sets of shop drawings on all equipment.

1.15. TESTING:

- A. Upon completion of the work, conduct a thorough test in the presence of Architect or his representative, and demonstrate that all systems are in perfect working condition.

1.16. INSPECTIONS:

- A. The contractor shall have all systems ready for operation and an electrician available to remove panel fronts, coverplates, fixture doors, etc., at the final inspection and any other scheduled inspections.

1.17. DEMONSTRATION:

- A. By on-off, stop-start operation, demonstrate to the Owner or his representative, the use, working, resetting, and adjusting of each and every system. Submit statement initialed by the Owner that such demonstration has been made.

1.18. WARRANTY:

- A. Warrant the entire electrical system in proper working order. Replace, without additional charge, all work or material that may develop defects (ordinary wear and tear or damage resulting from improper handling excepted) within a period of one year from date of final to general contractor. Provide the owner with two bound copies of all manufacturers' warranties.

1.19. TEMPORARY SYSTEMS:

- A. The Electrical Contractor shall be responsible for furnishing and installing equipment and materials necessary for providing electrical power and lighting where needed for the construction of the project.

1.20. SERVICE INTERRUPTION CLEARANCE WITH OWNER:

- A. Before submitting a proposal, check with the Owner concerning interruption of service to the existing electrical systems. No interruption shall be made except at such time and for such duration as approved by the Owner. The Contractor's bid shall include all necessary over-time and weekend work.

1.21. DEFINITIONS:

"AWG" - American Wire Gauge

"ADA" - Americans with Disabilities Act

"As required" - Any and all items required to complete the installation of an item so as to perform its intended function.

"Circuiting" - Conductors, raceways, raceway fittings, and associated hardware.

"EMT" - Electrical Metallic Tubing, "thin wall"

"IBC" - International Building Code

"Install" - furnish, install, and make all necessary connections to and/or for the item(s) indicated or specified.

"NEC" - National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, latest edition or the edition adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.

"Necessary" - Any and all items required to complete the installation of an item so as to perform its intended function.

"NEMA" - National Electrical Manufacturers' Association

"NFPA" - National Fire Protection Association
"PVC Conduit" – Rigid Nonmetallic Polyvinyl Chloride conduit
"RGS Conduit" – Rigid galvanized steel conduit
"UL" - Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

PART 2 - MATERIALS

2.01. GENERAL:

- A. This section includes all basic materials for raceways, fittings, busways, conductors, panelboards, switchboards, lighting fixtures and accessories, etc., as required for a complete installation.
- B. All materials shall be new and listed by the Underwriters Laboratories. Material substitutions will be considered only when evidence of equality and suitability, satisfactory to the Architect has been presented in writing, with samples if requested by the Architect.
- C. It shall be understood that the Architect/Engineer has the authority to reject any material or equipment used which is not specified or approved, or showing defects of manufacture or workmanship, before or after such material or equipment is installed.

2.02. CONDUITS:

- A. Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT): EMT shall be high grade steel electro-galvanized outside and lacquer or enamel coating inside and conform to ASA Specifications 080.1 and Underwriters' Laboratories Specifications. By Sprang, Republic, Wheatland, Triangle or Pittsburgh.
- B. Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit (PVC): PVC conduit where exposed shall be high impact Schedule 80; below ground and below or in slab PVC shall be of high impact Schedule 40 PVC and shall conform to Underwriters' Laboratories Standard UL-651. By Carlon, Kralely Pittsburgh, R.G. Sloan or Southwestern.

2.03. COUPLINGS, FITTINGS, AND CONNECTORS:

- A. EMT: EMT fittings shall be all steel type setscrew or insulated throat compression type. Pressure indented or slip fit type will not be accepted. All connectors to be insulated. By Appleton, Efor, Raco Steel City, or Thomas & Betts.
- B. PVC: PVC fittings shall be of high impact PVC Schedule 40 or Schedule 80 to match the installed conduit. Joints shall be made with PVC solvent cement as recommended by manufacturer. By Pittsburgh, R.G. Sloan or Carlon.

2.04. CONDUIT BODIES:

- A. Conduit bodies shall be shall be malleable iron except in kitchen, dishwashing, and waste water treatment areas conduit bodies shall be copper free cast aluminum with stamped aluminum covers.
- B. Covers shall be screw retained with wedge nut or threaded body. Covers on bodies installed outdoors shall be approved and rated for installation outdoors.
- C. Bodies shall comply with NEC 370 and 373.
- D. Conduit cannot be used as ground. Provide separate insulated green grounding wire.

2.05. BUSHINGS:

- A. Bushings up to and including 1" shall have a tapered throat.
- B. Bushings 1-1/4" and larger shall be the insulating type.
- C. Grounding bushings shall be specification grade insulated grounding type bushings with tin plated copper grounding saddles and shall be equal to O-Z/Gedney Type BLG or HBLG.
- D. Bushings shall be zinc plated malleable iron or copper free cast aluminum.

- E. Bushings for terminating Data, Telecommunications, control, CATV, and similar conduits above ceilings and at backboards may be PVC or Polyethylene insulating bushings equal to those manufactured by Arlington Industries and Bridgeport Fittings.

2.06. EXPANSION FITTINGS:

- A. Conduit Expansion Joints shall be UL Listed.
- B. Expansion joints in rigid metal conduits shall consist of a threaded malleable iron body, pressure bushing, watertight packing, pressure ring, gasket, insulating bushing, and external grounding jumper, and shall be equal to O-Z Gedney Type AX with Type BJ bonding jumper.
- C. Expansion joints for EMT conduit shall be same as above with additional EMT couplings and connectors, and shall be equal to O-Z Gedney Type TX with Type BJ bonding jumper.
- D. Expansion joints in PVC conduit shall be equal to Carlon Series E945.
- E. Expansion joints shall provide a minimum of 4" of conduit movement.

2.07. BELOW GRADE THRU WALL WATER SEALS:

- A. Thru wall water seals for conduits penetrating exterior below grade concrete walls shall be seal systems by O-Z/Gedney or The Metraflex Company.
- B. Thru wall water seals for conduits penetrating exterior below grade concrete walls shall be Metraseal thru wall water seals by The Metraflex Company.

2.08. CONDUIT ACCESSORIES:

- A. Conduit clamps and supports for metallic conduit shall be galvanized steel by Efcor, Steel City, or Mineralac. Conduit fittings by Appleton, Crouse-Hinds, O-Z/Gedney, Pyle-National or approved equal.
- B. Conduit clamps and supports for nonmetallic conduit shall be nonmetallic high impact PVC by Carlon, Pittsburg, or Sloan.
- C. Conduit clamps for aluminum conduits shall be stainless steel or cast copper free aluminum with stainless steel fasteners.

2.09. FLEXIBLE CONDUIT:

- A. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit:
 - 1. Neoprene-jacketed liquidtight flexible metal conduit.
 - 2. Equal to Anaconda Sealtite.

2.10. ELECTRICAL TAPES:

- A. General use electrical tape shall be 8 mil (.008") thick, minimum, premium grade, pressure sensitive, flame retardant, vinyl electrical tape meeting UL 510, ASTM-D-3005, and MIL-I-24391C. The tape shall be equal to 3M No. 88 or Plymouth Premium 85 CW.
- B. Rubber tape used as primary tape shall be a 30 mil (.030") thick, minimum self-amalgamating, low voltage rubber tape rated for use through 600 V. Rubber tape shall be equal to 3M No. 2150 or Plymouth 122 Rubber Tape.
- C. Electrical filler tape shall be a 125 mil (.125") thick, minimum, self-amalgamating, low voltage insulating compound rated for use through 5 kV. Filler tape shall be equal to 3M SCOTCHFILL or Plymouth 125 Electrical Filler Tape.

2.11. PIPE WRAPPING TAPE:

- A. Pipe wrapping tape shall be a 10 mil (.010") thick, minimum, pressure sensitive, vinyl tape manufactured for pipe wrapping applications.
- B. The tape shall be UV, bacteria, and fungus resistant.
- C. The manufacturer's name and tape type shall be printed on the back of the tape.
- D. Pipe wrapping tape shall be equal to Plymouth Rubber Co. PLYWRAP 11, or 3M No. 50.

2.12. WIRE NUTS:

- A. Wire nuts for conductor splicing shall be winged type connectors with a square, plated steel spring and flame retardant thermoplastic shell.
- B. The connector shall be rated for the number and size conductors being connected.
- C. The Wire Nuts shall be rated for 105°C. And UL 486C listed.
- D. Wire nuts shall be equal to connectors by Ideal/Buchanan, 3M/Scotch, or T & B,

2.13. SPLIT BOLT CONNECTORS:

- A. Split bolt connectors for splicing conductors shall be UL 486A listed, shall be tin plated copper, and shall have a hexagonal head and nut.
- B. Split bolt connectors for conductors size AWG #4 and larger shall have a serrated spacer bar between conductors.
- C. Split bolt connectors for splicing conductors AWG #12 through #6 shall be equal to IlSCO Type SEL and Type SK for AWG #4 and larger conductors.

2.14. MULTI-TAP CONNECTORS:

- A. Multi-tap connectors shall be insulated type
- B. Multi-tap connectors shall be rated for the conductor sizes indicated on the drawings.
- C. The connectors shall be provided for the number of conductors indicated, including any future taps shown, plus a minimum of one additional tap.
- D. Multi-tap connectors shall be equal to IlSCO Type PCT or Type PED-CP.

2.15. WATERPROOF WIRE JOINTS:

- A. Splices made below grade shall be made connectors, UL listed as waterproof, for below grade applications.
- B. Waterproof Twist On Connectors for Up to #6 W/ #12 tap Conductors: Single piece wire nut pre-filled with silicone sealant. Sealant shall be rated for 45-400 degrees F. Connectors shall have same insulation rating as conductors. Sizes shall be available for connecting up to 2 #6 w/ #12 tap conductors. Connectors shall be UL listed as waterproof for below grade applications and equal to Ideal Buchanan B-Cap Twist and Seal Wire Connectors, King Safety Products, Tyco/Raychem GelCap SL, or equal.
- C. Waterproof Stub Splice Kit for up to #2/0 Conductors: Kit containing connector block, outer waterproof sleeve, and lubricant. Sleeve shall have same insulation rating as conductors. Kit shall be rated for feeder wire sizes #14 through #2/0 and tap wire sizes of #14 through #6. Connectors shall be UL listed as waterproof for below grade applications and equal to Tyco/Raychem GelCap SL.
- D. Waterproof In-line Splice Kit for up to #2/0 Conductors: Kit containing connector block, outer waterproof sleeve, and lubricant. Sleeve shall have same insulation rating as conductors. Kit shall be rated for wire sizes #6 through #350 kcm. Connectors shall be equal to Tyco/Raychem GTAP.
- E. Waterproof Splice Kit for Conductors above #2/0: Kit containing connector block, outer waterproof sleeve, and lubricant. Sleeve shall have same insulation rating as conductors. Kit shall be rated for wire sizes #14 through #2/0. Connectors shall be equal to Tyco/Raychem GHFC.

2.16. PLASTIC MARKING TAPE FOR MARKING UNDERGROUND CABLES AND CONDUITS:

- A. Plastic marking tape shall be acid and alkali-resistant polyethylene film, 6 inches wide with minimum thickness of 0.004 inch.
- B. Tape shall have a minimum strength of 1750 psi lengthwise and 1500 psi crosswise.
- C. The tape shall be manufactured with integral wires, foil backing or other means to enable detection by a metal detector when the tape is buried up to 3 feet deep.

- D. The tape shall be of a type specifically manufactured for marking and locating underground utilities.
- E. The metallic core of the tape shall be encased in a protective jacket or provided with other means to protect it from corrosion.
- F. Tape color shall be as specified in the table below and shall bear a continuous printed inscription describing the specific utility.

Red:	Electric
Orange:	Data, Telephone, Television,

2.17. FIRE STOPPING:

- A. Fire sealant shall be intumescent caulk, putty, sheet and/or wrap/strip as required to attain the proper rating.
- B. Caulk shall be equal to 3M CP25 N/S and/or S/L.
- C. Putty shall be equal to 3M Fire Barrier Moldable Putty.
- D. Sheet equal to 3M CS195.
- E. Wrap/strip equal to 3M FS195.
- F. Equal products by Dow Corning, Hilti, and Metacaulk will be accepted.

2.18. JUNCTION BOXES (THRU 4-11/16"):

- A. Sheet Metal: To be standard type with knockouts made of hot dipped galvanized steel, By Steel City, Raco, Appleton or approved equal.
- B. Cast: To be type FS, FD, JB, GS or SEH as required for application.

2.19. JUNCTION AND PULL BOXES (LARGER THAN 4-11/16"):

- A. Shall be cast metal for all below grade exterior use and where indicated on plans. All other shall be oil tight, JIC boxes not less than 16 gauge, equal to Hoffman type "CH" boxes.

2.20. PULL BOXES:

- A. Galvanized sheet metal screw-cover type with UL label as produced by Austin, B & C Metal Stamping Company, E-Box, Hoffman, Wiegmann, or approved equal.

2.21. STRUT SYSTEM FOR SUPPORT OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT:

- A. Strut shall be 1-5/8" except where heavier strut is required to support the load, for rigidity, or where specifically indicated otherwise.
- B. Cold-formed steel, ASTM A 570 or A 446 GR A.
- C. Stainless Steel Strut: Type 304, ASTM A 240.
- D. Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Strut: Zinc coated after manufacturing operations are complete, ASTM A 123 or A 153
- E. Electro-galvanized Steel Strut: Electrolytically zinc coated, ASTM B 633 Type III SC 1.
- F. Fittings: Same material as strut, ASTM A 575, A 576, A 36, A 635, or A 240.
- G. Zinc Primer: As recommended by strut manufacturer.
- H. Strut Systems shall be as manufactured by B-Line, Erico, Globe, Kindorf, MasterStrut, Power Strut, T&B SuperStrut, or Unistrut.

2.22. OUTLET BOXES:

- A. General: Except as noted, boxes shall be standard hot dipped galvanized steel at least 1-1/2" deep, of metal at least 1/16" thick; sized to accommodate devices and conductors per NEC Article 370; product of Appleton, National, Steel City, or approved equal.
- B. Ceiling and Wall Bracket Outlets: 4" octagonal boxes with plaster rings appropriate for finish surface.
- C. Typical boxes (for switches, receptacles and auxiliary systems):

1. 4" square boxes ganged as required. Box volume shall be in accordance with NEC Section 370 – provide extensions as required.
 2. Furnish with 3/4" plaster rings where employed in plaster, 1" tile covers where used in ceramic tile, 1" plaster rings where set in exposed concrete, and otherwise appropriate for surface and construction.
 3. Use 4-11/16" square, 2-1/8" deep boxes where more than 10 conductors enter the boxes. Provide extensions as required to provide volume per NEC.
- D. Boxes in Exposed (or Thin-Coat Plastered) Masonry: Where conduit connections permit, employ solid flush-type, square-cornered, masonry boxes with turned-in device holders; otherwise employ typical box with 1-1/2" square-cut tile cover.
- E. Boxes used with Exposed Conduit: 4" square utility boxes.
- F. Exterior Boxes: Galvanized cast-metal boxes, Crouse-Hinds Type FS or FD as appropriate. Make weatherproof with gasketed covers. Equal products by Appleton, Killark, O-Z/Gedney, or approved equal will be accepted.
- G. Boxes used with Recessed Lighting Fixtures: Provide a 4" square box with blank cover.
- H. Boxes in Dry Wall Construction: Sectional type switch boxes at least 2-1/2" deep may be used instead of typical box (but not where dry wall finish is applied over masonry back-up and not where multi-gang devices occur).

2.23. CONDUCTORS AND CABLES:

- A. Power Conductors
1. The ungrounded conductors (phase) and the grounded conductor (neutral) of each voltage system being installed shall be phase identified the full length of the conductor with the color characteristics manufactured in the insulation of cable from the cable manufacturer. Required color cable will then be installed for the specific voltage system as identified in these specifications.
 2. All conductors shall be copper with not less than 98% conductivity and with current carrying capacities per N.E.C. for 60°C. for sizes through #1 AWG and 75°C for conductors #1/0 and above.
 3. All conductors shall have manufacturer's name, type insulation, and conductor size imprinted on jacket at regular intervals.
 4. Conductors of size #10 and smaller shall be solid copper conductors with 600 volt type THHN or THWN insulation.
 5. Conductors of size #8 and larger shall be stranded copper conductors with 600 volt type THHN or THWN insulation.
 6. All motor branch circuits, HVAC, and plumbing equipment shall be stranded copper conductors with 600 volt type RHH-RHW insulation.
 7. All conductors installed in conduit below grade shall be rated for wet location.
 8. Manufacturer: Conductors shall be products of GE, Triangle, Phelps- Dodge, Anaconda, Rome, Habirshaw, General Cable, or approved equal.
 9. Fixture Wire:
 - a. Conductors feeding into fixtures, other than fluorescent fixtures, of 300 watts or less shall be #14, 200°C., type SF-2, for fixtures of more than 300 watts #12, 200 °C., type SF-2 shall be used.
 - b. Conductors pulled through fluorescent fixtures shall have Type TFN or TFFN fixture wire, rated 90oC.
 - c. Conductors shall be by Dodge, Anaconda, Rome General Cable or Southwire.
- B. Control and Signal Wire: Conductor type TFF, minimum size #16 copper and fully color-coded, shall be used. Conductors shall be by Anaconda, Houston Wire & Cable, General Cable, Phelps Dodge, Rome, or Southwire.

2.24. WIRING DEVICES:

Pedestrian Bridge Improvements at
Saraland High School Football Stadium for the
Saraland City Board of Education
Saraland, Alabama

SELECTIVE DEMOLITION
02070-9

- A. General: Manufacturer's and catalog numbers listed are used to establish style, type and quality. Unless otherwise indicated on drawings, all wiring devices shall be UL listed, side-wired specification grade.
- B. Manufacturers: Equal devices by Hubbell, Leviton, and P & S will be accepted. All devices shall have plaster ears.
- C. Wall switches: 120/277V, 20A, AC, flush enclosed, quiet type switches with thermoplastic body and polycarbonate toggles. Switches shall meet Federal Specification WS-896. Switches shall be, Hubbell 1200 series, Leviton 1200 series, or P & S PS20AC series single pole, 2-pole, 3-way, or 4-way as required.
- D. Wiring devices shall be of color as directed by Architect. Devices must be available in ivory, brown, black, white, and gray.

2.25. DEVICE PLATES:

- A. Type appropriate for the associated wiring device, equal to Sierra Stainless Steel Smoothline. Device plates shall be of color as directed by Architect. Devices must be available in ivory, brown, black, white, and stainless steel. Provide single plate of proper gang where more than one device occurs (do not gang dimmers with rocker switches).
- B. Damp Location: 20 amp, 125 and 250 volt receptacles - Covers shall be weatherproof when plugs are not installed, provide cast aluminum weatherproof coverplates with single lift cover and gasket equal to Hubbell CWP26H.
- C. Wet Locations, 20 amp, 125 and 250 volt receptacles: Covers shall be weatherproof In-Use covers, rated NEMA 3R when in use and shall be constructed of cast aluminum with sealing gasket. Covers shall be equal to products by Hubbell, Leviton, Steel City, T & B, and Taymac.
- D. Wet Locations, 20 amp, 125 and 250 volt receptacles: Covers shall be weatherproof In-Use covers, rated NEMA 3R when in use and shall be constructed of impact resistant polycarbonate with sealing gasket. Covers shall be equal to products by Hubbell, Leviton, Steel City, T & B, and Taymac.
- E. Coverplates for exposed cast aluminum boxes in kitchen and dishwashing areas shall be cast coverplates, without lift cover, unless specifically indicated otherwise on the drawings.
- F. Color: Wiring device cover plates shall be of color as indicated on drawings or directed by Architect. Devices must be available in ivory, brown, black, white, gray, and stainless steel.
- G. Jumbo and Mini-Jumbo plates will not be accepted.

2.26. GROUNDING:

- A. All grounding conductors shall be copper.

2.27. LIGHTING FIXTURES

- A. General:
 - 1. All Lighting Fixtures shall be UL labeled.
 - 2. Fixtures installed in fire rated ceilings or ceiling assemblies shall be rated for installation in fire rated ceilings.
 - 3. Furnish fixtures complete with lamps, ballasts and internal wiring factory installed.
 - 4. Fixtures shall be furnished as specified herein and as shown on the fixture schedule on the plans. Catalog numbers shown are for basic units; furnish all fixtures complete with flexible connections, trim, plaster frames, and all other appurtenances necessary to the installation.
 - 5. Substitutions: Reference to a specific manufacturer's product is made to establish a standard of quality and design, and to give a general description of the basic type desired. Equal products by the listed manufacturers will be accepted subject to the Engineer's approval.
 - 6. Fixtures installed on the exterior of buildings, on poles, or on pedestals shall be rated for wet location installation.

2.28. LIGHTING PANELBOARDS:

- A. General: Panelboards are existing. Provide new circuit breakers as needed to terminate the new homeruns.
- B. Circuit Breakers:
 - 1. Circuit breakers shall be quick-make, quick-break, thermal magnetic, molded case, bolt on type.
 - 2. Circuit Breakers shall be numbered and arranged as indicated on the panelboard schedules and/or single line wiring diagrams. Numbers shall be permanently attached to trim.
 - 3. SWD Circuit Breakers: Single pole circuit breakers rated 15 and 20 amperes and intended to switch 277 volts or less fluorescent lighting loads shall be UL rated for switching duty and shall be marked "SWD".
 - 4. HACR Circuit Breakers: Circuit breakers 60 amperes or below, 240 volts, 1-, 2-, or 3-pole, intended to protect multi-motor and combination-load installations involved in heating, air conditioning, and refrigerating equipment shall be UL listed as HACR type and shall be marked "Listed HACR Type."
 - 5. Circuit breakers serving fire alarm systems, dedicated emergency/exit lighting circuits, and area of rescue communications systems shall be equipped with a screw-on, mechanical handle blocking device which locks the circuit breaker in the "ON" position.
 - 6. Circuit breakers serving circuits in residential bedrooms shall be Arc Fault Interrupting(AFI) type circuit breakers and shall be UL 1699 listed.
- C. Directories:
 - 1. Edit panel directory to reflect new work.

2.29. LABELING:

- A. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each panelboard, equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device.
- B. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and, when applicable, the position. Nameplates shall be melamine plastic 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core.
- C. Provide red laminated plastic label with white center core where indicated.
- D. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core.
- E. Minimum size of nameplates shall be one by 2.5 inches.
- F. Lettering shall be a minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style.
- G. See Panelboard details for proper labeling of all panelboards.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01. GENERAL:

- A. This section includes the installation of the complete electrical system.

3.02. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM RENOVATION:

- A. General: Provide renovations as indicated on drawings and specified herein as required for a complete, operational system, even though every item is not indicated.
 - 1. This Section is intended to serve as a supplement to the applicable sections within this Division, and in no way relieves the contractor from the requirements of any other Section.
 - 2. All renovations shall comply with all applicable regulations of the National Electric Code, applicable NFPA codes and any local codes
- B. Materials and workmanship: Execute all work so as to present a neat and workmanlike appearance when completed. Except where otherwise indicated, all materials shall be new, UL approved where a standard has been established. Where specific means and methods for

affecting renovations are not covered in drawings and specifications, the contractor shall exercise prudent judgment in following accepted practices.

- C. Modifications: All major deviations from the drawings and specifications shall be approved in writing by the Engineer.
- D. Inspection:
 - 1. Inspect all existing electrical system components which are accessible, including fixtures, wiring devices, raceway and panelboards.
 - 2. Perform minor repairs to loose or damaged connections, damaged or missing supports, replacement of broken devices, replacement of missing plates and junction box covers and other visible damage or disrepair.
 - 3. Report major damage to Engineer.
- E. Renovation Services: In addition to the scope of work indicated on the drawings and specified herein, it shall be the responsibility of this Division to provide minor modification and repair services made necessary to electrical system components through the normal course of renovation. Such services shall include but not be limited to minor repair or relocation of branch circuits necessitated by the work of other trades, as coordinated by the General Contractor.
- F. Penetrations: Coordinate penetrations of existing walls, decks, and roofs required for electrical system with General Contractor. Do not cut structural members without the prior consent of Structural Engineer.
- G. Raceway.
 - a. Unless specifically indicated otherwise, existing raceway may not be used.
 - b. Where existing raceway is indicated for possible re-use, it shall be the responsibility of this Division to verify that the condition and configuration of the raceway is in compliance with the NEC.
- H. Panelboards: Where new circuits are run to an existing panelboard, thoroughly inspect the panelboard for any indications of arcing, overheating, or other damage. Report damage to the Engineer. Unless specifically allowed, tandem circuit breakers shall not be utilized.
- I. Clearing of Neutral Faults: Any and all neutral faults to ground on existing system shall be corrected.
- J. Service Ground: Visually inspect existing service ground electrode system for damage and code compliance. Check continuity from panel to each electrode with a meter. Make repairs as required.
- K. Lighting Fixtures: Where existing lighting fixtures are indicated for re-use, they shall be thoroughly cleaned and relamped, no exceptions. Where existing lighting fixtures are indicated for replacement, it shall be the responsibility of this Division to verify the compatibility of new fixtures with existing ceiling type, existing penetrations, available support, and other existing conditions prior to submittal of fixtures. Any variances or required modifications shall be clearly indicated on the fixture submittal.
- L. Backfilling, Grading, and Sodding:
 - 1. Restore surface features, including vegetation, at areas disturbed by Work of this Section.
 - 2. Reestablish original grades, unless otherwise indicated.
 - 3. If sod has been removed, replace it as soon as possible after backfilling is completed.
 - 4. Restore areas disturbed by trenching, storing of dirt, cable laying, and other activities to their original condition.
 - 5. Include application of topsoil, fertilizer, lime, seed, sod, sprig, and mulch. Comply with Division 2 Section "Landscaping." Maintain restored surfaces.
 - 6. Restore disturbed paving as indicated.

3.03. GROUNDING:

- A. Equipment grounding conductors:

1. An equipment grounding conductor (copper with green insulation except where bare copper is used) shall be provided in all wiring raceways.
 2. Sizes shall be in accordance with NEC 250.
 3. The equipment grounding conductor shall originate in the same panelboard, panelboard section, as the circuit conductors.
 4. The equipment grounding conductor bonding the sections of multi-section panelboards shall be sized per NEC 250.
 5. The equipment grounding conductor is not included in number of branch circuit conductors indicated on the drawings.
- B. Fence grounding:
1. Fences shall be grounded on each side of all gates, at each corner, at the closest approach to each building located within 50 feet of the fence, and where the fence alignment changes more than 15 degrees. Grounding locations shall not exceed 650 feet apart.
 2. Each gate panel shall be bonded with a flexible bond strap to its gatepost.
 3. Fences crossed by power lines of 600 volts or more shall be grounded at or near the point of crossing and at distances not exceeding 150 feet on each side of crossing.
 4. Grounding conductor shall consist of No. 8 AWG solid copper wire. Ground conductor shall be clamped to the fence and electrodes with bronze grounding clamps to create electrical continuity between fence posts, fence fabric, and ground rods.
 5. Ground rods shall be 3/4 inch by 10 foot long copper-clad steel rod. Rods shall be driven into the earth so that the top of the rod is at least 6 inches below the grade. Where driving is impracticable, rods shall be buried a minimum of 12 inches deep and radially from the fence. The top of the rod shall be not less than 2 feet or more than 8 feet from the fence.
 6. After installation the total resistance of fence to ground shall not be greater than 25 ohms.]
- C. Metal Lighting poles: Provide a grounding electrode at poles supporting outdoor lighting fixtures in addition to installing a separate equipment grounding conductor with supply branch-circuit conductors.
- D. Grounding electrode resistance shall be less than 15 ohms. The resistance of the grounding electrode shall be tested by the Fall of Potential Method.

3.04. EXCAVATION, CUTTING AND BACKFILLING:

- A. Provide cutting and patching, under the supervision of the General Contractor, as required for the work in Section 16.
- B. Locate all existing below grade and/or below floor utilities prior to beginning any site excavation or cutting of existing floor slabs. The Contractor shall repair any damage to existing utilities or systems.
- C. Saw cut existing concrete slabs and asphalt paving.
- D. Trenching:
 1. Dig trenches true to line, with a flat, even bottom.
 2. Width of the trench shall provide not less than 3 inches clearance from the conduit to each side of the trench.
 3. Insure that foundation walls and footings and adjacent load bearing soils are not disturbed in any way.
 4. Conduits shall be installed below footings where possible. Where a line passes under a footing, make crossing with the smallest possible trench to accommodate the conduits/sleeves.
 5. Where a line must pass adjacent to and blow the bottom of a column footing, or the corner of a continuous footing, backfill the trench with concrete up to the level of the footing bottom, for a distance away from the footing equal to the depth of the fill.
 6. Keep excavation free from water, by pumping if necessary.

7. Where rock, soft spots, or sharp-edged materials are encountered, excavate the bottom for an additional 3 inches, fill and tamp level to proper elevation with sand or earth free from particles that would be retained on a 1/4 inch sieve.
 8. Remove and relocate existing obstructions as directed.
 9. The Contractor shall be responsible for the repair and/or replacement of any damage to existing utilities, structure, or finishes.
 10. Coordinate work with other trades as work progresses so cutting and patching will be minimal.
 11. Refer to Section "Earthwork" for shoring, sub-soil assumptions and data, work around trees, surplus earth, etc.
- E. See Section 16100, "Conduit Installation, Below grade and below slab conduit installation", for installation of conduits in trenches.
- F. Backfilling:
1. Immediately after inspection, cover conduits with 3" of compacted sand or earth free from particles that would be retained on a 1/4 inch sieve. Do not to disturb the alignment or joints of the conduits.
 2. Carefully backfill with 4" of earth free from clods, brick, etc., firmly puddling and tamping.
 3. Thereafter, puddle and tamp every vertical 4" for hand tamping or 8" for heavy duty mechanical tamping.
 4. Backfill shall meet the compaction requirements set forth in Division 2.
 5. Backfilling Beneath Slabs and Pavement: Trenches beneath future slabs or pavement, including but not limited to buildings, drives, parking areas, sidewalks, playground surfaces, and equipment pads, shall be backfilled, from 3" above top of conduits to final grade, with crushed aggregate, AHD 825, type B, compacted in 4" layers to 100% ASTM 698.
 6. Install marking tape above conduits at 12 inches below grade.

3.05. SLEEVES, INSERTS, AND SUPPORTS:

- A. Provide and install No. 16 gauge galvanized steel or iron sleeves in all walls, floors, ceilings, and partitions. Sleeves shall have no more than 1/2" clearance around pipes and insulation.
- B. The contractor shall furnish to other responsible trades all sleeves, inserts, anchors and other required items which are to be built in by other trades for securing of all hangers or other supports by the Contractor.
- C. The contractor shall assume all responsibility for the placing and sizing of all sleeves, inserts, etc., and shall either directly supervise or give explicit instructions to other trades for their installation.
- D. The contractor shall seal all conduits through floors, smoke partitions, and floor partitions, with a sealant approved for the application.
- E. All sleeves through sound barrier walls and partitions shall be sealed with mineral wool.
- F. Through the floor conduit penetrations shall be sealed watertight.
- G. Furnish and install steel angles and channels as required for mounting and bracing heavy equipment and conduits. Steel shall be securely bolted or welded to structure and equipment bolted to the steel framework. Obtain the approval of the Architect prior to welding.

3.06. BELOW GRADE THRU WALL WATER SEALS:

- A. Each conduit penetrating exterior, below grade, cast concrete walls shall have the annular space around the conduit sealed with an approved Thru Wall Water Seal System.
- B. Where the system includes water seal thru wall sleeves, the Electrical shall provide properly sized sleeves to the contractor responsible for constructing the walls and shall be responsible for the proper location of each sleeve.
- C. Where openings are to be core drilled, the Electrical Contractor shall be responsible for the core drilling and for coordinating proper sizing and location of each opening.

3.07. FIRE STOPPING:

- A. The Electrical Contractor shall be responsible for firestopping of all penetrations of fire rated partitions made by any and all lighting, power, and auxiliary circuiting, sleeves and/or equipment.
- B. The Electrical Contractor shall submit manufacturers' UL System drawings for the systems to be utilized. The systems shall be compatible with the partition ratings as indicated on the Architectural drawings and in accordance with details on the Electrical drawings.
- C. Penetrations of fire rated partitions shall be sealed with an approved fire sealant resulting in the completed penetration having the same fire rating as the partition.
- D. The installation shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's UL system detail and installation instructions to attain the required fire partition rating.
- E. Empty sleeves through 1 and 2 hour rated partitions shall be plugged with mineral wool.
- F. Sleeves through 4 hour rated partitions shall be plugged with mineral wool and fire stopping material.

3.08. ROOF PENETRATIONS:

- A. Furnish roof flashing for all equipment, installed under Section 16, which penetrates through the roof. Flashing shall be approved by the Architect prior to installation.

3.09. CONDUIT INSTALLATION:

- A. Conduits shall be as follows:
 - 1. Overhead Service Entrance - Rigid Galvanized Steel (RGS) Conduit or IMC.
 - 2. Underground Service Laterals: Schedule 40 rigid PVC in horizontal runs with rigid galvanized steel elbows turning up to vertical RGS.
 - 3. Where subject to moisture or mechanical injury - RGS conduit.
 - 4. ALL conduits exposed to moisture or subject to mechanical damage shall be RGS. Where conduit exits building, the changeover from EMT to rigid shall be inside exterior wall.
 - 5. In open shop and industrial installations RGS shall be run to 10' A.F.F.
 - 6. All conduit exposed on the outside of the building envelope shall be Rigid Galvanized Steel (RGS) conduit. This includes all conduits on and/or under canopies or awnings.
 - 7. In concrete or solid masonry – RGS conduit
 - 8. Above furred spaces or in cells of hollow masonry - EMT
 - 9. Concealed inside drywall construction walls and above lay-in ceilings – EMT.
 - 10. Exposed conduits:
 - a. Conduits installed exposed in shop, warehouse, and manufacturing areas shall be RGS up to 12' A.F.F. Conduits in such spaces above 12' A.F.F. may be EMT unless indicated otherwise on the drawings.
 - b. Exposed indoors in non-hazardous unfinished areas not subject to physical damage - EMT
 - c. Exposed in kitchen and dishwashing areas: Rigid aluminum.
 - 11. Branch circuits in slab (3/4") - PVC. Turn up through slab with RGS ells - no exceptions. Extend rigid turn-ups 2" minimum above finish floor level.
 - 12. Circuits beneath building vapor barrier - PVC. Turn up through slab with RGS ells - no exceptions. All elbows 45° and greater shall be RGS in runs longer than 50 feet. Extend RGS turn-ups 2" minimum above finish floor level.
 - 13. Below Grade – PVC with RGS, or rigid aluminum where applicable, elbows turning up to vertical. All below grade elbows 45° and greater shall be RGS in runs longer than 50 feet.
 - 14. Motor, HVAC equipment, and vibrating equipment connections - flexible metal conduit, liquid tight flexible metal conduit outdoors, in kitchen and dishwashing area, or in other wet areas. Liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit shall be used only where specifically indicated.
 - 15. IMC may be used where RGS is indicated.

- B. Conduit sizes:
1. Unless specifically indicated otherwise herein or on the drawings, the minimum conduit size shall be 3/4".
 - a. All conduits installed below grade or below slab shall be 3/4" minimum.
 - b. The minimum size for flexible lighting fixture "whips" shall be 3/8" and the maximum length shall be 6 feet. Lighting fixture "whips" shall be defined as flexible conduits with conductors feeding one or more recessed lighting fixtures installed in suspended, lay-in, acoustical ceiling systems from a single junction box.
 - c. 1/2" conduit may be for final connections to equipment or fixtures where conduit is less than three (3) feet in length and is extended from a junction box or from a 3/4" conduit stub up.
 2. Conduits shall be sized in accordance with the National Electrical Code as adopted by the local authority having jurisdiction or as amended to date, except where a larger size is indicated on the drawings or specified herein.
- C. Layout:
1. Generally follow the conduit layout shown on the drawings. However, the layout is diagrammatic only and must be adjusted for structural conditions, built-in equipment and other factors. Offsets are not indicated and must be furnished as required.
 2. Install all conduits concealed except in equipment rooms and where exposed runs are specifically indicated.
 3. Install conduit runs to avoid proximity to steam or hot water pipes. In no place shall a conduit be run within 6" of such pipes except where crossings are unavoidable, then conduit shall be kept at least 1" from the covering of the pipe crossed.
 4. Eliminate trapped runs insofar as possible.
 5. Do not chase new work, but instead build in conduit as work progresses.
 6. Do not run conduit in cavity of exterior walls.
 7. Run concealed conduits in direct line with long sweep bends and offsets where practicable.
 8. Install exposed conduit with runs parallel or perpendicular to walls, structural members, or intersections of vertical planes and ceilings, with right-angle turns consisting of cast-metal fittings or symmetrical bends.
 9. Where conduits are indicated exposed overhead, runs down to wall outlets shall be concealed in wall.
- D. Conduit Installation:
1. Securely fasten conduits to all sheet metal outlets, cabinets, junction and pull boxes with locknuts and bushings, taking care to see that stout mechanical and solid electrical connections are obtained.
 2. All conduits shall have bushings with smooth beveled throats installed at both ends prior to installing conductors. Split bushings around conductors shall be taken to indicate that the conductors were pulled into conduit without the proper bushings installed and a basis for requiring the replacing of the conductors.
 3. Conduits entering service enclosures (panelboards, disconnect switches, switchboards, motor control centers, etc. used as service entrance equipment) shall be provided with specification grade, insulating, grounding type bushings. Grounding bushing shall be bonded together and bonded to the service grounding buss.
 4. Support:
 - a. Raceways shall be securely and rigidly supported to the building structure in a neat and workmanlike manner, and wherever possible, parallel runs or horizontal conduit shall be grouped together on adjustable trapeze hangers.
 - b. Support shall be provided at appropriate intervals not exceeding eight(8) feet with straps, hangers, and brackets specifically designed for the application.
 - c. Channels shall be 1 inch for 18-inch wide trapeze, 1-3/8 inch for 24 to 30 inch, and 1-5/8 inch for over 30 inch wide trapeze.

- d. Perforated steel straphangers, “butterfly clips”, or tie-wire supports are not acceptable.
 - e. Conduits shall not be supported from ceiling support wires.
 - f. Conduits installed along wall surfaces shall be supported with galvanized steel brackets specifically designed for conduits and sized for the conduit used.
 - g. PVC conduits shall be supported per the NEC with PVC or stainless clamps and stainless steel hardware.
 - h. Attach to supporting devices with screws, bolts, expansion sleeves or other workmanlike means appropriate to the surface.
 - i. In stud walls, anchors shall be completely rattle proof.
 - j. For conduits in damp and wet locations, use stainless steel clamps and stand-offs, or galvanized malleable or cast iron clamps and spacers.
 - k. All mounting hardware for aluminum conduit shall be stainless steel.
 - l. Surface mounted conduits installed in kitchen and dishwashing areas shall be supported off walls approximately 3/16”.
5. Thread rigid conduits so that the ends meet in couplings; cut ends square, ream smooth and draw up tight.
 6. All field cut threads shall be cleaned with a solvent such as mineral spirits and painted with two coats of galvanize primer.
 7. Cap conduit ends to keep out water and trash during construction.
 8. Field made bends:
 - a. Avoid field-made bends where possible, but where necessary, use a proper hickey or conduit-bending machine.
 - b. Field made bends in PVC conduit shall be made with a heated PVC conduit bender.
 - c. Make no bends with radius less than six times the conduit diameter, nor more than 90 degrees.
 9. Make changes in direction with pull boxes, symmetrical bends and/or cast-metal fittings.
 10. Total bends in any conduit run shall not exceed the equivalent of four, quarter (90°) bends for a total of 360°, per NEC, between pull boxes.
 11. Replace any crushed or deformed conduits.
 12. Conduits passing through roofs shall be in place before roof is installed.
 13. Conduits installed in concrete/grout filled CMU walls shall be Rigid steel or IMC conduits installed field wrapped with 0.010 inch thick pipe-wrapping plastic tape applied with a 50 percent overlay. Painted on coating shall not be acceptable.
 14. Where conduits pass through or across building expansion joints, provide hot-dipped galvanized expansion fittings with bonding jumpers.
 15. Insure that all penetrations of firewalls are sealed per NEC and IBCC.
 16. Right and left couplings shall not be used; conduit couplings of the Erikson type shall be used at location requiring such joints.
 17. Paint all conduits exposed in finished spaces. Paint shall consist of one coat of zinc rich primer plus two top coats of water-based latex paint, color to match adjacent finishes. Verify colors and paint system with Architect.
 18. All conduit runs entering the building from outdoors shall be sealed against moisture migration and condensation by filling with insulating type foam.
 19. All conduits passing through walls of coolers or freezers shall have seal fitting installed on the outside of the cooler/freezer wall and within 3” of the wall. Fitting shall be sealed per manufacturer’s recommendations.
 20. Install telephone, data, intercom, and signal system raceways, 2-inch trade size and smaller, in maximum lengths of 150 feet and with a maximum of two 90-degree bends or equivalent. Separate lengths with pull or junction boxes where necessary to comply with these requirements, in addition to requirements above.
- E. Below grade and below slab conduit installation:
1. See Section 16100, “Excavation, Cutting, and Backfilling” for trenching and backfilling requirements.

2. Rigid steel or IMC conduits installed below slab-on-grade or in the earth shall be field wrapped with 0.010 inch thick pipe-wrapping plastic tape applied with a 50 percent overlay, or shall have a factory-applied polyvinyl chloride, plastic resin, or epoxy coating system. Painted on coatings shall not be acceptable. Wrap shall extend a minimum of 1" above slabs or 3" above finished grade where there is no slab. Alternate methods must be approved by Engineer prior to bids.
3. Top of the conduit shall be not less than 30 inches below grade.
4. Run conduit in straight lines except where a change of direction is necessary.
5. Conduits stubbed up from below grade or slab into exterior walls shall be turned toward the interior of the building below slab fill perpendicular to the wall. Conduits shall not be turned out toward the exterior unless specifically indicated to do so.
6. Placing of conduits below slab on grade:
 - a. Conduits 1-1/4" and larger shall be installed a minimum of 12" below the bottom of slab in the clay/sand fill below any gravel fill material.
 - b. Conduits 1" and smaller may be installed in the porous/gravel fill below the vapor barrier.
7. Multiple Conduits:
 - a. Separate multiple conduits by a minimum distance of 2-1/2 inches horizontally and 3 inches vertically, except that light and power conduits shall be separated from control, signal, and telephone conduits by a minimum distance of 3 inches horizontally and vertically.
 - b. Where multiple layers of conduits are to be placed in a trench, each layer shall be placed in the trench, straight and parallel, clear fill material (see Excavation, Cutting, and Backfilling) placed and tamped in place to provide the specified spacing, and each subsequent layer placed in the same manner.
 - c. Stagger the joints of the conduits by rows and layers to strengthen the conduit assembly.
 - d. Conduits shall not be placed haphazardly in the trench.
8. Where conduits pass through footings or foundation walls:
 - a. Conduits roughed in beneath slab shall exit the foundation perpendicular to the building spaced approximately 3" apart. Conduits shall be arranged in a single horizontal row where practical.
 - b. Secure approval from the Architect and Structural Engineer prior to penetrating any footing or foundation wall.
 - c. Schedule 40 PVC sleeves shall be cast in the footings or foundation wall for the conduits to pass through.
 - d. Multiple sleeves shall have 3" clearance, vertically and horizontally, between the sleeves unless directed otherwise by the Architect and/or Structural Engineer.
9. Where PVC conduit is installed below grade a PVC to rigid metallic conduit coupling shall be installed in the horizontal run and a rigid galvanized steel conduit elbow installed to turn up to above grade. Where above grade conduits are indicated to be rigid aluminum the elbow turning up to vertical shall be rigid aluminum.
10. Rigid aluminum conduit shall be wrapped same as RGS through concrete from 2" each side of the concrete.
11. Rigid galvanized conduit shall extend a minimum of 6" above the finished floor level.
12. In hazardous areas the coupling shall be below grade and a single section of conduit installed up to 18" A.F.F. to accept the required seal fitting.
13. Wiring shall be extended in rigid threaded conduit to equipment, except that where required, flexible conduit may be used from 6 inches above the floor to the served equipment.
14. Conduits shall exit concrete slabs vertically.
 - a. Where adequate support cannot be obtained by wiring to reinforcing steel, obtain support with solid iron stakes (which may be driven through membrane) cut off flush with slab after pouring.

- b. At turn-ups of adjacent runs of exposed conduit, obtain alignment by wiring members to a temporary horizontal member.
 - 15. Empty or spare conduit stub-ups shall be capped with a threaded cap.
 - 16. Conduits to be installed under existing paved areas, which are not to be disturbed, and under roads and railroad tracks, shall be installed through a zinc coated, rigid steel, sleeve, jacked into place.
 - 17. Conduits installed between handholes, manholes or other accessible areas shall have a minimum slope of 3 inches in each 100 feet away from buildings and toward manholes and other necessary drainage points.
- F. Conduit Installation in concrete slabs:
 - 1. Conduit installed in concrete slabs shall be rigid steel or IMC. Rigid steel or IMC conduits installed in slabs-on-grade shall be field wrapped with 0.010 inch thick pipe-wrapping plastic tape applied with a 50 percent overlay, or shall have a factory-applied polyvinyl chloride, plastic resin, or epoxy coating system. Painted on coatings shall not be acceptable.
 - 2. At slabs on grade, conduit, 3/4" maximum, may be run in the slab; larger conduit shall be run below slab.
 - 3. Where adequate support cannot be obtained by wiring to reinforcing steel, obtain support with solid iron stakes (which may be driven through membrane) cut off flush with slab after pouring.
 - 4. At turn-ups of adjacent runs of exposed conduit, obtain alignment by wiring members to a temporary horizontal member.
- G. Flexible conduit:
 - 1. At motor or equipment connections:
 - a. The maximum length allowable for flexible conduit shall be 36 inches except at lighting fixtures.
 - b. Flexible conduit installed outdoors shall be installed so as to provide an 8 inch minimum drip loop as measured from the lowest end of the conduit.
 - 2. At lighting fixture connections provide flexible steel conduit by one of the manufacturers named for rigid.
 - a. Maximum length allowable shall be 72 inches.
 - b. Support flexible conduit such that it does not contact the ceiling system, ductwork, or other equipment above the ceiling. The conduit shall not be attached to a ceiling or ceiling support system.
 - c. All fixture whips shall be supported within 12" of outlet/junction boxes with single hole clamps.
- H. Empty conduit:
 - 1. Install a #14 galvanized fish wire or polypropylene pull cord with 14-inch free ends in all empty power and/or auxiliary conduits.
 - 2. All conduits indicated to be terminated above the ceiling shall have an elbow turned out above the ceiling and shall be terminated with an insulating bushing.
 - 3. Empty conduits stubbed out of buildings below grade:
 - a. Empty conduits stubbed out of buildings below grade shall extend 5 feet outside of the building foundation.
 - b. Install a 12"x 12"x 6" concrete marker at grade, above the end of the conduits, with "ELEC" inscribed on top.
 - c. Note on as-built drawings the exact location where empty conduit(s) are stubbed out below grade to the building exterior. Indicate conduit sizes and number of each size.
- I. Conduit entries into enclosures, panelboards, and wiring troughs:
 - 1. Layout conduit entries carefully to allow clearances for the number and sizes of conduits, electrical equipment, and future expansion.
 - 2. In sheet metal equipment use Greenlee Knock-Out punch, or equal, to cut holes for conduit installation. Do not drill holes, or cut holes out with snips or torch.

3. In cast enclosures and boxes drill conduit openings with correct size drill for tight fit.
- J. **All junction box covers above the ceiling shall be labeled to which circuits or systems they contain.**

3.10. CONDUIT BODIES:

- A. Conduit bodies shall be sized in accordance with NEC 370, and 373.
 1. Conduit bodies for conductor sizes AWG #4 and larger shall be mogul type bodies sized in accordance with NEC 370-28.
 2. Conduit bodies for conductor sizes AWG #6 and smaller shall be sized in accordance with NEC 370-16(c).

3.11. JUNCTION AND PULL BOXES:

- A. Junction and pull boxes shall be sized per NEC to accommodate the installed number and size of conductors and conduits.
- B. Boxes shall be securely fastened in place.
- C. Boxes serving lighting fixtures installed in accessible, suspended ceilings:
 1. Provide number of boxes as required to maintain fixture whips within the 6' maximum length.
 2. Generally attach to underside of structure above, in accessible location, to accommodate a maximum 6' flexible conduit connection to each fixture or fixture run.
 3. Where the structure above is more than 18" above the ceiling the boxes shall be supported within 18 inches of the ceiling with all thread rod and/or strut.
- D. Install galvanized steel utility box plates, by box manufacturer, at exposed conduit fittings or boxes.
- E. **All junction box covers above the ceiling shall be labeled to which circuits or systems they contain.**

3.12. WIRE AND CABLE INSTALLATION:

- A. No conductor shall be smaller than #12 except where so designated on the drawings or specified elsewhere.
- B. Multiwire lighting branch circuits shall be used where indicated.
- C. Wiring devices shall be connected such that each device can be removed without interrupting the neutral or equipment grounding conductors serving other outlets on the same circuit(s).
- D. Joints and splices in wire shall be made with solderless connectors, and covered so that insulation is equal to conductor insulation. Wire nuts shall not be used for conductor #8 and larger.
- E. No splices shall be pulled into conduit.
- F. Both conductors and conduit shall be continuous from outlet to outlet.
- G. No conductor shall be pulled into the conduit until the conduit is cleaned of all foreign matter.
- H. When installing parallel conductors, it is mandatory that all conductors making up the feeder be exactly the same length, the same size, and type of conductor with the same insulation. Each group of conductors making up a phase or neutral must be bonded together at both ends in an approved manner.
- I. MC cable or Romex cable will not be accepted unless specifically called for on drawings.
- J. Wiring thru light fixtures and receptacles will not be accepted.

3.13. AUXILIARY GUTTERS (WIRING TROUGHS):

- A. Auxiliary Gutters shall be sized per NEC to accommodate the installed number, size, and orientation of conductors and conduits.
- B. Conductors serving a gutter shall be extended without reduction in size, for the entire length of the gutter.

- C. All taps and splices shall be made with insulated multi-tap connectors.

3.14. CIRCUITS AND BRANCH CIRCUITS:

- A. Outlets shall be connected to branch circuits as indicated on the drawings by circuit number adjacent to outlet symbols, and no more outlets than are indicated shall be connected to a circuit.

3.15. WIRE JOINTS:

- A. Except for motor circuits, wire joints for #8 and smaller wire shall be made with twist on connectors.
- B. Wire joints and splices for motor circuits, for conductors #6 and larger, and for smaller conductors where other connectors are not rated for the number of conductors involved shall be made with split bolt connectors rated for the applicable conductor size, number of conductors, and conductor material.
 - 1. Properly tape and insulate all joints to attain the same insulation rating as the cable insulation.
 - 2. Splices for #6 through #1 shall have a minimum of two (2) layers of rubber tape covered by a minimum of three (3) layers of electrical tape.
 - 3. Splices for #1/0 and larger conductors shall have a minimum of two (2) layers of electrical filler tape covered by a minimum of three (3) layers of electrical tape.
- C. Splices in control conductors shall be avoided as much as possible. Stranded control conductor up to #12 may be connected or spliced with hand crimped type compression connectors. The connectors shall be of the proper size for the conductors being connected.
- D. Splices and joints made with mechanical/hydraulic type compression connectors:
 - 1. Connections and splices shall be made with connectors rated for the applicable conductor size and conductor material.
 - 2. Dies used shall leave the die number embossed in the connector. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with the Manufacturer's connector and die chart prior to final inspection.
- E. Taps and splices in auxiliary gutters/troughs shall be made with insulated multi-tap connectors.
- F. Wire joints and splices made below grade shall be made with UL listed waterproof connectors, wire nuts, or splice kits.
- G. All joints and splices shall be made in junction boxes, wiring troughs, or conduit bodies sized per NEC.
- H. All connections to switchboards, panelboards, transformers, generators, ATS, or any other type electrical distribution type equipment shall be compression type fittings. Mechanical fittings will not be accepted in these applications.

3.16. STRUT SYSTEM FOR SUPPORT OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT:

- A. Strut Systems: Strut shall be utilized to rack exposed piping vertically or horizontally on walls and across slabs (where applicable). Strut may be utilized to support piping above ceilings, for support of equipment, and elsewhere as deemed appropriate.
 - 1. Strut in conditioned spaces and above accessible ceilings shall be electro-galvanized.
 - 2. Strut installed outdoors, in mechanical rooms, and in other unconditioned spaces shall be hot-dipped galvanized.
 - 3. Strut installed in waste water treatment facilities, kitchens, dishwashing spaces, and labs shall be stainless steel.
 - 4. Strut fittings and hardware, including anchors, shall be same material as strut.
 - 5. Saw cut strut square, 6" minimum lengths. Strut on continuous runs of pipe shall be same length. File or grind burrs from saw cuts.
 - 6. After installation, electro-galvanized and hot-dipped galvanized strut shall be painted with two coats of zinc primer.

3.17. OUTLET BOX INSTALLATION:

- A. General: The drawings indicate approximate locations only; determine the exact location at the building in view of all structural and architectural conditions. Obtain Architect's verification of final locations.
- B. Outlet boxes shall be sized per NEC to accommodate the installed number and size of conductors, wiring devices, and conduits.
- C. Exterior Boxes: Cast-metal boxes, Crouse-Hinds Type FS or FD as appropriate. Make weatherproof with gasketed covers. Equal products by Appleton, Killark, O-Z/Gedney, or approved equal will be accepted.
- D. Sectional type switch boxes at least 2-1/2" deep may be used instead of typical box (but not where dry wall finish is applied over masonry back-up and not where multi-gang devices occur).
- E. Outlets in unfinished masonry walls may be slightly adjusted upward or downward to suit masonry courses, provided outlets are mounted at uniform heights throughout the installation.
- F. Coordinate installation of outlet boxes in masonry walls with the masonry contractor to insure that boxes are flush with face of wall and grouted smooth around boxes such that covers, fixtures or devices install flush on face of wall.
- G. Where outlets at different levels are shown adjacent, install in one vertical line where possible. Avoid conflict with wainscot caps, splash backs and upper cabinets by adjusting height slightly up or down as directed.
- H. Back to back boxes shall be staggered with at least 3 inches between boxes.
- I. Back to back boxes in fire rated partitions shall have a minimum of 24" horizontal and/or vertical separation between them.
- J. Backs of boxes three gang and larger installed in fire rated partitions shall be wrapped with self adhesive fire stopping tape.
- K. Locate switch outlets on the lock side of doors and so that the first switch in a single or gang installation is approximately 6" to 10" from the doorjamb. Verify door swings on Architectural Drawings.
- L. Coordinate carefully with appropriate trades the size and orientation (vertical, horizontal) of outlet boxes for thermostats, data outlets, fire alarm equipment, security equipment, and other control and communications outlets.
- M. Mounting Heights:
 - Switches, generally 48" A.F.F. to top of outlet
- N. Install blank coverplates on all unused power and auxiliary outlet boxes. Blank coverplates shall match other cover plates installed in the facility.
- O. Furnish blank plates, matching those on the other outlets in the same area, on TV outlets and other outlets installed for future use.

3.18. WIRING DEVICES:

- A. Install wall devices vertically unless otherwise noted, so that all devices of any given height will align exactly.
- B. Where boxes are not flush or square with the finished wall surface install wiring devices utilizing a leveler and retainer equal to Caddy #RLC or Steel City #SSF-SR.
- C. Plates shall be plumb and true with all four edges contacting wall surface.
- D. Mount receptacles with grounding terminals down.
- E. Do not install devices until plastering or other type wall covering has been completed; install ahead of painting work, but protect from paint spatter.
- F. Use screw terminal connections only.

- G. Each single or multi outlet receptacle, other than straight blade, 15 or 20 amp, 120 volts, NEMA 5-15R or NEMA 5-20R, shall be provided with matching cord plugs and a minimum of 8 feet of Type SOW cable matching the receptacle size and configuration.

3.19. LIGHTING FIXTURES:

- A. The installation and support of all lighting fixtures shall be the responsibility of the Electrical Contractor.
- B. Lay out work as shown, and to provide attractive and efficient arrangement.
- C. Install fixtures level, plumb, and true with ceiling and walls, and in alignment with adjacent lighting fixtures.
- D. Provide adequate and substantial supports for fixtures in accordance with manufacturers' directions and as specified herein.
- E. A Re-lock system will not be accepted for installing lights.
- F. Prior to final inspection clean fixtures and lamps with a soft cloth or sponge and detergent (not soap) solution.

3.20. PANELBOARDS AND SWITCHBOARDS:

- A. Panelboards shall be installed where shown on the drawings.
- B. The Electrical Contractor shall coordinate installation of new circuit breakers with existing panels.
- C. Conduit termination:
 - 1. In general use panelboards with blank ends, without knockouts.
 - 2. Layout conduit entries carefully to allow clearances for drywall or CMU wall thickness, and to accommodate the number and sizes of home run conduits and specified spare conduits.
 - 3. Use Greenlee Knock-Out punch, or equal, to cut holes in panelboard ends and/or sides for conduit installation. Do not drill holes, or cut holes out with snips or torch.
- D. Phase arrangement in panelboards shall be per the NEC, phase A, B, C from front to back, top to bottom, or left to right as viewed from the front.
- E. Labeling:
 - 1. Each panelboard shall have an engraved phenolic plate permanently installed on the front of the panel with the panel name, current rating, and voltage rating.
 - 2. Where there is more than one nominal voltage system the panel shall also have an engraved phenolic plate describing the means of identification used to identify the phase and system of each ungrounded conductor of the system served by the panel.
 - 3. Plates shall be white with black lettering.
 - 4. Panelboard circuit numbers shall be as indicated on the panelboard schedules.

3.21. IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING:

- A. Feeder Designation:
 - 1. Non-ferrous identifying tags or pressure sensitive labels shall be securely fastened to all cables, feeders, and power circuits in vaults, pull boxes, manholes, switch gear and at termination of cables. Tags or labels shall be stamped or printed to correspond with markings on drawings so that feeder or cable number and phase can be readily identified.
 - 2. Where there is more than one nominal voltage system, each ungrounded system conductor shall be identified by phase and system wherever accessible per NEC. The means of identification shall be permanently posted at each branch-circuit panelboard.
- B. Color Coding of Conductors:
 - 1. The ungrounded (phase) conductors and the grounded (neutral) conductors of each voltage system shall be identified by the following color coding method:
 - a. 120/208 Volts, 3 Phase, 4 Wire:
 - 1) Grounded (neutral) Conductor -- White

- 2) Ungrounded (phase) Conductors --- Black, Blue, Red
 2. Green shall be used for equipment grounding conductors only.
 3. The insulation color or color markings shall be visible in panelboards, switches, junction boxes, and all other locations where the conductors are accessible.
- A. Junction boxes: Identify circuits enclosed in concealed junction boxes on the cover with permanent marking pen.
1. For power and lighting circuits indicate panelboard of origin and panelboard circuit number(s).
 2. For auxiliary systems circuiting indicate the system and zone served.

3.22. EQUIPMENT TOUCHUP AND PAINTING:

- A. Clean damaged and disturbed areas on all painted surfaces of enclosures, cabinets, and equipment, sand smooth, and apply primer, intermediate, and finish coats of paint to suit the degree of damage at each location. Paint shall be the manufacturer's supplied touch up paint or a matching paint. Prep all surfaces to be painted by removing all rust, dirt, oil, and any other material that might inhibit good paint adhesion by mechanical means and/or with solvents.
- B. Follow paint manufacturer's written instructions for surface preparation and for timing and application of successive coats.
- C. Repair damage to galvanized finishes with two coats of zinc-rich paint recommended by manufacturer.
1. Paint cut ends.
 2. Paint all drilled and punched holes.
 3. Paint all knicks and scratches.
 4. Paint all field cut conduit threads.
- D. Repair damage to PVC or paint finishes with matching touchup coating recommended by manufacturer.

END OF SECTION