

**PROJECT MANUAL  
FOR  
THE CONSTRUCTION OF**

**Westlake Skate Park:  
Excavation and Fill**

**AVO 53890  
RFP NO. 2024-085**

**March 2024**

**Half Associates, Inc.**  
1201 North Bowser Road  
Richardson, TX 75081-2275



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November 2017

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Westlake Skate Park: Site Improvements  
City of Mesquite  
AVO 53890

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Joe David Buchanan, PLA



Westlake Skate Park: Site Improvements  
City of Mesquite  
AVO 53890

DOCUMENT 005000 – GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY  
WESTLAKE SKATE PARK  
601 GROSS ROAD  
MESQUITE, TEXAS**

Presented To:  
**Halff and Associates, Inc.**

May 2023

**PROJECT NO.117-23-335**

May 15, 2023  
Report No. 117-23-335

Halff and Associates, Inc.  
1201 N. Bowser Road  
Richardson, Texas 75081-2275

Attn: Mr. David Buchanan, PLA

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY  
WESTLAKE SKATE PARK  
601 GROSS ROAD  
MESQUITE, TEXAS**

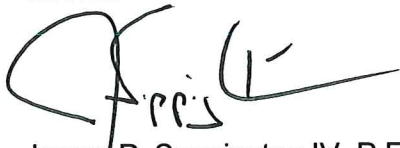
Dear Mr. Buchanan:

Submitted here are the results of a geotechnical engineering study for the referenced project. The geotechnical services were performed in accordance with CMJ Proposal 23-8982 (Revised) dated January 25, 2023. Authorization to proceed was provided in accordance the Standard Subcontract for Subsurface Services with Halff Associates, Inc., Project Number (AVO) 53890 dated March 3, 2023.

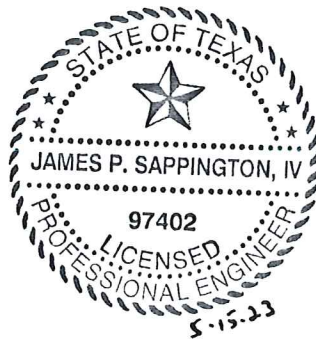
Engineering analyses and recommendations are contained in the text section of the report. Results of our field and laboratory services are included in the appendix of the report. We would appreciate the opportunity to be considered for providing the materials engineering and geotechnical observation services during the construction phase of this project.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to Halff Associates, Inc. Please contact us if you have any questions or if we may be of further service at this time.

Respectfully submitted,  
**CMJ ENGINEERING, INC.**  
TEXAS FIRM REGISTRATION No. F-9177



James P. Sappington IV, P.E.  
President  
Texas No. 97402



copies submitted: (2) Mr. David Buchanan, PLA; Halff Associates, Inc. (email and mail)

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

The project site is located within Westlake Park at 601 Gross Road in Mesquite, Texas. The project, as currently planned, consists of a new skate park. Improvements will include concrete flatwork, 4-foot deep below-grade skate pool, fencing, and lighting. The overall site area is about 112 feet by 50 feet. Plate A.1, Plan of Boring, presents the approximate location of the exploration boring.

### **1.2 Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of this geotechnical engineering study has been to determine the general subsurface conditions, evaluate the engineering characteristics of the subsurface materials encountered, and develop recommendations for the type or types of foundations suitable for the project.

To accomplish its intended purposes, the study has been conducted in the following phases: (1) drilling a sample boring and observe one test pit excavation to determine the general subsurface conditions and to obtain samples for testing; (2) performing laboratory tests on appropriate samples to determine pertinent engineering properties of the subsurface materials; and (3) performing engineering analyses, using the field and laboratory data to develop geotechnical recommendations for the proposed construction.

The design is currently in progress and the locations and/or elevations of the structures could change. Once the final design is near completion (80-percent to 90-percent stage), it is recommended that CMJ Engineering, Inc. be retained to review those portions of the construction documents pertaining to the geotechnical recommendations, as a means to determine that our recommendations have been interpreted as intended.

### **1.3 Report Format**

The text of the report is contained in Sections 1 through 10. All plates and large tables are contained in Appendix A. The alpha-numeric plate and table numbers identify the appendix in which they appear. Small tables of less than one page in length may appear in the body of the text and are numbered according to the section in which they occur.



Units used in the report are based on the English system and may include tons per square foot (tsf), kips (1 kip = 1,000 pounds), kips per square foot (ksf), pounds per square foot (psf), pounds per cubic foot (pcf), and pounds per square inch (psi).

## **2.0 FIELD EXPLORATION AND LABORATORY TESTING**

### **2.1 Field Exploration**

Subsurface materials at the project site were explored by one (1) vertical soil boring drilled to a depth of 25 feet below existing grade. The boring was drilled using continuous flight augers at the approximate location shown on the Plan of Boring, Plate A.1. The boring log is included on Plate A.4 and keys to classifications and symbols used on the log are provided on Plates A.2 and A.3. In addition, one test pit excavation was conducted approximately 20 feet north of the boring location.

Undisturbed samples of cohesive soils were obtained with nominal 3-inch diameter thin-walled (Shelby) tube samplers at the locations shown on the log of boring. The Shelby tube sampler consists of a thin-walled steel tube with a sharp cutting edge connected to a head equipped with a ball valve threaded for rod connection. The tube is pushed into the soil by the hydraulic pulldown of the drilling rig. The soil specimens were extruded from the tube in the field, logged, tested for consistency with a hand penetrometer, sealed, and packaged to limit loss of moisture.

The consistency of cohesive soil samples was evaluated in the field using a calibrated hand penetrometer. In this test, a 0.25-inch diameter piston is pushed into the relatively undisturbed sample at a constant rate to a depth of 0.25 inch. The results of these tests, in tsf, are tabulated at respective sample depths on the log. When the capacity of the penetrometer is exceeded, the value is tabulated as 4.5+.

To evaluate the relative density and consistency of the harder formations, a modified version of the Texas Cone Penetration test was performed at selected locations. Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Test Method Tex-132-E specifies driving a 3-inch diameter cone with a 170-pound hammer freely falling 24 inches. This results in 340 foot-pounds of energy for each blow. This method was modified by utilizing a 140-pound hammer freely falling 30 inches. This results in 350 foot-pounds of energy for each hammer blow. In relatively soft materials, the penetrometer cone is driven 1 foot and the number of blows required for each 6-inch penetration is tabulated at respective test depths, as blows per 6 inches on the log. In hard materials (rock or

rock-like), the penetrometer cone is driven with the resulting penetrations, in inches, recorded for the first and second 50 blows, a total of 100 blows. The penetration for the total 100 blows is recorded at the respective testing depths on the boring log.

## **2.2 Laboratory Testing**

Laboratory soil tests were performed on selected representative samples recovered from the boring. In addition to the classification tests (liquid limits, plastic limits, and percent passing the No. 200 sieve), moisture content, unit weight, and unconfined compressive strength tests were performed. Results of the laboratory classification tests, moisture content, unit weight, and unconfined compressive strength tests conducted for this project are included on the boring log.

Swell testing was performed on a specimen from a selected sample of the clays. This test was performed to help in evaluating the swell potential of soils in the area of the proposed structures. The results of the swell test are presented on Plate A.5.

The above laboratory tests were performed in general accordance with applicable ASTM procedures, or generally accepted practice.

## **3.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS**

### **3.1 Site Geology**

The Dallas Sheet of the Geologic Atlas of Texas indicates the site is located in the Ozan Formation of Upper Cretaceous Age. The Ozan Formation is over 425 feet thick and is composed of montmorillonitic, blocky, and calcareous clays. The residual clays of the formation are typically deep and generally highly active. Silt and sand content can occur in the upper portion of the formation.

### **3.2 Soil Conditions**

Specific types and depths of subsurface strata encountered at the boring location are shown on the boring log in Appendix A. The generalized subsurface stratigraphy encountered in the boring is discussed below. Note that depths on the boring refer to the depth from the existing grade or ground surface present at the time of the investigation, and the boundaries between the various soil types are approximate.

Fills are present at the surface in Boring B-1 consisting of brown, reddish brown, and dark brown, clays of high plasticity. The fills contain ironstone nodules, calcareous nodules, gravel, glass fragments, wood fragments, asphalt fragments, plastic fragments, and concrete fragments. The fill extends to a depth of 9 feet. Natural, dark brown clays are next present in Boring B-1, with a thickness of 4 feet and underlain by light brown and gray clays and silty sandy clays. The natural clays contain ironstone nodules, calcareous nodules, and pebbles.

One test pit was excavated on May 2, 2023, located approximately 20 feet north of Boring B-1. Fill was encountered at the surface, consisting of dark brown, reddish brown, and brown clays containing abundant debris, consisting mostly of construction type materials such as wood studs, large concrete fragments, carpeting, plastic bags, wire and fiberglass panels. Other miscellaneous fill debris consisted of a vehicle steering wheel, tires, springs, glass bottles, and possibly auto parts. The fills extended to a depth of 8 feet, at which depth natural, dark brown clays were encountered.

The clay encountered in Boring B-1 had tested Liquid Limit (LL) values ranging from 52 to 67 with Plasticity Indices (PI) of 37 to 46 and are classified as CH by the USCS. The various clay fills were stiff to very stiff (soil basis) in consistency above 4 feet, with pocket penetrometer readings of 2.0 to 3.5 tsf. Notably soft fill soils are present below 4 feet in Boring B-1, with a pocket penetrometer reading of 0.5 tsf. The natural soils were considered soft to stiff (soil basis), with pocket penetrometer readings of 0.25 to 1.5 tsf. Tested unit weight values were 99 to 109 pcf and unconfined compressive strengths were 2,110 and 3,520 psf.

The Atterberg Limits tests indicate the clays present at this site are highly active with respect to moisture-induced volume changes. Active clays can experience volume changes (expansion or contraction) with fluctuations in their moisture content.

### **3.3 Ground-Water Observations**

Boring B-1 was drilled on March 14, 2023 using continuous flight augers in order to observe ground-water seepage during drilling. Ground-water seepage was encountered in the boring during drilling at a depth of 6 inches below ground surface. Groundwater was observed in the boring at a depth of 4 inches below the ground surface at drilling completion. On the date of test pit excavation, May 2, 2023, initial ground-water seepage was observed in the test pit at a depth of

6 feet below existing grade. Ground-water seepage continued near a depth of 6 feet and filled the test pit to approximately the same 6-foot depth at completion of test pit excavation. Based on these observations, the very shallow ground-water seepage encountered during drilling of Boring B-1 is surmised to have been the result of surface water runoff from recent heavy rains.

Perched water may occur within fills and atop the natural clay soils, particularly after periods of extended rainfall. While it is not possible to accurately predict the magnitude of subsurface water fluctuation that might occur based upon these short-term observations, it should be recognized that ground-water conditions will vary with fluctuations in rainfall. Fluctuations of the ground-water level can occur due to seasonal variations in the amount of rainfall; site topography and runoff; hydraulic conductivity of soil strata; and other factors not evident at the time the boring was performed. The possibility of ground-water level fluctuations should be considered when developing the design and construction plans for the project.

#### **4.0 EXISTING FILLS**

Existing fills were encountered to depths of 8 to 9 feet in Boring B-1 and the test pit. Publicly available historic aerial imagery indicates this site location was previously within a lake, which was infilled at some point between 1958 and 1968. In addition to the presence of deleterious and compressible debris within the fills, the possibility of undercompacted zones or voids also exists. Complete removal, proper disposal, and replacement of all the deleterious fill encountered is the only method eliminating the risk of unusual settlement of ground-supported elements.

#### **5.0 SKATE PARK AND FLATWORK**

Based on the results of the boring, excavations for the skate park will generally encounter deleterious clay fills containing abundant landfill debris overlying natural clay soils. Conventional earth moving equipment is considered suitable for excavation and removal of the existing fills. It should be anticipated caving of fill soils containing appreciable debris will occur if attempting vertical excavation cuts of 5 feet or greater, particularly with the anticipated perched ground-water within the fill. Regardless, excavations in excess of 5 feet must be sloped or braced in accordance with OSHA regulations. Care must be taken when excavating adjacent to existing structures, and care must be taken not to disturb any existing foundation system.

Moisture induced volume changes in the highly active clays and indeterminate settlement of the existing fills can subject the on-grade skate park and flatwork to both total and differential movement. Potential vertical movements were evaluated using the TxDOT Potential Vertical Rise (PVR) Method, and the results of our laboratory-testing program. The potential magnitude of the movement is estimated to be on the order of 5 inches for flatwork or any other elements situated on-grade.

Readers should understand that any ground-supported element can heave considerably if placed on dry, expansive clays. Reduction of movements to on the order of 1 inch or less may be accomplished by the installation of a minimum of 1 foot of crushed stone flexible base over 8 feet of moisture conditioned clays. This procedure also serves to replace all the existing deleterious fills.

In general, the following procedure is recommended for below the skate park, flatwork, and or any ground-supported element:

1. Remove surface vegetation, trees and associated root mats, organic topsoil, and any other deleterious material.
2. Excavate clays to a minimum of 9 feet below finished grade. Proof-roll the exposed clay subgrade using heavy pneumatic equipment. Any soft or pumping areas should be excavated to firm ground and properly backfilled as described in the Earthwork Section. Scarify the exposed clay subgrade at the base of the excavation to a depth of 8 inches, adjust the moisture, and compact at a minimum of 4 percentage points above optimum moisture to between 93 and 98 percent of Standard Proctor density (ASTM D 698). Over-compaction should not be allowed. If compaction efforts of the excavation base are unsuccessful, installation of a Tensar TriAx 160 geogrid throughout the excavation base, overlain by a minimum 6-inch thick crushed stone flexible base may be considered as an alternative approach upon which fill may be placed in Step 3. Depending on conditions, a layer of crushed stone flexible base or similar may need to be placed atop the geogrid to establish a working surface atop which fill can be placed. The geotechnical engineer should be contacted for additional recommendations in this circumstance.
3. Fill pad to 1 foot below final grade using site excavated or similar clay soils with all fill debris and deleterious material removed and no rock fragments larger than 4 inches in any dimension. Based on the results of the exploration boring and test pit, existing fills located within the skate park footprint should not be considered for re-use below the structure. Compact in maximum 9-inch loose lifts at a minimum of 4 percentage points above optimum moisture to between 93 and 98 percent of the Standard Proctor density (ASTM D 698). Each lift should be compacted, tested, and documented prior to subsequent lift placement. Field density tests should be taken as each lift of fill material is placed. Over-compaction should not be allowed. More granular material may need to be compacted closer to optimum moisture at the discretion of the geotechnical engineer.
4. Complete pad fill using a minimum of 1 foot of crushed stone flexible base meeting the requirements of TxDOT Item 247, Type A, Grade 1/2. The flexible base should be

compacted in maximum 9-inch loose lifts at -2 to +3 percentage points of the soil's optimum moisture content at a minimum of 95 percent of Standard Proctor density (ASTM D 698). The select fill should be placed within 48 hours of completing the installation of the moisture conditioned soils.

The earthwork operations should be observed and tested on a continuous basis by an experienced geotechnician working in conjunction with the project geotechnical engineer. Care must be taken when excavating adjacent to existing structures in conjunction with the mechanically reworking process. Generally, the excavation is benched several feet beyond the existing structure perimeter and sloped at 1H:1V.

Excavation may need to incorporate dewatering to keep the excavation free of excess water. Ground-water conditions can vary with seasonal fluctuations in rainfall. Ground-water levels should be maintained at two feet below the base of the excavation for the full term of construction. Protection of the open excavations should be provided during periods of moderate to heavy rainfall, as surface water will most likely channel and collect in the excavations. The water level should be lowered prior to excavating and should be maintained at this lowered level until the excavation is backfilled. It is possible that seepage may be controlled by means of collection ditches, sumps, and pumping. However, in the event that water infiltration rates are high, it may be necessary to install a more elaborate dewatering system. The design of any dewatering system required is the contractor's responsibility.

Soil treatments presented in this section are referenced as an alternative to the use of a structurally suspended slab. The owner must fully understand that if the flatwork is placed on-grade, some movement and resultant cracking within the flatwork may occur. This upward slab movement and cracking is usually difficult and costly to repair and may require continued maintenance expense.

These methods of treatment are presented as an option for the owner's consideration. The options may or may not be practical or economically feasible, depending on the expected performance of the proposed additions. The owner should be aware that this method will not prevent movement of soil-supported elements and can only reduce the magnitude of the movement.

Site grading can affect the design parameters. For example, fills using imported clays will increase the total clay thickness thereby increasing the potential vertical rise. These recommendations should be reviewed once grading plans have been finalized.

Seasonal water seepage could rise to a level that would affect the below-grade portions of the skate pool. Pressure relief valves should be provided in the base to prevent hydrostatic uplift acting on the base to “float” the structure if drained.

Lateral earth pressure acting on the below-grade skate pool structure walls or low-level retaining walls will depend on the type of backfill used. On-site or similar clays should be considered to exert an equivalent fluid pressure of 110 pounds per square foot per foot of depth (psf/ft). A value of 65 psf/ft would be applicable if select fill with a Liquid Limit less than 35 and a Plasticity Index less than 16 or crushed stone flexible base (TxDOT Item 247, Type A, Grade 1/2) is used. A value of 45 psf/ft is applicable for a granular backfill with less than 30 percent passing the No. 40 sieve.

For the select fill/flexible base or free draining granular backfill, these values assume that a “full” wedge of the material is present behind the wall. The wedge is defined where the wall backfill limits extend outward at least 2 feet from the base of the wall and then upward on a 1H:2V slope. For narrower backfill widths of granular or select fill soils, the equivalent fluid pressures for the on-site soils should be used.

Excellent drainage and maintaining grouted joints in the skate pool, deck, and flatwork are critical to satisfactory performance of the structure.

## **6.0 LIGHT POLE FOUNDATIONS**

### **6.1 Straight Shaft Design Parameters**

#### **6.1.1 Design Criteria**

The moisture induced volume changes associated with the highly active clays and indeterminate magnitude of settlement of the existing fills present at this site indicate that shallow or near surface footings could be subject to differential movements of a potentially detrimental magnitude. A deep foundation system consisting of drilled and underreamed reinforced concrete shafts penetrating the underlying natural clays offer a positive foundation and is recommended.

Recommendations and parameters for the design of cast-in-place drilled and underreamed piers are outlined below. Specific recommendations for the construction and installation of the drilled piers are included in the following section and shall be followed during construction.

Bearing Stratum	Stiff, light brown and gray CLAY/SILTY SANDY CLAY
Required Depth:	25 feet below existing grade
Allowable End Bearing Capacity:	2,500 psf
Allowable Bell/Diameter Ratio:	Minimum base to shaft diameter ratio of 2 to 1 to resist uplifts loads described below. In addition, the bell diameter should be a minimum of 30 inches larger than the shaft.

It should be anticipated that ground-water seepage will be encountered during installation of the shafts. Ground-water and caving fill soils will complicate installation of the shafts. Temporary casing will be required for proper installation of the shafts.

For lateral shaft resistance, an allowable passive resistance of 300 psf may be considered in the overlying natural clays below a depth of 15 feet.

During construction one of the more important responsibilities of the pier excavation contractor and the construction materials inspection laboratory will be to verify the presence of the bearing materials encountered during construction, and that the pier excavation has not caved prior to concrete placement.

Settlement of properly constructed shafts should be primarily elastic and are estimated to be less than 1 inch.

#### 6.1.2 Soil Induced Uplift Loads

The drilled shafts could experience tensile loads as a result of post-construction heave in the site soils. The magnitude of these loads varies with the shaft diameter, soil parameters, and particularly the in-situ moisture levels at the time of construction. In order to aid in the structural design of the reinforcement, the reinforcement quantity should be adequate to resist tensile forces based on soil adhesion equal to 1,800 psf acting over the upper 10 feet of the pier shaft. This load must be resisted by the dead load on the shaft, continuous vertical reinforcing steel in the shaft,



and belled portion of an underream as previously discussed. In order to aid in the structural design of the reinforcement, minimum reinforcing should be equal to 0.5 percent of the shaft area.

### 6.1.3 Drilled Shaft Construction Considerations

Care must be taken not to disturb any existing foundation system.

Drilled pier construction should be monitored on a full-time basis by a representative of the geotechnical engineer to observe, among other things, the following items:

- Identification of bearing material
- Adequate penetration of the shaft excavation into the bearing layer
- The base and sides of the shaft excavation are clean of loose cuttings
- If seepage is encountered, whether it is of sufficient amount to require the use of temporary steel casing. If casing is needed it is important that the field representative observe that a high head of plastic concrete is maintained within the casing at all times during their extraction to prevent the inflow of water

Shaft excavations should be maintained in the dry. Ground-water seepage will be encountered during installation of the shafts. Seepage rates and/or caving will require the use of temporary casing for installation of the shafts. The casing should be seated into the underlying natural clay soil materials with all water and most loose material removed prior to beginning the underreaming excavation below the casing. Care must then be taken that a sufficient head of plastic concrete is maintained within the casing during extraction.

Precautions should be taken during the placement of reinforcing steel and concrete to prevent loose, excavated soil from falling into the excavation. Concrete should be placed as soon as practical after completion of the drilling, cleaning, and observation. Excavation for a drilled pier should be filled with concrete before the end of the workday, or sooner if required to prevent deterioration of the bearing material. Prolonged exposure or inundation of the bearing surface with water will result in changes in strength and compressibility characteristics. If delays occur, the drilled pier excavation should be deepened as necessary and cleaned, in order to provide a fresh bearing surface.

The concrete should have a slump of 6 inches plus or minus 1 inch. The concrete should be placed in a manner to prevent the concrete from striking the reinforcing cage or the sides of the

excavation. Concrete should be tremied to the bottom of the excavation to control the maximum free fall of the plastic concrete to less than 10 feet, or focus concrete in the middle of the reinforcing cage to prevent segregation.

*A drilling rig of sufficient size and weight will be necessary for drilling and/or coring through the hard layers to reach the desired bearing stratum and achieve the required penetration.* Existing fill soils may contain debris which are abrasive and relatively hard. Shaft excavations should be performed with equipment suitable to perform this work by a contractor experienced in the area.

In addition to the above guidelines, the specifications from the Association of Drilled Shaft Contractors Inc. "Standards and Specifications for the Foundation Drilling Industry" as Revised 1999 or other recognized specifications for proper installation of drilled shaft foundation systems should be followed.

## **7.0 EXPANSIVE SOIL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **7.1 Potential Vertical Movements**

The highly plastic clays encountered at this site can shrink and swell as the soil moisture content fluctuates during seasonal wet and dry cycles. Additionally, the site environment is impacted by grading and drainage, landscaping, ground-water conditions, deckwork, and many other factors which affect the structure during and after construction. Therefore, the amount of soil movement is difficult to determine due to the many unpredictable variables involved.

The estimated soil movements are based on the subsurface conditions revealed by the boring and on seasonal moisture fluctuations. Soil movements, significantly larger than estimated, could occur due to inadequate site grading, poor drainage, ponding of rainfall, and/or leaking pipelines.

### **7.2 Site Drainage**

An important feature of the project is to provide positive drainage away from the proposed structures. If water is permitted to stand next to or below the structure, excessive soil movements (heave) can occur. This could result in differential floor slab or foundation movement.

A well-designed site drainage plan is of utmost importance and surface drainage should be provided during construction and maintained throughout the life of the structure. Consideration

should be given to the design and location of gutter downspouts, planting areas, or other features which would produce moisture concentration adjacent to or beneath the structure or paving. Joints next to the structure should be sealed with a flexible joint sealer to prevent infiltration of surface water. Proper maintenance should include periodic inspection for open joints and cracks and resealing as necessary.

### **7.3 Additional Design Considerations**

The following information has been assimilated after examination of numerous projects constructed in active soils throughout the area. It is presented here for your convenience. If these features are incorporated in the overall design of the project, the performance of the structure should be improved.

- Special consideration should be given to completion items outside the building area, such as stairs, sidewalks, etc. They should be adequately designed to sustain the potential vertical movements mentioned in the report.
- Roof drainage should be collected by a system of gutters and downspouts and transmitted away from the structure where the water can drain away without entering the building subgrade.
- Sidewalks should not be structurally connected to the structure. They should be sloped away from the structure so that water will drain away from the structure.
- The paving and the general ground surface should be sloped away from the structure on all sides so that water will always drain away from the structure. Water should not be allowed to pond near the structure after the slab has been placed.
- Every attempt should be made to limit the extreme wetting or drying of the subsurface soils since swelling and shrinkage will result. Standard construction practices of providing good surface water drainage should be used. A positive slope of the ground away from the foundation should be provided to carry off the run-off water both during and after construction.
- Backfill for utility lines or along the perimeter beams should consist of on-site material so that they will be stable. If the backfill is too dense or too dry, swelling may form a mound along the ditch line. If the backfill is too loose or too wet, settlement may form a sink along the ditch line. Either case is undesirable since several inches of movement is possible and floor cracks are likely to result. The soils should be processed using the following compaction criteria.
- Slabs placed at or below existing grades should be provided with a moisture barrier in order to prevent wet spots.

## **8.0 EARTHWORK**

### **8.1 Site Preparation**

The existing ground surface should be stripped of vegetation, roots, old construction debris, and other organic material. It is estimated that the depth of stripping will be on the order of 6 inches. The actual stripping depth should be based on field observations with particular attention given to old drainage areas, uneven topography, and excessively wet soils. The stripped areas should be observed to determine if additional excavation is required to remove weak or otherwise objectionable materials that would adversely affect the fill placement or other construction activities.

The subgrade should be firm and able to support the construction equipment without displacement. Soft or yielding subgrade should be corrected and made stable before construction proceeds. The subgrade should be proof rolled to detect soft spots, which if exist, should be excavated to provide a firm and otherwise suitable subgrade. Proof rolling should be performed using a heavy pneumatic tired roller, loaded dump truck, or similar piece of equipment. The proof rolling operations should be observed by the project geotechnical engineer or his/her representative.

### **8.2 Placement and Compaction**

Fill material should be placed in loose lifts not exceeding 8 inches in uncompacted thickness. The uncompacted lift thickness should be reduced to 4 inches for structure backfill zones requiring hand-operated power compactors or small self-propelled compactors. The fill material should be uniform with respect to material type and moisture content. Clods and chunks of material should be broken down and the fill material mixed by disking, blading, or plowing, as necessary, so that a material of uniform moisture and density is obtained for each lift. Water required for sprinkling to bring the fill material to the proper moisture content should be applied evenly through each layer.

Imported fill material should be clean soil with a Liquid Limit less than 60 and no rock greater than 4 inches in maximum dimension. The fill materials should be free of vegetation and debris.

The fill material should be compacted to a density ranging from 95 to 100 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 698, Standard Proctor. In conjunction with the compacting operation, the fill material should be brought to the proper moisture content. The moisture content for general earth fill should range from 2 percentage points below optimum to 5 percentage points

above optimum (-2 to +5). These ranges of moisture contents are given as maximum recommended ranges. For some soils and under some conditions, the contractor may have to maintain a more narrow range of moisture content (within the recommended range) in order to consistently achieve the recommended density.

Field density tests should be taken as each lift of fill material is placed. As a guide, one field density test per lift for each 5,000 square feet of compacted area is recommended. For small areas or critical areas, the frequency of testing may need to be increased to one test per 2,500 square feet. A minimum of 2 tests per lift should be required. The earthwork operations should be observed and tested on a continuing basis by an experienced geotechnician working in conjunction with the project geotechnical engineer.

Each lift should be compacted, tested, and approved before another lift is added. The purpose of the field density tests is to provide some indication that uniform and adequate compaction is being obtained. The actual quality of the fill, as compacted, should be the responsibility of the contractor and satisfactory results from the tests should not be considered as a guarantee of the quality of the contractor's filling operations.

### **8.3 Trench Backfill**

Trench backfill for pipelines or other utilities should be properly placed and compacted. Overly dense or dry backfill can swell and create a mound along the completed trench line. Loose or wet backfill can settle and form a depression along the completed trench line. Distress to overlying structures, pavements, etc. is likely if heaving or settlement occurs. On-site soil fill material is recommended for trench backfill. Care should be taken not to use free draining granular material, to prevent the backfilled trench from becoming a french drain and piping surface or subsurface water beneath structures, pipelines, or pavements. If a higher class bedding material is required for the pipelines, a lean concrete bedding will limit water intrusion into the trench and will not require compaction after placement. The soil backfill should be placed in approximately 4- to 6-inch loose lifts. The density and moisture content should be as recommended for fill in Section 8.2, Placement and Compaction, of this report. A minimum of one field density test should be taken per lift for each 150 linear feet of trench, with a minimum of 2 tests per lift.

#### **8.4 Excavation**

The side slopes of excavations through the overburden soils should be made in such a manner to provide for their stability during construction. Existing structures, pipelines, or other facilities, which are constructed prior to or during the currently proposed construction and which require excavation, should be protected from loss of end bearing or lateral support.

Temporary construction slopes and/or permanent embankment slopes should be protected from surface runoff water. Site grading should be designed to allow drainage at planned areas where erosion protection is provided, instead of allowing surface water to flow down unprotected slopes.

Trench safety recommendations are beyond the scope of this report. The contractor must comply with all applicable safety regulations concerning trench safety and excavations including, but not limited to, OSHA regulations.

#### **8.5 Acceptance of Imported Fill**

Any soil imported from off-site sources should be tested for compliance with the recommendations for the particular application and approved by the project geotechnical engineer prior to the materials being used. The owner should also require the contractor to obtain a written, notarized certification from the landowner of each proposed off-site soil borrow source stating that to the best of the landowner's knowledge and belief there has never been contamination of the borrow source site with hazardous or toxic materials. The certification should be furnished to the owner prior to proceeding to furnish soils to the site. Soil materials derived from the excavation of underground petroleum storage tanks should not be used as fill on this project.

#### **8.6 Soil Corrosion Potential**

Specific testing for soil corrosion potential was not included in the scope of this study. However, based upon past experience on other projects in the vicinity, the soils at this site may be corrosive. Standard construction practices for protecting metal pipe and similar facilities in contact with these soils should be used.

#### **8.7 Erosion and Sediment Control**

All disturbed areas should be protected from erosion and sedimentation during construction, and all permanent slopes and other areas subject to erosion or sedimentation should be provided with

permanent erosion and sediment control facilities. All applicable ordinances and codes regarding erosion and sediment control should be followed.

## **9.0 CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATIONS**

In any geotechnical investigation, the design recommendations are based on a limited amount of information about the subsurface conditions. In the analysis, the geotechnical engineer must assume the subsurface conditions are similar to the conditions encountered in the boring. However, quite often during construction anomalies in the subsurface conditions are revealed. Should such anomalies be discovered it is recommended that Halff Associates, Inc. or their designated representative immediately notify CMJ Engineering, Inc. before proceeding further with construction to allow CMJ Engineering, Inc. to reconsider its recommendations as necessary. It is also recommended that Halff Associates, Inc. retain CMJ Engineering, Inc. to observe earthwork and foundation installation and perform materials evaluation during the construction phase of the project. This enables the geotechnical engineer to stay abreast of the project and to be readily available to evaluate unanticipated conditions, to conduct additional tests if required and, when necessary, to recommend alternative solutions to unanticipated conditions. Until these construction phase services are performed by the project geotechnical engineer, the recommendations contained in this report on such items as final foundation bearing elevations, proper soil moisture condition, and other such subsurface related recommendations shall only be considered as preliminary, and not final, recommendations.

It is proposed that construction phase observation and materials testing commence by the project geotechnical engineer at the outset of the project. Experience has shown that the most suitable method for procuring these services is for the owner or the owner's design engineers to contract directly with the project geotechnical engineer. This results in a clear, direct line of communication between the owner and the owner's design engineers and the geotechnical engineer.

## **10.0 REPORT CLOSURE**

The boring log shown in this report contains information related to the types of soil encountered at specific locations and times and show lines delineating the interface between these materials. The log also contains our field representative's interpretation of conditions that are believed to exist in those depth intervals between the actual samples taken. Therefore, the boring log contains both

factual and interpretive information. Laboratory soil classification tests were also performed on samples from selected depths in the boring. The results of these tests, along with visual-manual procedures were used to generally classify each stratum. Therefore, it should be understood that the classification data on the log of boring represent visual estimates of classifications for those portions of each stratum on which the full range of laboratory soil classification tests were not performed. It is not implied that the log is representative of subsurface conditions at other locations and times.

With regard to groundwater conditions, this report presents data on groundwater levels as they were observed during the course of the field work. In particular, water level readings have been made in the boring at the times and under conditions stated in the text of the report and on the boring log. It should be noted that fluctuations in the level of the groundwater table can occur with passage of time due to variations in rainfall, temperature and other factors. Also, this report does not include quantitative information on rates of flow of groundwater into excavations, on pumping capacities necessary to dewater the excavations, or on methods of dewatering excavations. Unanticipated soil conditions at a construction site are commonly encountered and cannot be fully predicted by mere soil samples, test borings or test pits. Such unexpected conditions frequently require that additional expenditures be made by the owner to attain a properly designed and constructed project. Therefore, provision for some contingency fund is recommended to accommodate such potential extra cost.

The analyses, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on site conditions as they existed at the time of our field investigation and further on the assumption that the exploratory boring is representative of the subsurface conditions throughout the site; that is, the subsurface conditions everywhere are not significantly different from those disclosed by the boring at the time it was completed. If, during construction, different subsurface conditions from those encountered in our boring are observed, or appear to be present in excavations, we must be advised promptly so that we can review these conditions and reconsider our recommendations where necessary. If there is a substantial lapse of time between submission of this report and the start of the work at the site (more than twelve months is considered a substantial lapse of time; however, depending on the circumstances, less than six months may be considered a substantial lapse of time), if conditions have changed due either to natural causes or to construction operations at or adjacent to the site, or if structure locations, structural loads or finish grades are changed, we urge that we be promptly informed and retained to review our report to determine the



applicability of the conclusions and recommendations, considering the changed conditions and/or time lapse. In this regard, if (a) construction at the site does not start within twelve months of the date of this report and (b) CMJ Engineering, Inc. is not present at the site when construction starts to confirm that conditions have not changed since the date of this report, the information in this report cannot be relied upon or used for any purpose.

Further, it is urged that CMJ Engineering, Inc. be retained to review those portions of the plans and specifications for this particular project that pertain to earthwork and foundations as a means to determine whether the plans and specifications are consistent with the recommendations contained in this report. In addition, we are available to observe construction, particularly the compaction of structural fill, or backfill and the construction of foundations as recommended in the report, and such other field observations as might be necessary.

The scope of our services did not include any environmental assessment or investigation for the presence or absence of wetlands or hazardous or toxic materials in the soil, surface water, ground water or air, on or below or around the site.

This report has been prepared for use in developing an overall design concept. Paragraphs, statements, test results, boring logs, diagrams, etc. should not be taken out of context, nor utilized without a knowledge and awareness of their intent within the overall concept of this report. The reproduction of this report, or any part thereof, supplied to persons other than the owner, should indicate that this study was made for design purposes only and that verification of the subsurface conditions for purposes of determining difficulty of excavation, trafficability, etc. are responsibilities of the contractor.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Halff Associates, Inc. for specific application to design of this project. The only warranty made by us in connection with the services provided is that we have used that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar conditions by reputable members of our profession practicing in the same or similar locality. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made or intended.

\* \* \* \*



 **CMJ** ENGINEERING, INC.  
 CMJ PROJECT No. 117-23-335

**PLAN OF BORING**  
 WESTLAKE SKATE PARK  
 MESQUITE, TEXAS

**PLATE  
 A.1**

Major Divisions		Grp. Sym.	Typical Names	Laboratory Classification Criteria		
Coarse-grained soils (more than half of the material is larger than No. 200 sieve size)	Gravels (More than half of coarse fraction is larger than No. 4 sieve size)	Clean gravels (Little or no fines)	GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 4; $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3	
		GP	Poorly graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	Not meeting all gradation requirements for GW		
		Gravels with fines (Appreciable amount of fines)	GM		Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures	Liquid and Plastic limits below "A" line or P.I. greater than 4
			GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures	Liquid and Plastic limits above "A" line with P.I. greater than 7	
	Sands (More than half of coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size)	Clean sands (Little or no fines)	SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 6; $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3	
			SP	Poorly graded sands; gravelly sands, little or no fines		Not meeting all gradation requirements for SW
		Sands with fines (Appreciable amount of fines)	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	Liquid and Plastic limits below "A" line or P.I. less than 4	
			SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Liquid and Plastic limits above "A" line with P.I. greater than 7	
	Determine percentages of sand and gravel from grain size curve. Depending on percentage of fines (fraction smaller than No. 200 sieve size), coarse-grained soils are classified as follows: Less than 5 percent.....GW, GP, SW, SP More than 12 percent.....GM, GC, SM, SC 5 to 12 percent..... <i>Borderline</i> cases requiring dual symbols					
	Fine-grained soils (More than half of material is smaller than No. 200 sieve)	Sils and clays (Liquid limit less than 50)	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, or clayey silts with slight plasticity		
CL			Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, and lean clays			
OL			Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity			
Sils and clays (Liquid limit greater than 50)		MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts			
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays			
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts			
Highly Organic soils		Pt	Peat and other highly organic soils			

SOIL OR ROCK TYPES											
	GRAVEL		LEAN CLAY		LIMESTONE						
	SAND		SANDY		SHALE						
	SILT		SILTY		SANDSTONE						
	CLAYEY		HIGHLY PLASTIC CLAY		CONGLOMERATE						

**TERMS DESCRIBING CONSISTENCY, CONDITION, AND STRUCTURE OF SOIL**

**Fine Grained Soils** (More than 50% Passing No. 200 Sieve)

Descriptive Item	Penetrometer Reading, (tsf)
Soft	0.0 to 1.0
Firm	1.0 to 1.5
Stiff	1.5 to 3.0
Very Stiff	3.0 to 4.5
Hard	4.5+

**Coarse Grained Soils** (More than 50% Retained on No. 200 Sieve)

Penetration Resistance (blows/foot)	Descriptive Item	Relative Density
0 to 4	Very Loose	0 to 20%
4 to 10	Loose	20 to 40%
10 to 30	Medium Dense	40 to 70%
30 to 50	Dense	70 to 90%
Over 50	Very Dense	90 to 100%

**Soil Structure**

Calcareous	Contains appreciable deposits of calcium carbonate; generally nodular
Slickensided	Having inclined planes of weakness that are slick and glossy in appearance
Laminated	Composed of thin layers of varying color or texture
Fissured	Containing cracks, sometimes filled with fine sand or silt
Interbedded	Composed of alternate layers of different soil types, usually in approximately equal proportions

**TERMS DESCRIBING PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF ROCK**

**Hardness and Degree of Cementation**

Very Soft or Plastic	Can be remolded in hand; corresponds in consistency up to very stiff in soils
Soft	Can be scratched with fingernail
Moderately Hard	Can be scratched easily with knife; cannot be scratched with fingernail
Hard	Difficult to scratch with knife
Very Hard	Cannot be scratched with knife
Poorly Cemented or Friable	Easily crumbled
Cemented	Bound together by chemically precipitated material; Quartz, calcite, dolomite, siderite, and iron oxide are common cementing materials.

**Degree of Weathering**

Unweathered	Rock in its natural state before being exposed to atmospheric agents
Slightly Weathered	Noted predominantly by color change with no disintegrated zones
Weathered	Complete color change with zones of slightly decomposed rock
Extremely Weathered	Complete color change with consistency, texture, and general appearance approaching soil

Project No. <b>117-23-335</b>	Boring No. <b>B-1</b>	Project <b>Westlake Skate Park 601 Gross Road - Mesquite, Texas</b>
Location <b>See Plate A.1</b>		Water Observations <b>Seepage at 6" during drilling; water at 4" and cave-in at 17' at completion</b>
Completion Depth <b>25.0'</b>	Completion Date <b>3-14-23</b>	

Depth, Ft.	Symbol	Samples	Surface Elevation	Type	REC %	RQD %	Blows/Ft. or Pen Reading, T.S.F.	Passing No 200 Sieve, %	Liquid Limit, %	Plastic Limit, %	Plasticity Index	Moisture Content, %	Unit Dry Wt. Lbs./Cu. Ft.	Unconfined Compression Pounds/Sq. Ft.
			<b>B-47, w/ CFA</b>											
<b>Stratum Description</b>														
0				<b>CLAY / SILTY CLAY</b> , brown, w/ ironstone nodules, calcareous nodules, gravel, glass fragments, wood fragments, asphalt fragments, plastic fragments, and concrete fragments, stiff to very stiff (FILL) -dark brown, 2' to 3' -reddish brown, 3' to 7' -soft below 4'			2.25					25		
3.5							3.5					14		
5							2.75	65	20	45		22	99	3520
6.5							3.5					18	109	
7.5							0.5					17		
10				<b>CLAY</b> , dark brown, w/ ironstone nodules and pebbles					67	21	46	28		
15				<b>CLAY / SILTY SANDY CLAY</b> , light brown and gray, w/ ironstone nodules, calcareous nodules, and pebbles, soft to firm  -cave-in at 17' at drilling completion			1.0	64	52	15	37	24		
20							0.25					27		
25				-firm to stiff below 24'			1.5					22	109	2110

LOG OF BORING 117-23-335.GPJ\_CMJ.GDT 5/15/23

## FREE SWELL TEST RESULTS

Project: Westlake Skate Park  
601 Gross Road - Mesquite, Texas

Project No.: 117-23-335

Boring No.	Depth Interval (ft.)	Sample Description	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Moisture Content %		Percent Swell (%)
			LL	PL	PI	Initial	Final	
B-1	2 – 3	Clay / Silty Clay	65	20	45	21.7	24.0	1.5

Free swell tests performed at approximate overburden pressure



August 7, 2023  
Report No. 117-23-335

Halff Associates, Inc.  
1201 N. Bowser Road  
Richardson, Texas 75081-2275

Attn: Mr. Ryan Brown, PLA, ASLA, CLARB

**RE: ADDENDUM #1 TO CMJ REPORT NO. 117-23-335  
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY  
WESTLAKE SKATE PARK  
601 GROSS ROAD  
MESQUITE, TEXAS**

Dear Mr. Brown:

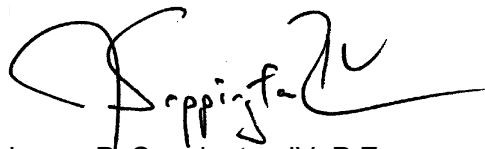
CMJ Engineering, Inc. (CMJ) previously performed a geotechnical study for the above referenced project and presented the results in CMJ Report No. 117-23-335 dated

As stated in the referenced report, Section 5.0, page 8, "Seasonal water seepage could rise to a level that would affect the below-grade portions of the skate pool. Pressure relief valves should be provided in the base to prevent hydrostatic uplift acting on the base to "float" the structure if drained." We understand the skate park designer desires to install a full drainage system for this purpose. CMJ takes no exception to such a system, which should be designed to allow excess water to exit from below the skate pool/bowl in order to prevent uplift forces from acting upon the structure.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to Halff Associates, Inc. Please contact us if you have any questions or if we may be of further service at this time.

**CMJ ENGINEERING, INC.**

TEXAS FIRM REGISTRATION NO. F-9177



James P. Sappington IV, P.E.  
President  
Texas No. 97402

copies submitted: (1) Mr. Ryan Brown, PLA, ASLA, CLARB; Halff Associates, Inc. (email)

## SECTION 011000 - SUMMARY

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

##### A. Section Includes:

1. Project information.
2. Work covered by Contract Documents.
3. Contractor's use of site and premises.
4. Coordination with occupants.
5. Work restrictions.
6. Specification and Drawing conventions.

#### 1.2 PROJECT INFORMATION

##### A. Project Identification: Westlake Skate Park: Site Improvements, AVO 53890, RFP No. 2024-085

1. Project Location: Mesquite, Texas

##### B. Owner: City of Mesquite

1. Owner's Representative: Robert Blankenship, Rblanken@cityofmesquite.com, PH: 972.216.6413

##### C. Architect: Halff Associates, Inc.

1. Architect's Representative: David Buchanan, Dbuchanan@halff.com, PH: 214.346.6268

#### 1.3 WORK COVERED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

##### A. The Work of Project is defined by the Contract Documents and consists of the following:

1. The work covered by the contract documents consists of furnishing all labor, materials, services and equipment required in conjunction with or properly incidental to the site plan improvements of the Westlake Skate Park.

##### B. Type of Contract:

1. Project will be constructed under a single prime contract.



#### 1.4 CONTRACTOR'S USE OF SITE AND PREMISES

- A. Limits on Use of Site: Limit use of Project site to work in areas indicated and identified by the Owner. Do not disturb portions of Project site beyond areas in which the Work is indicated.
  - 1. Driveways, Walkways, and Entrances: Keep driveways, sidewalks and trails available to Owner, Owner's employees, and emergency vehicles at all times. Do not use these areas for parking or for storage of materials.
- B. Condition of Existing Grounds: Maintain portions of existing grounds, landscaping, and hardscaping affected by construction operations throughout construction period. Repair damage caused by construction operations.

#### 1.5 COORDINATION WITH OCCUPANTS

- A. Partial Owner Occupancy: Owner will occupy the premises during entire construction period, with the exception of areas under construction. Cooperate with Owner during construction operations to minimize conflicts and facilitate Owner usage. Perform the Work so as not to interfere with Owner's operations. Maintain existing exits unless otherwise indicated.

#### 1.6 WORK RESTRICTIONS

- A. Comply with restrictions on construction operations.
  - 1. Comply with limitations on use of public streets, work on public streets, rights of way, and other requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. On-Site Work Hours: Limit work in the existing building to normal business working hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Smoking and Controlled Substance Restrictions: Use of tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, and other controlled substances on Owner's property is not permitted.

#### 1.7 SPECIFICATION AND DRAWING CONVENTIONS

- A. Specification Content: The Specifications use certain conventions for the style of language and the intended meaning of certain terms, words, and phrases when used in particular situations. These conventions are as follows:
  - 1. Imperative mood and streamlined language are generally used in the Specifications. The words "shall," "shall be," or "shall comply with," depending on the context, are implied where a colon (:) is used within a sentence or phrase.
  - 2. Text Color: Text used in the Specifications, including units of measure, manufacturer and product names, and other text may appear in multiple colors or underlined as part of a hyperlink; no emphasis is implied by text with these characteristics.
  - 3. Hypertext: Text used in the Specifications may contain hyperlinks. Hyperlinks may allow for access to linked information that is not residing in the Specifications. Unless otherwise indicated, linked information is not part of the Contract Documents.

Westlake Skate Park: Site Improvements  
City of Mesquite  
AVO 53890

4. Specification requirements are to be performed by Contractor unless specifically stated otherwise.
- B. Division 00 Contracting Requirements: General provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions, apply to all Sections of the Specifications.
- C. Division 01 General Requirements: Requirements of Sections in Division 01 apply to the Work of all Sections in the Specifications.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 011000

## SECTION 012300 - ALTERNATES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for alternates.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Alternate: An amount proposed by bidders and stated on the Bid Form for certain work defined in the bidding requirements that may be added to or deducted from the base bid amount if the Owner decides to accept a corresponding change either in the amount of construction to be completed or in the products, materials, equipment, systems, or installation methods described in the Contract Documents.

- 1. Alternates described in this Section are part of the Work only if enumerated in the Agreement.
- 2. The cost or credit for each alternate is the net addition to or deduction from the Contract Sum to incorporate alternates into the Work. No other adjustments are made to the Contract Sum.

#### 1.3 PROCEDURES

- A. Coordination: Revise or adjust affected adjacent work as necessary to completely integrate work of the alternate into Project.
  - 1. Include as part of each alternate, miscellaneous devices, accessory objects, and similar items incidental to or required for a complete installation whether or not indicated as part of alternate.
- B. Execute accepted alternates under the same conditions as other work of the Contract.
- C. Schedule: A schedule of alternates is included at the end of this Section. Specification Sections referenced in schedule contain requirements for materials necessary to achieve the work described under each alternate.

Westlake Skate Park: Site Improvements  
City of Mesquite  
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PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SCHEDULE OF ALTERNATES

A. Alternate No. 1: Concrete Mow Strip

1. Base Bid: Removal of the proposed 12" Concrete Mow Strip.
2. Alternate: 12" Concrete Mow Strip as indicated on Sheet L2.01.

END OF SECTION 012300

## SECTION 013300 - SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

##### A. Section Includes:

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

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

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

#### 1.3 SUBMITTAL SCHEDULE

- A. Submittal Schedule: Submit, as an action submittal, a list of submittals, arranged in chronological order by dates required by construction schedule. Include time required for review, ordering, manufacturing, fabrication, and delivery when establishing dates. Include additional time required for making corrections or revisions to submittals noted by Architect and additional time for handling and reviewing submittals required by those corrections.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTAL FORMATS

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

1. Project name.
2. Date.
3. Name of Architect.
4. Name of Construction Manager.
5. Name of Contractor.
6. Name of firm or entity that prepared submittal.
7. Names of subcontractor, manufacturer, and supplier.
8. Unique submittal number, including revision identifier. Include Specification Section number with sequential alphanumeric identifier; and alphanumeric suffix for resubmittals.

9. Category and type of submittal.
10. Submittal purpose and description.
11. Number and title of Specification Section, with paragraph number and generic name for each of multiple items.
12. Drawing number and detail references, as appropriate.
13. Indication of full or partial submittal.
14. Location(s) where product is to be installed, as appropriate.
15. Other necessary identification.
16. Remarks.
17. Signature of transmitter.

- B. Options: Identify options requiring selection by Architect.
- C. Deviations and Additional Information: On each submittal, clearly indicate deviations from requirements in the Contract Documents, including minor variations and limitations; include relevant additional information and revisions, other than those requested by Architect on previous submittals. Indicate by highlighting on each submittal or noting on attached separate sheet.
- D. Electronic Submittals: Prepare submittals as PDF package, incorporating complete information into each PDF file. Name PDF file with submittal number.

## 1.5 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

- A. Prepare and submit submittals required by individual Specification Sections. Types of submittals are indicated in individual Specification Sections.
1. Email: Prepare submittals as PDF package, and transmit to Architect by sending via email. Include PDF transmittal form. Include information in email subject line as requested by Architect.
  2. Web-Based Project Management Software: Prepare submittals in PDF form, and upload to web-based Project management software website. Enter required data in web-based software site to fully identify submittal.
  3. Paper: Prepare submittals in paper form, and deliver to Architect.
- B. Coordination: Coordinate preparation and processing of submittals with performance of construction activities.
1. Coordinate each submittal with fabrication, purchasing, testing, delivery, other submittals, and related activities that require sequential activity.
  2. Submit all submittal items required for each Specification Section concurrently unless partial submittals for portions of the Work are indicated on approved submittal schedule.
  3. Submit action submittals and informational submittals required by the same Specification Section as separate packages under separate transmittals.
- C. Processing Time: Allow time for submittal review, including time for resubmittals, as follows. Time for review shall commence on Architect's receipt of submittal. No extension of the Contract Time will be authorized because of failure to transmit submittals enough in advance of the Work to permit processing, including resubmittals.

1. Initial Review: Allow 15 days for initial review of each submittal. Allow additional time if coordination with subsequent submittals is required. Architect will advise Contractor when a submittal being processed must be delayed for coordination.
  2. Resubmittal Review: Allow 15 days for review of each resubmittal.
- D. Resubmittals: Make resubmittals in same form and number of copies as initial submittal.
- E. Distribution: Furnish copies of final submittals to manufacturers, subcontractors, suppliers, fabricators, installers, authorities having jurisdiction, and others as necessary for performance of construction activities. Show distribution on transmittal forms.
- F. Use for Construction: Retain complete copies of submittals on Project site. Use only final action submittals that are marked with approval notation from Architect's action stamp.

#### 1.6 SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Product Data: Collect information into a single submittal for each element of construction and type of product or equipment.
1. If information must be specially prepared for submittal because standard published data are unsuitable for use, submit as Shop Drawings, not as Product Data.
  2. Mark each copy of each submittal to show which products and options are applicable.
  3. Include the following information, as applicable:
    - a. Manufacturer's catalog cuts.
    - b. Manufacturer's product specifications.
    - c. Standard color charts.
    - d. Statement of compliance with specified referenced standards.
    - e. Testing by recognized testing agency.
    - f. Application of testing agency labels and seals.
    - g. Notation of coordination requirements.
    - h. Availability and delivery time information.
  4. Submit Product Data before Shop Drawings, and before or concurrent with Samples.
- B. Shop Drawings: Prepare Project-specific information, drawn accurately to scale. Do not base Shop Drawings on reproductions of the Contract Documents or standard printed data.
1. Preparation: Fully illustrate requirements in the Contract Documents. Include the following information, as applicable:
    - a. Identification of products.
    - b. Schedules.
    - c. Compliance with specified standards.
    - d. Notation of coordination requirements.
    - e. Notation of dimensions established by field measurement.
    - f. Relationship and attachment to adjoining construction clearly indicated.
    - g. Seal and signature of professional engineer if specified.

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



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

#### 1.7 DELEGATED DESIGN SERVICES

- A. Performance and Design Criteria: Where professional design services or certifications by a design professional are specifically required of Contractor by the Contract Documents, provide products and systems complying with specific performance and design criteria indicated.
  1. If criteria indicated are insufficient to perform services or certification required, submit a written request for additional information to Architect.

#### 1.8 CONTRACTOR'S REVIEW

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

#### 1.9 ARCHITECT'S REVIEW

- A. Action Submittals: Architect will review each submittal, indicate corrections or revisions required.
  1. PDF Submittals: Architect will indicate, via markup on each submittal, the appropriate action.
- B. Informational Submittals: Architect will review each submittal and will not return it, or will return it if it does not comply with requirements. Architect will forward each submittal to appropriate party.

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- C. Partial submittals prepared for a portion of the Work will be reviewed when use of partial submittals has received prior approval from Architect.
- D. Incomplete submittals are unacceptable, will be considered nonresponsive, and will be returned for resubmittal without review.
- E. Architect will return without review submittals received from sources other than Contractor.
- F. Submittals not required by the Contract Documents will be returned by Architect without action.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 013300

## SECTION 014000 - QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

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

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Quality-Assurance Services: Activities, actions, and procedures performed before and during execution of the Work to guard against defects and deficiencies and substantiate that proposed construction will comply with requirements.
- B. Quality-Control Services: Tests, inspections, procedures, and related actions during and after execution of the Work to evaluate that actual products incorporated into the Work and completed construction comply with requirements. Services do not include contract enforcement activities performed by Architect.
- C. Mockups: Full-size physical assemblies that are constructed on-site. Mockups are constructed to verify selections made under Sample submittals; to demonstrate aesthetic effects and, where indicated, qualities of materials and execution; to review coordination, testing, or operation; to show interface between dissimilar materials; and to demonstrate compliance with specified installation tolerances. Mockups are not Samples. Unless otherwise indicated, approved mockups establish the standard by which the Work will be judged.
  - 1. Laboratory Mockups: Full-size physical assemblies constructed at testing facility to verify performance characteristics.
- D. Preconstruction Testing: Tests and inspections performed specifically for Project before products and materials are incorporated into the Work, to verify performance or compliance with specified criteria.

- E. Product Testing: Tests and inspections that are performed by an NRTL, an NVLAP, or a testing agency qualified to conduct product testing and acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, to establish product performance and compliance with specified requirements.
- F. Source Quality-Control Testing: Tests and inspections that are performed at the source, e.g., plant, mill, factory, or shop.
- G. Field Quality-Control Testing: Tests and inspections that are performed on-site for installation of the Work and for completed Work.
- H. Testing Agency: An entity engaged to perform specific tests, inspections, or both. Testing laboratory shall mean the same as testing agency.
- I. Installer/Applicator/Erector: Contractor or another entity engaged by Contractor as an employee, Subcontractor, or Sub-subcontractor, to perform a particular construction operation, including installation, erection, application, and similar operations.
  - 1. Use of trade-specific terminology in referring to a trade or entity does not require that certain construction activities be performed by accredited or unionized individuals, or that requirements specified apply exclusively to specific trade(s).
- J. Experienced: When used with an entity or individual, "experienced" means having successfully completed a minimum of five previous projects similar in nature, size, and extent to this Project; being familiar with special requirements indicated; and having complied with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.

### 1.3 CONFLICTING REQUIREMENTS

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

### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Contractor's Statement of Responsibility: When required by authorities having jurisdiction, submit copy of written statement of responsibility sent to authorities having jurisdiction before starting work on the following systems:
  - 1. Seismic-force-resisting system, designated seismic system, or component listed in the designated seismic system quality-assurance plan prepared by Architect.

2. Main wind-force-resisting system or a wind-resisting component listed in the wind-force-resisting system quality-assurance plan prepared by Architect.

- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: For testing agencies specified in "Quality Assurance" Article to demonstrate their capabilities and experience. Include proof of qualifications in the form of a recent report on the inspection of the testing agency by a recognized authority.

## 1.5 REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

- A. Test and Inspection Reports: Prepare and submit certified written reports specified in other Sections. Include the following:

1. Date of issue.
2. Project title and number.
3. Name, address, and telephone number of testing agency.
4. Dates and locations of samples and tests or inspections.
5. Names of individuals making tests and inspections.
6. Description of the Work and test and inspection method.
7. Identification of product and Specification Section.
8. Complete test or inspection data.
9. Test and inspection results and an interpretation of test results.
10. Record of temperature and weather conditions at time of sample taking and testing and inspecting.
11. Comments or professional opinion on whether tested or inspected Work complies with the Contract Document requirements.
12. Name and signature of laboratory inspector.
13. Recommendations on retesting and reinspecting.

- B. Manufacturer's Field Reports: Prepare written information documenting tests and inspections specified in other Sections. Include the following:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of representative making report.
2. Statement on condition of substrates and their acceptability for installation of product.
3. Summary of installation procedures being followed, whether they comply with requirements and, if not, what corrective action was taken.
4. Results of operational and other tests and a statement of whether observed performance complies with requirements.
5. Other required items indicated in individual Specification Sections.

- C. Permits, Licenses, and Certificates: For Owner's records, submit copies of permits, licenses, certifications, inspection reports, releases, jurisdictional settlements, notices, receipts for fee payments, judgments, correspondence, records, and similar documents, established for compliance with standards and regulations bearing on performance of the Work.

## 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. General: Qualifications paragraphs in this article establish the minimum qualification levels required; individual Specification Sections specify additional requirements.

- B. **Manufacturer Qualifications:** A firm experienced in manufacturing products or systems similar to those indicated for this Project and with a record of successful in-service performance, as well as sufficient production capacity to produce required units.
- C. **Fabricator Qualifications:** A firm experienced in producing products similar to those indicated for this Project and with a record of successful in-service performance, as well as sufficient production capacity to produce required units.
- D. **Installer Qualifications:** A firm or individual experienced in installing, erecting, or assembling work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project, whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful in-service performance.
- E. **Professional Engineer Qualifications:** A professional engineer who is legally qualified to practice in jurisdiction where Project is located and who is experienced in providing engineering services of the kind indicated. Engineering services are defined as those performed for installations of the system, assembly, or product that are similar in material, design, and extent to those indicated for this Project.
- F. **Specialists:** Certain Specification Sections require that specific construction activities shall be performed by entities who are recognized experts in those operations. Specialists shall satisfy qualification requirements indicated and shall be engaged for the activities indicated.
  - 1. Requirements of authorities having jurisdiction shall supersede requirements for specialists.
- G. **Testing Agency Qualifications:** An NRTL, an NVLAP, or an independent agency with the experience and capability to conduct testing and inspecting indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 329; and with additional qualifications specified in individual Sections; and, where required by authorities having jurisdiction, that is acceptable to authorities.
  - 1. NRTL: A nationally recognized testing laboratory according to 29 CFR 1910.7.
  - 2. NVLAP: A testing agency accredited according to NIST's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program.
- H. **Manufacturer's Representative Qualifications:** An authorized representative of manufacturer who is trained and approved by manufacturer to observe and inspect installation of manufacturer's products that are similar in material, design, and extent to those indicated for this Project.
- I. **Preconstruction Testing:** Where testing agency is indicated to perform preconstruction testing for compliance with specified requirements for performance and test methods, comply with the following:
  - 1. Contractor responsibilities include the following:
    - a. Provide test specimens representative of proposed products and construction.
    - b. Submit specimens in a timely manner with sufficient time for testing and analyzing results to prevent delaying the Work.
    - c. Build laboratory mockups at testing facility using personnel, products, and methods of construction indicated for the completed Work.

- d. When testing is complete, remove test specimens, assemblies, and mockups; do not reuse products on Project.
2. Testing Agency Responsibilities: Submit a certified written report of each test, inspection, and similar quality-assurance service to Architect, with copy to Contractor. Interpret tests and inspections and state in each report whether tested and inspected work complies with or deviates from the Contract Documents.
- J. Mockups: Before installing portions of the Work requiring mockups, build mockups for each form of construction and finish required to comply with the following requirements, using materials indicated for the completed Work:
  1. Build mockups in location and of size indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by Architect.
  2. Notify Architect seven days in advance of dates and times when mockups will be constructed.
  3. Demonstrate the proposed range of aesthetic effects and workmanship.
  4. Obtain Architect's approval of mockups before starting work, fabrication, or construction.
    - a. Allow seven days for initial review and each re-review of each mockup.
  5. Maintain mockups during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed Work.
  6. Demolish and remove mockups when directed unless otherwise indicated.
- K. Laboratory Mockups: Comply with requirements of preconstruction testing and those specified in individual Specification Sections.

## 1.7 QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Owner Responsibilities: Where quality-control services are indicated as Owner's responsibility, Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform these services.
  1. Owner will furnish Contractor with names, addresses, and telephone numbers of testing agencies engaged and a description of types of testing and inspecting they are engaged to perform.
  2. Costs for retesting and reinspecting construction that replaces or is necessitated by work that failed to comply with the Contract Documents will be charged to Contractor.
- B. Contractor Responsibilities: Tests and inspections not explicitly assigned to Owner are Contractor's responsibility. Perform additional quality-control activities required to verify that the Work complies with requirements, whether specified or not.
  1. Where services are indicated as Contractor's responsibility, engage a qualified testing agency to perform these quality-control services.
    - a. Contractor shall not employ same entity engaged by Owner, unless agreed to in writing by Owner.

2. Notify testing agencies at least 24 hours in advance of time when Work that requires testing or inspecting will be performed.
  3. Where quality-control services are indicated as Contractor's responsibility, submit a certified written report, in duplicate, of each quality-control service.
  4. Testing and inspecting requested by Contractor and not required by the Contract Documents are Contractor's responsibility.
  5. Submit additional copies of each written report directly to authorities having jurisdiction, when they so direct.
- C. **Manufacturer's Field Services:** Where indicated, engage a manufacturer's representative to observe and inspect the Work. Manufacturer's representative's services include examination of substrates and conditions, verification of materials, inspection of completed portions of the Work, and submittal of written reports.
- D. **Retesting/Reinspecting:** Regardless of whether original tests or inspections were Contractor's responsibility, provide quality-control services, including retesting and reinspecting, for construction that replaced Work that failed to comply with the Contract Documents.
- E. **Testing Agency Responsibilities:** Cooperate with Architect, and Contractor in performance of duties. Provide qualified personnel to perform required tests and inspections.
1. Notify Architect and Contractor promptly of irregularities or deficiencies observed in the Work during performance of its services.
  2. Determine the location from which test samples will be taken and in which in-situ tests are conducted.
  3. Conduct and interpret tests and inspections and state in each report whether tested and inspected work complies with or deviates from requirements.
  4. Submit a certified written report, in duplicate, of each test, inspection, and similar quality-control service through Contractor.
  5. Do not release, revoke, alter, or increase the Contract Document requirements or approve or accept any portion of the Work.
  6. Do not perform any duties of Contractor.
- F. **Associated Services:** Cooperate with agencies performing required tests, inspections, and similar quality-control services, and provide reasonable auxiliary services as requested. Notify agency sufficiently in advance of operations to permit assignment of personnel. Provide the following:
1. Access to the Work.
  2. Incidental labor and facilities necessary to facilitate tests and inspections.
  3. Adequate quantities of representative samples of materials that require testing and inspecting. Assist agency in obtaining samples.
  4. Facilities for storage and field curing of test samples.
  5. Delivery of samples to testing agencies.
  6. Preliminary design mix proposed for use for material mixes that require control by testing agency.
  7. Security and protection for samples and for testing and inspecting equipment at Project site.



- G. Coordination: Coordinate sequence of activities to accommodate required quality-assurance and -control services with a minimum of delay and to avoid necessity of removing and replacing construction to accommodate testing and inspecting.

- 1. Schedule times for tests, inspections, obtaining samples, and similar activities.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 TEST AND INSPECTION LOG

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

- 1. Date test or inspection was conducted.
  - 2. Description of the Work tested or inspected.
  - 3. Date test or inspection results were transmitted to Architect.
  - 4. Identification of testing agency or special inspector conducting test or inspection.

- B. Maintain log at Project site. Post changes and revisions as they occur. Provide access to test and inspection log for Architect's reference during normal working hours.

### 3.2 REPAIR AND PROTECTION

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

- 1. Provide materials and comply with installation requirements specified in other Specification Sections or matching existing substrates and finishes. Restore patched areas and extend restoration into adjoining areas with durable seams that are as invisible as possible. Comply with the Contract Document requirements for cutting and patching in Section 017300 "Execution."

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

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

END OF SECTION 014000

## SECTION 017300 - EXECUTION

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes general administrative and procedural requirements governing execution of the Work including, but not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Construction layout.
  - 2. Field engineering and surveying.
  - 3. Installation of the Work.
  - 4. Cutting and patching.
  - 5. Coordination of Owner-installed products.
  - 6. Progress cleaning.
  - 7. Starting and adjusting.
  - 8. Protection of installed construction.
  - 9. Correction of the Work.
  
- B. Related Requirements:
  - 1. Section 011000 "Summary" for limits on use of Project site.
  - 2. Section 017700 "Closeout Procedures" for submitting final property survey with Project Record Documents, recording of Owner-accepted deviations from indicated lines and levels, and final cleaning.

#### 1.2 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Certificates: Submit certificate signed by land surveyor certifying that location and elevation of improvements comply with requirements.

#### 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Land Surveyor Qualifications: A professional land surveyor who is legally qualified to practice in jurisdiction where Project is located and who is experienced in providing land-surveying services of the kind indicated.
  
- B. Cutting and Patching: Comply with requirements for and limitations on cutting and patching of construction elements.
  - 1. Structural Elements: When cutting and patching structural elements, notify Architect of locations and details of cutting and await directions from Architect before proceeding. Shore, brace, and support structural element during cutting and patching. Do not cut and patch structural elements in a manner that could change their load-carrying capacity or increase deflection

2. Operational Elements: Do not cut and patch operating elements and related components in a manner that results in reducing their capacity to perform as intended or that results in increased maintenance or decreased operational life or safety.
3. Other Construction Elements: Do not cut and patch other construction elements or components in a manner that could change their load-carrying capacity, that results in reducing their capacity to perform as intended, or that results in increased maintenance or decreased operational life or safety.
4. Visual Elements: Do not cut and patch construction in a manner that results in visual evidence of cutting and patching. Do not cut and patch exposed construction in a manner that would, in Architect's opinion, reduce the building's aesthetic qualities. Remove and replace construction that has been cut and patched in a visually unsatisfactory manner.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. General: Comply with requirements specified in other Sections.
- B. In-Place Materials: Use materials for patching identical to in-place materials. For exposed surfaces, use materials that visually match in-place adjacent surfaces to the fullest extent possible.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Existing Conditions: The existence and location of underground and other utilities and construction indicated as existing are not guaranteed. Before beginning sitework, investigate and verify the existence and location of underground utilities, and other construction affecting the Work.
  1. Before construction, verify the location and invert elevation at points of connection of sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and water-service piping; underground electrical services, and other utilities.
  2. Furnish location data for work related to Project that must be performed by public utilities serving Project site.
- B. Examination and Acceptance of Conditions: Before proceeding with each component of the Work, examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer or Applicator present where indicated, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance. Record observations.
  1. Examine roughing-in for mechanical and electrical systems to verify actual locations of connections before equipment and fixture installation.

2. Examine walls, floors, and roofs for suitable conditions where products and systems are to be installed.
  3. Verify compatibility with and suitability of substrates, including compatibility with existing finishes or primers.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected. Proceeding with the Work indicates acceptance of surfaces and conditions.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Existing Utility Information: Furnish information to local utility that is necessary to adjust, move, or relocate existing utility structures, utility poles, lines, services, or other utility appurtenances located in or affected by construction. Coordinate with authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Field Measurements: Take field measurements as required to fit the Work properly. Recheck measurements before installing each product. Where portions of the Work are indicated to fit to other construction, verify dimensions of other construction by field measurements before fabrication. Coordinate fabrication schedule with construction progress to avoid delaying the Work.
- C. Space Requirements: Verify space requirements and dimensions of items shown diagrammatically on Drawings.
- D. Review of Contract Documents and Field Conditions: Immediately on discovery of the need for clarification of the Contract Documents caused by differing field conditions outside the control of Contractor, submit a request for information to Architect according to requirements in Section 013100 "Project Management and Coordination."

### 3.3 CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT

- A. Verification: Before proceeding to lay out the Work, verify layout information shown on Drawings, in relation to the property survey and existing benchmarks. If discrepancies are discovered, notify Architect promptly.
- B. General: Engage a land surveyor to lay out the Work using accepted surveying practices.
1. Establish benchmarks and control points to set lines and levels at each story of construction and elsewhere as needed to locate each element of Project.
  2. Establish limits on use of Project site.
  3. Establish dimensions within tolerances indicated. Do not scale Drawings to obtain required dimensions.
  4. Inform installers of lines and levels to which they must comply.
  5. Check the location, level and plumb, of every major element as the Work progresses.
  6. Notify Architect when deviations from required lines and levels exceed allowable tolerances.
  7. Close site surveys with an error of closure equal to or less than the standard established by authorities having jurisdiction.

- C. Site Improvements: Locate and lay out site improvements, including pavements, grading, fill and topsoil placement, utility slopes, and rim and invert elevations.
- D. Building Lines and Levels: Locate and lay out control lines and levels for structures, building foundations, column grids, and floor levels, including those required for mechanical and electrical work. Transfer survey markings and elevations for use with control lines and levels. Level foundations and piers from two or more locations.
- E. Record Log: Maintain a log of layout control work. Record deviations from required lines and levels. Include beginning and ending dates and times of surveys, weather conditions, name and duty of each survey party member, and types of instruments and tapes used. Make the log available for reference by Architect.

### 3.4 FIELD ENGINEERING

- A. Reference Points: Locate existing permanent benchmarks, control points, and similar reference points before beginning the Work. Preserve and protect permanent benchmarks and control points during construction operations.
- B. Benchmarks: Establish and maintain a minimum of two permanent benchmarks on Project site, referenced to data established by survey control points. Comply with authorities having jurisdiction for type and size of benchmark.
  - 1. Record benchmark locations, with horizontal and vertical data, on Project Record Documents.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Locate the Work and components of the Work accurately, in correct alignment and elevation, as indicated.
  - 1. Make vertical work plumb and make horizontal work level.
  - 2. Where space is limited, install components to maximize space available for maintenance and ease of removal for replacement.
  - 3. Conceal pipes, ducts, and wiring in finished areas unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions and recommendations for installing products in applications indicated.
- C. Install products at the time and under conditions that will ensure the best possible results. Maintain conditions required for product performance until Substantial Completion.
- D. Conduct construction operations so no part of the Work is subjected to damaging operations or loading in excess of that expected during normal conditions of occupancy.
- E. Sequence the Work and allow adequate clearances to accommodate movement of construction items on site and placement in permanent locations.

- F. Tools and Equipment: Do not use tools or equipment that produce harmful noise levels.
- G. Templates: Obtain and distribute to the parties involved templates for work specified to be factory prepared and field installed. Check Shop Drawings of other work to confirm that adequate provisions are made for locating and installing products to comply with indicated requirements.
- H. Attachment: Provide blocking and attachment plates and anchors and fasteners of adequate size and number to securely anchor each component in place, accurately located and aligned with other portions of the Work. Where size and type of attachments are not indicated, verify size and type required for load conditions.
  - 1. Mounting Heights: Where mounting heights are not indicated, mount components at heights directed by Architect.
  - 2. Allow for building movement, including thermal expansion and contraction.
  - 3. Coordinate installation of anchorages. Furnish setting drawings, templates, and directions for installing anchorages, including sleeves, concrete inserts, anchor bolts, and items with integral anchors, that are to be embedded in concrete or masonry. Deliver such items to Project site in time for installation.
- I. Joints: Make joints of uniform width. Where joint locations in exposed work are not indicated, arrange joints for the best visual effect. Fit exposed connections together to form hairline joints.
- J. Hazardous Materials: Use products, cleaners, and installation materials that are not considered hazardous.

### 3.6 CUTTING AND PATCHING

- A. Cutting and Patching, General: Employ skilled workers to perform cutting and patching. Proceed with cutting and patching at the earliest feasible time, and complete without delay.
  - 1. Cut in-place construction to provide for installation of other components or performance of other construction, and subsequently patch as required to restore surfaces to their original condition.
- B. Existing Warranties: Remove, replace, patch, and repair materials and surfaces cut or damaged during installation or cutting and patching operations, by methods and with materials so as not to void existing warranties.
- C. Temporary Support: Provide temporary support of work to be cut.
- D. Protection: Protect in-place construction during cutting and patching to prevent damage. Provide protection from adverse weather conditions for portions of Project that might be exposed during cutting and patching operations.
- E. Adjacent Occupied Areas: Avoid interference with use of adjoining areas or interruption of free passage to adjoining areas.

- F. Existing Utility Services and Mechanical/Electrical Systems: Where existing services/systems are required to be removed, relocated, or abandoned, bypass such services/systems before cutting to minimize interruption to occupied areas.
- G. Cutting: Cut in-place construction by sawing, drilling, breaking, chipping, grinding, and similar operations, including excavation, using methods least likely to damage elements retained or adjoining construction. If possible, review proposed procedures with original Installer; comply with original Installer's written recommendations.
  - 1. In general, use hand or small power tools designed for sawing and grinding, not hammering and chopping. Cut holes and slots neatly to minimum size required, and with minimum disturbance of adjacent surfaces. Temporarily cover openings when not in use.
  - 2. Finished Surfaces: Cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces.
  - 3. Concrete and Masonry: Cut using a cutting machine, such as an abrasive saw or a diamond-core drill.
  - 4. Excavating and Backfilling: Comply with requirements in applicable Sections where required by cutting and patching operations.
  - 5. Mechanical and Electrical Services: Cut off pipe or conduit in walls or partitions to be removed. Cap, valve, or plug and seal remaining portion of pipe or conduit to prevent entrance of moisture or other foreign matter after cutting.
  - 6. Proceed with patching after construction operations requiring cutting are complete.
- H. Patching: Patch construction by filling, repairing, refinishing, closing up, and similar operations following performance of other work. Patch with durable seams that are as invisible as practicable. Provide materials and comply with installation requirements specified in other Sections, where applicable.
  - 1. Inspection: Where feasible, test and inspect patched areas after completion to demonstrate physical integrity of installation.
  - 2. Exposed Finishes: Restore exposed finishes of patched areas and extend finish restoration into retained adjoining construction in a manner that will minimize evidence of patching and refinishing.
- I. Cleaning: Clean areas and spaces where cutting and patching are performed. Remove paint, mortar, oils, putty, and similar materials from adjacent finished surfaces.

### 3.7 PROGRESS CLEANING

- A. General: Clean Project site and work areas daily, including common areas. Enforce requirements strictly. Dispose of materials lawfully.
  - 1. Comply with requirements in NFPA 241 for removal of combustible waste materials and debris.
  - 2. Do not hold waste materials more than seven days during normal weather or three days if the temperature is expected to rise above 80 deg F.
  - 3. Containerize hazardous and unsanitary waste materials separately from other waste. Mark containers appropriately and dispose of legally, according to regulations.
- B. Site: Maintain Project site free of waste materials and debris.

- C. Work Areas: Clean areas where work is in progress to the level of cleanliness necessary for proper execution of the Work.
  - 1. Remove liquid spills promptly.
  - 2. Where dust would impair proper execution of the Work, broom-clean or vacuum the entire work area, as appropriate.
- D. Installed Work: Keep installed work clean. Clean installed surfaces according to written instructions of manufacturer or fabricator of product installed, using only cleaning materials specifically recommended. If specific cleaning materials are not recommended, use cleaning materials that are not hazardous to health or property and that will not damage exposed surfaces.
- E. Concealed Spaces: Remove debris from concealed spaces before enclosing the space.
- F. Exposed Surfaces in Finished Areas: Clean exposed surfaces and protect as necessary to ensure freedom from damage and deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.
- G. Waste Disposal: Do not bury or burn waste materials on-site. Do not wash waste materials down sewers or into waterways.
- H. During handling and installation, clean and protect construction in progress and adjoining materials already in place. Apply protective covering where required to ensure protection from damage or deterioration at Substantial Completion.
- I. Clean and provide maintenance on completed construction as frequently as necessary through the remainder of the construction period. Adjust and lubricate operable components to ensure operability without damaging effects.
- J. Limiting Exposures: Supervise construction operations to assure that no part of the construction, completed or in progress, is subject to harmful, dangerous, damaging, or otherwise deleterious exposure during the construction period.

### 3.8 STARTING AND ADJUSTING

- A. Start equipment and operating components to confirm proper operation. Remove malfunctioning units, replace with new units, and retest.
- B. Adjust equipment for proper operation. Adjust operating components for proper operation without binding.
- C. Test each piece of equipment to verify proper operation. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.
- D. Manufacturer's Field Service: Comply with qualification requirements in Section 014000 "Quality Requirements"



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3.9 PROTECTION OF INSTALLED CONSTRUCTION

- A. Provide final protection and maintain conditions that ensure installed Work is without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.
- B. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for temperature and relative humidity.

END OF SECTION 017300

## SECTION 017419 - CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for the following:
  - 1. Recycling nonhazardous demolition waste.
  - 2. Disposing of nonhazardous demolition and construction waste.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Construction Waste: Building and site improvement materials and other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, renovation, or repair operations. Construction waste includes packaging.
- B. Demolition Waste: Building and site improvement materials resulting from demolition or selective demolition operations.
- C. Disposal: Removal off-site of demolition and construction waste and subsequent sale, recycling, reuse, or deposit in landfill or incinerator acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
- D. Recycle: Recovery of demolition or construction waste for subsequent processing in preparation for reuse.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 RECYCLING DEMOLITION WASTE

- A. Concrete: Remove reinforcement and other metals from concrete and sort with other metals.
  - 1. Reduce size of concrete masses to size appropriate for concrete recycling center.
  - 2. Haul to local concrete recycling center.

#### 3.2 DISPOSAL OF WASTE

- A. General: Except for items or materials to be salvaged, recycled, or otherwise reused, remove waste materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in a landfill or incinerator acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

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1. Except as otherwise specified, do not allow waste materials that are to be disposed of accumulate on-site.
  2. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
- B. Burning: Do not burn waste materials.
- C. Disposal: Remove waste materials from Owner's property and legally dispose of them.

END OF SECTION 017419

## SECTION 017700 - CLOSEOUT PROCEDURES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for contract closeout, including, but not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Substantial Completion procedures.
  - 2. Final completion procedures.
  - 3. Warranties.
  - 4. Final cleaning.
  - 5. Repair of the Work.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For cleaning agents.
- B. Contractor's List of Incomplete Items: Initial submittal at Substantial Completion.
- C. Certified List of Incomplete Items: Final submittal at Final Completion.

#### 1.3 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Certificates of Release: From authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Certificate of Insurance: For continuing coverage.
- C. Field Report: For pest control inspection.

#### 1.4 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Schedule of Maintenance Material Items: For maintenance material submittal items specified in other Sections.

#### 1.5 SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION PROCEDURES

- A. Contractor's List of Incomplete Items: Prepare and submit a list of items to be completed and corrected (Contractor's punch list), indicating the value of each item on the list and reasons why the Work is incomplete.

- B. Submittals Prior to Substantial Completion: Complete the following a minimum of 10 days prior to requesting inspection for determining date of Substantial Completion. List items below that are incomplete at time of request.
1. Certificates of Release: Obtain and submit releases from authorities having jurisdiction permitting Owner unrestricted use of the Work and access to services and utilities. Include occupancy permits, operating certificates, and similar releases.
  2. Submit closeout submittals specified in other Division 01 Sections, including project record documents, operation and maintenance manuals, final completion construction photographic documentation, damage or settlement surveys, property surveys, and similar final record information.
  3. Submit closeout submittals specified in individual Sections, including specific warranties, workmanship bonds, maintenance service agreements, final certifications, and similar documents.
  4. Submit test/adjust/balance records.
  5. Submit changeover information related to Owner's occupancy, use, operation, and maintenance.
- C. Procedures Prior to Substantial Completion: Complete the following a minimum of 10 days prior to requesting inspection for determining date of Substantial Completion. List items below that are incomplete at time of request.
1. Advise Owner of pending insurance changeover requirements.
  2. Make final changeover of permanent locks and deliver keys to Owner. Advise Owner's personnel of changeover in security provisions.
  3. Complete startup and testing of systems and equipment.
  4. Perform preventive maintenance on equipment used prior to Substantial Completion.
  5. Advise Owner of changeover in heat and other utilities.
  6. Participate with Owner in conducting inspection and walkthrough with local emergency responders.
  7. Terminate and remove temporary facilities from Project site, along with mockups, construction tools, and similar elements.
  8. Complete final cleaning requirements, including touchup painting.
  9. Touch up and otherwise repair and restore marred exposed finishes to eliminate visual defects.
- D. Inspection: Submit a written request for inspection to determine Substantial Completion a minimum of 10 days prior to date the work will be completed and ready for final inspection and tests. On receipt of request, Architect will either proceed with inspection or notify Contractor of unfulfilled requirements. Architect will prepare the Certificate of Substantial Completion after inspection or will notify Contractor of items, either on Contractor's list or additional items identified by Architect, that must be completed or corrected before certificate will be issued.
1. Reinspection: Request reinspection when the Work identified in previous inspections as incomplete is completed or corrected.
  2. Results of completed inspection will form the basis of requirements for final completion.

## 1.6 FINAL COMPLETION PROCEDURES

- A. Preliminary Procedures: Before requesting final inspection for determining final completion, complete the following:
1. Submit a final Application for Payment according to Section 012900 "Payment Procedures."
  2. Certified List of Incomplete Items: Submit certified copy of Architect's Substantial Completion inspection list of items to be completed or corrected (punch list), endorsed and dated by Architect. Certified copy of the list shall state that each item has been completed or otherwise resolved for acceptance.
  3. Certificate of Insurance: Submit evidence of final, continuing insurance coverage complying with insurance requirements.
  4. Submit pest-control final inspection report and warranty.
  5. Instruct Owner's personnel in operation, adjustment, and maintenance of products, equipment, and systems.
- B. Inspection: Submit a written request for final inspection to determine acceptance. On receipt of request, Architect will either proceed with inspection or notify Contractor of unfulfilled requirements. Architect will prepare a final Certificate for Payment after inspection or will notify Contractor of construction that must be completed or corrected before certificate will be issued.
1. Reinspection: Request reinspection when the Work identified in previous inspections as incomplete is completed or corrected.

## 1.7 LIST OF INCOMPLETE ITEMS (PUNCH LIST)

- A. Organization of List: Include name and identification of each space and area affected by construction operations for incomplete items and items needing correction including, if necessary, areas disturbed by Contractor that are outside the limits of construction.
1. Organize list of spaces in sequential order.
  2. Submit list of incomplete items in the following format:
    - a. PDF electronic file. Architect will return annotated copy.

## 1.8 SUBMITTAL OF PROJECT WARRANTIES

- A. Time of Submittal: Submit written warranties on request of Architect for designated portions of the Work where commencement of warranties other than date of Substantial Completion is indicated, or when delay in submittal of warranties might limit Owner's rights under warranty.
- B. Organize warranty documents into an orderly sequence based on the table of contents of the Project Manual.

1. Bind warranties and bonds in heavy-duty, three-ring, vinyl-covered, loose-leaf binders, thickness as necessary to accommodate contents, and sized to receive 8-1/2-by-11-inch paper.
  2. Provide heavy paper dividers with plastic-covered tabs for each separate warranty. Mark tab to identify the product or installation. Provide a typed description of the product or installation, including the name of the product and the name, address, and telephone number of Installer.
  3. Identify each binder on the front and spine with the typed or printed title "WARRANTIES," Project name, and name of Contractor.
  4. Warranty Electronic File: Scan warranties and bonds and assemble complete warranty and bond submittal package into a single indexed electronic PDF file with links enabling navigation to each item. Provide bookmarked table of contents at beginning of document.
- C. Provide additional copies of each warranty to include in operation and maintenance manuals.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Cleaning Agents: Use cleaning materials and agents recommended by manufacturer or fabricator of the surface to be cleaned. Do not use cleaning agents that are potentially hazardous to health or property or that might damage finished surfaces.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 FINAL CLEANING

- A. General: Perform final cleaning. Conduct cleaning and waste-removal operations to comply with local laws and ordinances and Federal and local environmental and antipollution regulations.
- B. Cleaning: Employ experienced workers or professional cleaners for final cleaning. Clean each surface or unit to condition expected in an average commercial building cleaning and maintenance program. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Complete the following cleaning operations before requesting inspection for certification of Substantial Completion for entire Project or for a designated portion of Project:
    - a. Clean Project site, yard, and grounds, in areas disturbed by construction activities, including landscape development areas, of rubbish, waste material, litter, and other foreign substances.
    - b. Sweep paved areas broom clean. Remove petrochemical spills, stains, and other foreign deposits.
    - c. Rake grounds that are neither planted nor paved to a smooth, even-textured surface.

- d. Remove tools, construction equipment, machinery, and surplus material from Project site.
- e. Remove snow and ice to provide safe access to building.
- f. Clean exposed exterior and interior hard-surfaced finishes to a dirt-free condition, free of stains, films, and similar foreign substances. Avoid disturbing natural weathering of exterior surfaces. Restore reflective surfaces to their original condition.
- g. Remove debris and surface dust from limited access spaces, including roofs, plenums, shafts, trenches, equipment vaults, manholes, attics, and similar spaces.
- h. Remove labels that are not permanent.
- i. Wipe surfaces of mechanical and electrical equipment and similar equipment. Remove excess lubrication, paint and mortar droppings, and other foreign substances.
- j. Clean plumbing fixtures to a sanitary condition, free of stains, including stains resulting from water exposure.
- k. Clean light fixtures, lamps, globes, and reflectors to function with full efficiency.
- l. Leave Project clean and ready for occupancy.
- m. Pick up waste and trash and dispose of properly.
- n. Remove all tire scuff marks from pavement.
- o. Remove all tags and ties from plant material including trees.

### 3.2 REPAIR OF THE WORK

- A. Complete repair and restoration operations before requesting inspection for determination of Substantial Completion.
- B. Repair or remove and replace defective construction. Repairing includes replacing defective parts, refinishing damaged surfaces, touching up with matching materials, and properly adjusting operating equipment. Where damaged or worn items cannot be repaired or restored, provide replacements. Remove and replace operating components that cannot be repaired. Restore damaged construction and permanent facilities used during construction to specified condition.
  1. Remove and replace chipped, scratched, and broken glass, reflective surfaces, and other damaged transparent materials.
  2. Touch up and otherwise repair and restore marred or exposed finishes and surfaces. Replace finishes and surfaces that already show evidence of repair or restoration.
  3. Replace parts subject to operating conditions during construction that may impede operation or reduce longevity.
  4. Replace burned-out bulbs, bulbs noticeably dimmed by hours of use, and defective and noisy starters in fluorescent and mercury vapor fixtures to comply with requirements for new fixtures.

END OF SECTION 017700



## PART 1 - GENERAL

### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Demolition and removal of selected site elements.

### 1.2 MATERIALS OWNERSHIP

- A. Unless otherwise indicated, demolition waste becomes property of Contractor.
- B. Historic items, relics, antiques, and similar objects including, but not limited to, cornerstones and their contents, commemorative plaques and tablets, and other items of interest or value to Owner that may be uncovered during demolition remain the property of Owner.
  - 1. Carefully salvage in a manner to prevent damage and promptly return to Owner.

### 1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Schedule of selective demolition activities with starting and ending dates for each activity.
- B. Predemolition photographs or video.

### 1.5 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Conditions existing at time of inspection for bidding purpose will be maintained by Owner as far as practical.
- B. Notify Architect of discrepancies between existing conditions and Drawings before proceeding with selective demolition.
- C. Hazardous Materials: It is not expected that hazardous materials will be encountered in the Work.
  - 1. Hazardous materials will be removed by Owner before start of the Work.
- D. Storage or sale of removed items or materials on-site is not permitted.
- E. Utility Service: Maintain existing utilities indicated to remain in service and protect them against damage during selective demolition operations.

1. Maintain fire-protection facilities in service during selective demolition operations.
- F. Arrange selective demolition schedule so as not to interfere with Owner's operations.

## 1.6 WARRANTY

- A. Existing Warranties: Remove, replace, patch, and repair materials and surfaces cut or damaged during selective demolition, by methods and with materials and using approved contractors so as not to void existing warranties.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing EPA notification regulations before beginning selective demolition. Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Standards: Comply with ANSI/ASSP A10.6 and NFPA 241.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that utilities have been disconnected and capped before starting selective demolition operations.
- B. Inventory and record the condition of items to be removed and salvaged.

### 3.2 UTILITY SERVICES AND MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

- A. Existing Services/Systems to Be Removed, Relocated, or Abandoned: Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off utility services and mechanical/electrical systems serving areas to be selectively demolished.
1. Arrange to shut off utilities with utility companies.
  2. If services/systems are required to be removed, relocated, or abandoned, provide temporary services/systems that bypass area of selective demolition and that maintain continuity of services/systems to other parts of building.
  3. Disconnect, demolish, and remove fire-suppression systems, plumbing, and HVAC systems, equipment, and components indicated on Drawings to be removed.
    - a. Piping to Be Removed: Remove portion of piping indicated to be removed and cap or plug remaining piping with same or compatible piping material.
    - b. Piping to Be Abandoned in Place: Drain piping and cap or plug piping with same or compatible piping material and leave in place.

- c. Equipment to Be Removed: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment.
- d. Equipment to Be Removed and Reinstalled: Disconnect and cap services and remove, clean, and store equipment; when appropriate, reinstall, reconnect, and make equipment operational.
- e. Equipment to Be Removed and Salvaged: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment and deliver to Owner.
- f. Ducts to Be Removed: Remove portion of ducts indicated to be removed and plug remaining ducts with same or compatible ductwork material.
- g. Ducts to Be Abandoned in Place: Cap or plug ducts with same or compatible ductwork material and leave in place.

### 3.3 PROTECTION

- A. Temporary Protection: Provide temporary barricades and other protection required to prevent injury to people and damage to adjacent buildings and facilities to remain.
- B. Temporary Shoring: Design, provide, and maintain shoring, bracing, and structural supports as required to preserve stability and prevent movement, settlement, or collapse of construction and finishes to remain, and to prevent unexpected or uncontrolled movement or collapse of construction being demolished.
- C. Remove temporary barricades and protections where hazards no longer exist.

### 3.4 SELECTIVE DEMOLITION

- A. General: Demolish and remove existing construction only to the extent required by new construction and as indicated. Use methods required to complete the Work within limitations of governing regulations and as follows:
  - 1. Neatly cut openings and holes plumb, square, and true to dimensions required. Use cutting methods least likely to damage construction to remain or adjoining construction. Use hand tools or small power tools designed for sawing or grinding, not hammering and chopping. Temporarily cover openings to remain.
  - 2. Cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces to avoid marring existing finished surfaces.
  - 3. Do not use cutting torches until work area is cleared of flammable materials. At concealed spaces, such as duct and pipe interiors, verify condition and contents of hidden space before starting flame-cutting operations. Maintain portable fire-suppression devices during flame-cutting operations.
  - 4. Maintain fire watch during and for at least 2 hours after flame-cutting operations.
  - 5. Locate selective demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, or framing.
  - 6. Dispose of demolished items and materials promptly.
- B. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct selective demolition and debris-removal operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.

3.5 CLEANING

- A. Remove demolition waste materials from Project site and dispose of them in an EPA-approved construction and demolition waste landfill acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
  - 1. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site.
  - 2. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
- B. Burning: Do not burn demolished materials.
- C. Clean adjacent structures and improvements of dust, dirt, and debris caused by selective demolition operations. Return adjacent areas to condition existing before selective demolition operations began.

END OF SECTION 024119

## 1.1 SUMMARY

### A. Section Includes:

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

## 1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

## 1.3 MATERIAL OWNERSHIP

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

## 1.4 FIELD CONDITIONS

- ### A. Traffic: Minimize interference with adjoining roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities during site-clearing operations.
1. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from Owner and authorities having jurisdiction.
  2. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed trafficways if required by Owner or authorities having jurisdiction.
- ### B. Utility Locator Service: Notify utility locator service for area where Project is located before site clearing.
- ### C. Do not commence site clearing operations until temporary erosion- and sedimentation-control and plant-protection measures are in place.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

- #### A. Satisfactory Soil Material: Requirements for satisfactory soil material are specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."

1. Obtain approved borrow soil material off-site when satisfactory soil material is not available on-site.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect and maintain benchmarks and survey control points from disturbance during construction.
- B. Protect existing site improvements to remain from damage during construction.
  1. Restore damaged improvements to their original condition, as acceptable to Owner.

#### 3.2 EXISTING UTILITIES

- A. Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap utilities indicated to be removed or abandoned in place.
  1. Arrange with utility companies to shut off indicated utilities.
- B. Interrupting Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt utilities serving facilities occupied by Owner or others, unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility services according to requirements indicated:
  1. Notify Architect not less than two days in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
  2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without Architect's written permission.

#### 3.3 SITE IMPROVEMENTS

- A. Remove existing above- and below-grade improvements as indicated and necessary to facilitate new construction.

#### 3.4 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS AND WASTE MATERIALS

- A. Remove surplus soil material, unsuitable topsoil, obstructions, demolished materials, and waste materials including trash and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 311000

## SECTION 312000 - EARTH MOVING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

##### A. Section Includes:

1. Excavating and filling for rough grading the Site.
2. Preparing subgrades for walks, pavements, turf and grasses and plants.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

##### D. Borrow Soil: Satisfactory soil imported from off-site for use as fill or backfill.

##### E. Drainage Course: Aggregate layer supporting the slab-on-grade that also minimizes upward capillary flow of pore water.

##### F. Excavation: Removal of material encountered above subgrade elevations and to lines and dimensions indicated.

1. Authorized Additional Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations or beyond indicated lines and dimensions as directed by Architect. Authorized additional excavation and replacement material will be paid for according to Contract provisions for changes in the Work.
2. Unauthorized Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations or beyond indicated lines and dimensions without direction by Architect. Unauthorized excavation, as well as remedial work directed by Architect, shall be without additional compensation.

##### G. Fill: Soil materials used to raise existing grades.

##### H. Structures: Buildings, footings, foundations, retaining walls, slabs, tanks, curbs, mechanical and electrical appurtenances, or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface.

- I. Subbase Course: Aggregate layer placed between the subgrade and base course for hot-mix asphalt pavement, or aggregate layer placed between the subgrade and a cement concrete pavement or a cement concrete or hot-mix asphalt walk.
- J. Subgrade: Uppermost surface of an excavation or the top surface of a fill or backfill immediately below subbase, drainage fill, drainage course, or topsoil materials.
- K. Utilities: On-site underground pipes, conduits, ducts, and cables as well as underground services within buildings.

### 1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Material test reports.

### 1.5 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Utility Locator Service: Notify utility locator service for area where Project is located before beginning earth-moving operations.
- B. Do not commence earth-moving operations until plant-protection measures are in place.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide borrow soil materials when sufficient satisfactory soil materials are not available from excavations.

### 2.2 ACCESSORIES

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



## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earth-moving operations.
- B. Protect and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls during earth-moving operations.
- C. Protect subgrades and foundation soils from freezing temperatures and frost. Remove temporary protection before placing subsequent materials.

### 3.2 EXCAVATION, GENERAL

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

### 3.3 EXCAVATION FOR WALKS AND PAVEMENTS

- A. Excavate surfaces under walks and pavements to indicated lines, cross sections, elevations, and subgrades.

### 3.4 UNAUTHORIZED EXCAVATION

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

### 3.5 STORAGE OF SOIL MATERIALS

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

3.6 SOIL FILL

- A. Plow, scarify, bench, or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so fill material will bond with existing material.
- B. Use acceptable soil mixture and content ratio as specified in geotechnical report.

3.7 SOIL MOISTURE CONTROL

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

3.8 COMPACTION OF SOIL BACKFILLS AND FILLS

- A. Place backfill and fill soil materials as specified in the geotechnical report.

3.9 GRADING

- A. General: Uniformly grade areas to a smooth surface, free of irregular surface changes. Comply with compaction requirements and grade to cross sections, lines, and elevations indicated.
- B. Site Rough Grading: Slope grades to direct water away from buildings and to prevent ponding. Finish subgrades to elevations required to achieve indicated finish elevations, within the following subgrade tolerances:
  - 1. Turf or Unpaved Areas: Plus or minus 1 inch.

3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a qualified special inspector to perform inspections:
- B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified geotechnical engineering testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- C. Allow testing agency to inspect and test subgrades and each fill or backfill layer. Proceed with subsequent earth moving only after test results for previously completed work comply with requirements.

- D. Footing Subgrade: At footing subgrades, at least one test of each soil stratum will be performed to verify design bearing capacities. Subsequent verification and approval of other footing subgrades may be based on a visual comparison of subgrade with tested subgrade when approved by Architect.
- E. When testing agency reports that subgrades, fills, or backfills have not achieved degree of compaction specified, scarify and moisten or aerate, or remove and replace soil materials to depth required; recompact and retest until specified compaction is obtained.

### 3.11 PROTECTION

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

### 3.12 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS AND WASTE MATERIALS

- A. Remove surplus satisfactory soil and waste materials, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 312000

## PART 1 - GENERAL

### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes the following:
  - 1. Walks.

### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Design Mixtures: For each concrete paving mixture. Include alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.

### 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Ready-Mix-Concrete Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C94/C94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.

### 1.4 PRECONSTRUCTION TESTING

- A. Preconstruction Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform preconstruction testing on concrete paving mixtures.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 CONCRETE, GENERAL

- A. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301 unless otherwise indicated.

### 2.2 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60; deformed.
- B. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60 plain-steel bars; zinc coated (galvanized) after fabrication according to ASTM A767/A767M, Class I coating. Cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- C. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars, welded-wire reinforcement, and dowels in place. Manufacture bar supports

according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete of greater compressive strength than concrete specified.

### 2.3 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Use the following cementitious materials, of same type, brand, and source throughout Project:
  - 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, gray portland cement Type I.
- B. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C33/C33M, Class 4S, uniformly graded. Provide aggregates from a single source.
- C. Water: Potable and complying with ASTM C94/C94M.

### 2.4 CURING MATERIALS

- A. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 3, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. dry or cotton mats.
- B. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
- C. Water: Potable.

### 2.5 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Joint Fillers: ASTM D1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber in preformed strips.

### 2.6 CONCRETE MIXTURES

- A. Prepare design mixtures, proportioned according to ACI 301, for each type and strength of normal-weight concrete, and as determined by either laboratory trial mixtures or field experience.
  - 1. Compressive Strength (28 Days): 4000 psi.
  - 2. Maximum W/C Ratio at Point of Placement: 0.50.
  - 3. Slump Limit: 5 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.

### 2.7 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C94/C94M. Furnish batch certificates for each batch discharged and used in the Work.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface below concrete paving to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding.

#### 3.2 PREPARATION

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

#### 3.3 EDGE FORMS AND SCREED CONSTRUCTION

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

#### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating, placing, and supporting reinforcement.

#### 3.5 JOINTS

- A. General: Form construction, isolation, and contraction joints and tool edges true to line, with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to centerline unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Construction Joints: Set construction joints at side and end terminations of paving and at locations where paving operations are stopped for more than one-half hour unless paving terminates at isolation joints.
- C. Isolation Joints: Form isolation joints of preformed joint-filler strips abutting concrete curbs, catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, other fixed objects, and where indicated.
- D. Contraction Joints: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of the concrete thickness, to match jointing of existing adjacent concrete paving:
- E. Edging: After initial floating, tool edges of paving, gutters, curbs, and joints in concrete with an edging tool to a 1/4-inch radius. Repeat tooling of edges after applying surface finishes. Eliminate edging-tool marks on concrete surfaces.

### 3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Moisten subbase to provide a uniform dampened condition at time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at required finish elevation and alignment.
- B. Comply with ACI 301 requirements for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
- C. Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints. Do not push or drag concrete into place or use vibrators to move concrete into place.
- D. Screed paving surface with a straightedge and strike off.
- E. Commence initial floating using bull floats or darbies to impart an open-textured and uniform surface plane before excess moisture or bleedwater appears on the surface. Do not further disturb concrete surfaces before beginning finishing operations or spreading surface treatments.

### 3.7 FLOAT FINISHING

- A. General: Do not add water to concrete surfaces during finishing operations.
- B. Float Finish: Begin the second floating operation when bleedwater sheen has disappeared and concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operations. Float surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power units. Finish surfaces to true planes. Cut down high spots and fill low spots. Refloat surface immediately to uniform granular texture.
  - 1. Rock Salt Finish: To match adjacent pavement.
  - 2. Medium-to-Fine-Textured Broom Finish: Draw a soft-bristle broom across float-finished concrete surface, perpendicular to line of traffic, to provide a uniform, fine-line texture.

### 3.8 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.
- B. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection.
- C. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete but before float finishing.
- D. Begin curing after finishing concrete but not before free water has disappeared from concrete surface.
- E. Curing Methods: Cure concrete by moisture curing.

### 3.9 PAVING TOLERANCES

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

### 3.10 REPAIR AND PROTECTION

- A. Remove and replace concrete paving that is broken, damaged, or defective or that does not comply with requirements in this Section. Remove work in complete sections from joint to joint unless otherwise approved by Architect.
- B. Protect concrete paving from damage. Exclude traffic from paving for at least 14 days after placement. When construction traffic is permitted, maintain paving as clean as possible by removing surface stains and spillage of materials as they occur.
- C. Maintain concrete paving free of stains, discoloration, dirt, and other foreign material. Sweep paving not more than two days before date scheduled for Substantial Completion inspections.

END OF SECTION 321313



## SECTION 321373 - CONCRETE PAVING JOINT SEALANTS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Cold-applied joint sealants.
  - 2. Joint-sealant backer materials.

#### 1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product data.
- B. Samples: Manufacturer's standard color sheets, showing full range of available colors for each type of joint sealant.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Qualifications:
  - 1. Installers: Entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 JOINT SEALANTS, GENERAL

- A. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backer materials, and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on testing and field experience.

#### 2.2 COLD-APPLIED JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Single-Component, Self-Leveling, Silicone Joint Sealant: ASTM D5893/D5893M, Type SL.

## 2.3 JOINT-SEALANT BACKER MATERIALS

- A. Joint-Sealant Backer Materials: Nonstaining; compatible with joint substrates, sealants, primers, and other joint fillers; and approved for applications indicated by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on field experience and laboratory testing.
- B. Round Backer Rods for Cold- and Hot-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D5249, Type 1, of diameter and density required to control sealant depth and prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant.
- C. Round Backer Rods for Cold-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D5249, Type 3, of diameter and density required to control joint-sealant depth and prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant.
- D. Backer Strips for Cold- and Hot-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D5249; Type 2; of thickness and width required to control joint-sealant depth, prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant, and fill remainder of joint opening under sealant.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Surface Cleaning of Joints: Before installing joint sealants, clean out joints immediately to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Joint Priming: Prime joint substrates where indicated or where recommended in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written installation instructions for products and applications indicated unless more stringent requirements apply.
- B. Joint-Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations in ASTM C1193 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions.
- C. Install joint-sealant backers to support joint sealants during application and at position required to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
  - 1. Do not leave gaps between ends of joint-sealant backer materials.
  - 2. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear joint-sealant backer materials.
  - 3. Remove absorbent joint-sealant backer materials that have become wet before sealant application and replace them with dry materials.
- D. Install joint sealants immediately following backer material installation, using proven techniques that comply with the following:

1. Place joint sealants so they fully contact joint substrates.
  2. Completely fill recesses in each joint configuration.
  3. Produce uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
- E. Tooling of Nonsag Joint Sealants: Immediately after joint-sealant application and before skinning or curing begins, tool sealants in accordance with the following requirements to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated; to eliminate air pockets; and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint:
1. Remove excess joint sealant from surfaces adjacent to joints.
  2. Use tooling agents that are approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer and that do not discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces.
- F. Provide joint configuration to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Clean off excess joint sealant as the Work progresses, by methods and with cleaning materials approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturers.

END OF SECTION 321373

## SECTION 323113 - CHAIN LINK FENCES AND GATES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Chain-link fences.
2. Swing gates.

#### 1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: For each type of fence and gate assembly.
1. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
- C. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product certificates.
- B. Product test reports.
- C. Sample warranty.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 FENCE FRAMEWORK

- A. Posts and Rails: ASTM F1043 for framework, including rails, braces, and line; terminal; and corner posts. Provide members with minimum dimensions and wall thickness according to ASTM F1043 or ASTM F1083 based on the following:
1. Fence Height: As indicated on Drawings.

2. Light-Industrial-Strength Material: Group IC-L, round steel pipe, electric-resistance-welded pipe.
  - a. Line Post: 2.375 inches in diameter.

## 2.2 SWING GATES

- A. General: ASTM F900 for gate posts and double swing gate types.
  1. Gate Leaf Width: 48 inches.
- B. Pipe and Tubing:
  1. Zinc-Coated Steel: ASTM F1043 and ASTM F1083; manufacturer's standard protective coating and finish.
- C. Frame Corner Construction: assembled with corner fittings.
- D. Hardware:
  1. Hinges: 360-degree inward and outward swing.
  2. Latch: Permitting operation from both sides of gate.
  3. Lock: City of Mesquite standard device.
  4. Padlock and Chain: City of Mesquite standard device.

## 2.3 FITTINGS

- A. Provide fittings according to ASTM F626.
- B. Finish:
  1. Metallic Coating for Pressed Steel or Cast Iron: Not less than 1.2 oz./sq. ft. of zinc.
  2. Aluminum: Mill finish.

## 2.4 GROUT AND ANCHORING CEMENT

- A. Nonshrink, Nonmetallic Grout: Factory-packaged, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous grout complying with ASTM C1107/C1107M. Provide grout, recommended in writing by manufacturer, for exterior applications.
- B. Anchoring Cement: Factory-packaged, nonshrink, nonstaining, hydraulic-controlled expansion cement formulation for mixing with water at Project site to create pourable anchoring, patching, and grouting compound. Provide formulation that is resistant to erosion from water exposure without needing protection by a sealer or waterproof coating, and that is recommended in writing by manufacturer for exterior applications.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Do not begin installation before final grading is completed unless otherwise permitted by Architect.

#### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Stake locations of fence lines, gates, and terminal posts. Do not exceed intervals of 500 feet or line of sight between stakes. Indicate locations of utilities, lawn sprinkler system, underground structures, benchmarks, and property monuments.

#### 3.3 CHAIN-LINK FENCE INSTALLATION

- A. Install chain-link fencing according to ASTM F567 and more stringent requirements specified.
- B. Post Excavation: Drill or hand-excavate holes for posts to diameters and spacings indicated, in firm, undisturbed soil.
- C. Post Setting: Set posts in concrete indicated spacing into firm, undisturbed soil.
  - 1. Verify that posts are set plumb, aligned, and at correct height and spacing, and hold in position during setting with concrete or mechanical devices.
  - 2. Concrete Fill: Place concrete around posts to dimensions indicated and vibrate or tamp for consolidation. Protect aboveground portion of posts from concrete splatter.
    - a. Concealed Concrete: Place top of concrete 2 inches below grade to allow covering with surface material.
- D. Terminal Posts: Install terminal end, corner, and gate posts according to ASTM F567 and terminal pull posts at changes in horizontal or vertical alignment of 15 degrees or more. For runs exceeding 500 feet, space pull posts an equal distance between corner or end posts.
- E. Line Posts: Space line posts uniformly at 10 feet o.c.

#### 3.4 ADJUSTING

- A. Gates: Adjust gates to operate smoothly, easily, and quietly, free of binding, warp, excessive deflection, distortion, nonalignment, misplacement, disruption, or malfunction, throughout entire operational range. Confirm that latches and locks engage accurately and securely without forcing or binding.
- B. Lubricate hardware and other moving parts.

Westlake Skate Park: Site Improvements  
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END OF SECTION 323113

## SECTION 328400 - PLANTING IRRIGATION

### PART 1 – GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Furnish all work and materials, appliances, tools, equipment, facilities, transportation, point of connection and all other services required for the installation of a complete underground permanent, as shown on drawings and/or specified herein. When the term "Contractor" is used in this section, it shall refer to the Irrigation Contractor.
- B. Related Work Specified Elsewhere:
  - 1. Turf and Grasses: Section 329200.
  - 2. Plants: Section 329300.

#### 1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. The following Codes, Regulations, Reference Standards, and Specifications apply to work included in this section: ASTM: D2241, D2464, D2466, D2564, and D855.

#### 1.3 WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Contractor shall warranty material and workmanship for one year after final acceptance including repair and replacement of defective materials, workmanship, and labor.
- B. Maintenance during warranty shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:
  - 1. Adjustment of sprinkler height and plumb to compensate for settlement and/or plant growth.
  - 2. Backfilling of all trenches.
  - 3. Adjustment of head coverage (arc of spray) as necessary.
  - 4. Unstopping heads plugged by foreign material.
  - 5. Drip System:
    - a. Remove disc stack and rinse with water and replace every 6 months.
    - b. Compare the controller runtimes and frequency to the to the application rate for Techline CV at the spacing used. If the amount of water in inches/hour is insufficient or exceeds the requirement of the plant, adjust accordingly.
    - c. Refer to "Techline Design Manual" by Netafimusa.com.
  - 6. Adjustment of controller as necessary to insure proper sequence and watering time.
  - 7. All maintenance necessary to keep the system in good operating order. Repair of damage caused by vandals, other contractors or weather conditions shall be considered extra to these specifications.



- C. Warranty and maintenance after final acceptance does not include alterations as necessitated by re-landscaping, re-grading, addition of trees or the addition, and/or changes in sidewalks, walls, driveways, etc.
- D. Contractor must declare compliance with section 1903.251, Texas Occupations Code.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. The Contractor shall submit shop drawings or manufacturer's "cut sheet" for each type of sprinkler head, nozzle, pipe, controller, valves, check valve assemblies, valve boxes, wire, conduit, fittings, drip irrigation lines and components, and all other types of fixtures and equipment proposed to install on the job. The submittal shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, equipment capacity, and manufacturer's installation recommendation, if applicable, for each proposed item.
- B. No partial submittal will be accepted and submittals shall be neatly bound into a brochure and logically organized. After the submittal has been approved, substitutions will not be allowed except by written consent of the Owner's Representative.
- C. Shop drawings shall include dimensions, elevations, construction, details, arrangements, and capacity of equipment, as well as manufacturer's installation recommendations.

#### 1.5 "APPROVED EQUAL" SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. Several items in this section and on the plans are specified by a manufacturer's brand name and catalog number, followed by the phrase "or approved equal". This is not intended to unduly restrict competitive procurements or bidding, but is done to assure a minimum standard of quality which is believed to be best for the item specified.

#### 1.6 CODES/PERMITS

- A. All work under this section shall comply with the provisions of these Specifications, as illustrated on the accompanying drawings, or as directed by the Owner's Representative and shall satisfy all applicable local codes, ordinances, or regulations of the governing bodies and all authorities having jurisdiction over this Project.
- B. Installation of equipment and materials shall be done in accordance with requirements of the National Electrical Code, Applicable City Plumbing Code, and standard plumbing procedures. The drawings and these Specifications are intended to comply with all the necessary rules and regulations; however, some discrepancies may occur, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Owner's Representative in writing of the discrepancies and apply for an interpretation. Should the discovery and notification occur after the execution of a contract, any additional work required for compliance with the regulations shall be paid for as covered by these Contract Documents.

- C. The Contractor shall give all necessary notices, obtain all permits, and pay all costs in connection with his work; file with all governmental departments having jurisdiction; obtain all required certificates of inspection for his work and deliver to the Owner's Representative.
- D. The Contractor shall include in the work any labor, materials, services, apparatus, or drawings in order to comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, rules and regulations whether or not shown on the drawings and/or specified.
- E. The installation of the irrigation system shall be made by an individual or firm duly qualified with a minimum of five years experience installing systems of similar size and scope, and licensed under Article No. 8751 VTCS, Titled "Licensed Irrigators Act", S.B. No. 259 as passed by the 66th Texas Legislature.

#### 1.7 EXISTING UTILITIES

- A. Locations and elevations of various utilities included with the scope of this work have been obtained from the most reliable sources available and should serve as a general guide without guarantee to accuracy. The Contractor shall examine the Site and verify to his own satisfaction the locations and elevation of all utilities and availability of utilities and services required. The Contractor shall inform himself as to their relation to the work and the submission of bids shall be deemed as evidence thereof. The Contractor shall repair at his own expense, and to the satisfaction of the Owner, for damage to any utility shown or not shown on the plans.
- B. Should utilities not shown on the plans be found during excavations, Contractor shall promptly notify the Landscape Architect for instructions as to further action.
- C. Contractor shall make necessary adjustments in the layout as may be required to connect to existing stub-outs, should such stub-outs not be located exactly as shown and as may be required to work around existing work, at no increase in cost to the Owner. All such work will be recorded on record drawings and turned over to the Owner prior to final acceptance.

#### 1.8 RECORD DRAWINGS

- A. Record dimensioned locations and depths for each of the following:
  - 1. Point of connection to proposed backflow device as shown on plan.
  - 2. Sprinkler pressure line routing (provide dimensions for each 100 lineal feet (maximum) along each routing, and for each change in directions).
  - 3. Gate valves.
  - 4. Sprinkler control valves (buried only).
  - 5. Control wire routing.
  - 6. Drip irrigation assemblies.
  - 7. Other related items as may be directed by the Owner's Representative.
- B. Locate all dimensions from two permanent points (buildings, monuments, sidewalks, curbs, or pavements).

- C. Record all changes which are made from the Contract drawings, including changes in the pressure and non-pressure lines.
- D. Record all required information on a set of blackline prints of the Contract drawings. Do not use these prints for any other purpose.
- E. Maintain information daily. Keep Contract drawings at the Worksite at all times and available for review by the Owner's Representative.
- F. When record drawings have been approved by the Owner's Representative, transfer all information to a set of reproducible mylars using permanent ink or provide a bond copy and electronic file on CD of the final record as-built drawings. Changes using ball-point pen are not acceptable. Make dimensions accurately at the same scale used on original Drawings, or larger. If photo reduction is required to facilitate controller chart housing, notes or dimension must be a minimum 1/4 inch in size.
- G. Reproducible mylars and/or bonds and CD will be furnished by the Owner cost for printing and handling.

#### 1.10 CONTROLLER CHART

- A. Do not prepare chart until record drawings have been approved by the Owner's Representative.
- B. Provide one controller chart for the stations used on the automatic controller(s).
  - 1. Chart may be a reproduction of the record drawing, if the scale permits fitting within the controller door. If photo reduction prints are required, keep reduction to maximum size possible to retain full legibility.
  - 2. Chart shall be blackline print of the actual system, showing the area covered by that controller.
- C. Identify the area of coverage of each remote control valve, using a distinctly different pastel color, drawn over the entire area of coverage.
- D. Following approval of chart by the Owner's Representative, it shall be hermetically sealed between two layers of 20 mil. thick plastic sheet.
- E. Chart must be completed and approved prior to final acceptance of the irrigation system.

#### 1.11 OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

- A. Provide individual bound manuals detailing operating and maintenance requirements for irrigation systems.
- B. Manuals shall be delivered to the Owner's representative for review and approval no later than 10 days prior to completion of work. Revise manual as required.

- C. Provide descriptions of all installed materials and systems in sufficient detail to permit maintenance personnel to understand, operate, and maintain the equipment.
- D. Provide the following in each manual:
  - 1. Index sheet, stating Irrigation Contractor's name, address, telephone number, and name of person to contact.
  - 2. Duration of guarantee period.
  - 3. Equipment list providing the following for each item:
    - a. Manufacturer's name.
    - b. Make and model number.
    - c. Name and address of local manufacturer's representative.
    - d. Spare parts list in detail.
    - e. Detailed operating and maintenance instructions of major equipment.
  - 4. Recommended programs for watering by season.

#### 1.12 CHECKLIST

- A. Provide a signed and dated checklist, and deliver to the Owner's Representative prior to final acceptance of the work.
- B. Use the following format:
  - 1. Plumbing permits: if none required, so note.
  - 2. Material approvals: approved by and date.
  - 3. Pressure line tests: by whom and date.
  - 4. Record Drawings: received by and date.
  - 5. Controller charts: received by and date.
  - 6. Materials furnished: received by and date.
  - 7. Operation and maintenance manuals: received by and date.
  - 8. System and equipment operation instructions: received by and date.
  - 9. Manufacturer's warranties if required: received by and date.
  - 10. Written guarantee: received by and date.
  - 11. Lowering of heads in lawn areas: if incomplete, so state.

#### 1.13 ELECTRIC POWER

- A. Electric power to operate the controller shall be furnished by the Electrical Contractor unless otherwise noted on the plans. Service wiring to the controller cabinet shall be furnished by the Irrigation Contractor.

1.14 WATER FOR TESTING

- A. Unless noted otherwise on the plans or elsewhere, water is available on the site necessary for testing, flushing, and jetting.

1.15 BORINGS, SLEEVES AND ELECTRICAL CONDUITS

- A. Sleeves and electrical conduits are the responsibility of the Irrigation Contractor to install prior to paving or related construction and should be installed as noted on the approved irrigation plan. Contractors shall be responsible for locating all sleeves and conduits at no additional cost to the Authority. Borings under existing paving will be required where noted on the drawings and shall be provided at no additional cost to the Owner. Borings shall be a minimum of 18 inch depth and new pipes shall be incased in Schedule 40 PCV sleeves.

1.16 ATTIC STOCK - SPARE PARTS

- A. The Contractor shall supply the Owner with five parts each of irrigation system components excluding controller, mainline pipe and lateral pipe. These items will be kept for use by the Owner after the Landscape Maintenance for One (1) Year period is completed.

1.17 COMMISSIONING

- A. This Section specifies a system which will be commissioned as part of the construction process. Documentation and testing of these systems, as well as training of the Owner's operation and maintenance personnel, is required in cooperation with the Owner's Commissioning Coordinator.
- B. Commissioning requires the participation of this Contractor to ensure that all systems are operating in a manner consistent with the Contract Documents. This Contractor shall be familiar with all parts of the Commissioning Section and the commissioning plan issued by the Commissioning Coordinator and shall execute all commissioning responsibilities assigned to them in the Contract Documents.

1.18 POINT OF CONNECTION

- A. Verify main, meter location, and water pressure at the site, if minimum residual water pressure is less than required, notify owner's representative prior to construction. Contractor shall notify the owner's representative of such and shall receive owners' approval prior to any construction.
- B. Follow all state and local codes.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL

- A. Unless otherwise noted on the plans, all materials shall be new and unused. The irrigation equipment catalog numbers used for reference in these Specifications are to establish minimum quality standards and may be substituted with an "approved equal" as outlined in Paragraph 1.06 of this section, unless specifically requested by the campus maintenance staff and noted as having no "approved equal" to be accepted.

### 2.2 POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE (PVC PIPE)

- A. PVC pipe manufactured in accordance with ASTM Standards noted herein.
- B. Marking and Identification: PVC pipe shall be continuously and permanently marked with following information: Manufacturer's name, size, type of pipe, and material, PVC number, Product Standard number, and the NSF (National Sanitation Foundation) Seal.
- C. PVC pipe fittings: Shall be of the same material as the PVC pipe specified and compatible with PVC pipe furnished. Solvent weld type shall be for Schedule 40.
- D. PVC Pipe: Lateral line pipe shall be Class 200 solvent weld, SDR-21, PS 22-70 for all sizes 3/4" - 2". All 1/2" pipe shall be solvent weld SDR- 13.5, Class 315. Mainline pipe shall schd.40 pvc.
- E. Flexible PVC Risers (Nipples): All flexible PVC nipples shall be made from virgin PVC material, and shall comply with ASTM D2287, shall be tested at 200 P.S.I. static pressure for 2 hours and have a quick burst rating of a minimum 400 P.S.I. Flexible PVC pipe nipples shall be factory assembled only.

### 2.3 SWING JOINTS

- A. Swing joints shall be O-ring seal type. Use Lasco or approved equal.

### 2.4 WIRE AND SPLICES

- A. All wire shall be single strand solid copper, minimum 14 gauge with type UF insulation which is Underwriters Laboratory approved for direct underground burial when used in a National Electrical Code Class II Circuit (30 volts AC or less) as per Articles 725 and 300. Voltage drop shall be taken into consideration.
- B. All wire shall be color coded so that the common wire shall have white insulation and the signal wires shall have red insulation.

- C. All splices shall be made with King one step Dry splices Tan or Larger.
- D. All connectors shall be UL listed, rated 600 volt, for PVC insulated wire. No wire splices shall be buried.

## 2.5 MANUAL VALVES

- A. Manual valves 2 ½" and smaller shall be all brass, globe type with composition disc rated at 150 pounds W.O.G.
- B. All valves shall have wheel handles unless cross handles are called for on the plan.

## 2.6 VALVE BOXES

- A. A box shall be provided for all valves.
- B. Valve boxes shall be made of high-strength plastic suitable for turf irrigation purposes.
- C. Boxes shall be suitable in size and configuration for the operability and adjustment of the valve.
- D. Extension sections will be used as appropriate to the depth of piping.
- E. All valve box covers shall bolt down or have locking mechanisms and shall be colored black.

## 2.7 POP-UP SPRAY, MICRO SPRAY, ROTOR AND BUBBLER HEADS

- A. Pop-up spray, rotor and bubbler heads are specified on the drawings.
- B. Two bubbler head shall be provided per each tree per locations as shown on the plans.
- C. Spray heads shall have a minimum 4" pop-up or 12" pop-up as designated on the drawings. The sprinkler body and all related parts shall be plastic cycloc or polycarbonate. They shall have a spring retraction for positive return action of the pop-up nozzle. The spring for retraction and the adjustable nozzle screw shall be made of corrosion resistant materials.
- D. All heads are to be operated and site adjusted to match precipitation rate of all heads in the zone with proper nozzle selection and arc adjustments.
- E. MICRO-SPRAYS -The nozzle shall be constructed of corrosion and UV-resistant plastic. The nozzle shall have a pop-up stem that when under water pressure, pops up an additional inch. It shall also have a stainless steel retraction spring to retract the stem when water pressure is

released. The stem shall have an integral elastomeric flow bushing for maintaining a constant flow rate over the operating pressure range of 25 to 60 PSI (1.7 to 4.1 bars; 172 to 413 kPa). The nozzle shall be protected from debris by a stainless steel screen that is integral to the pop-up stem. The nozzle shall have standard female threads that are compatible with the threaded riser on Hunter spray heads as well as some other manufacturer's spray heads. The nozzle shall carry a two-year, exchange warranty (not prorated). Must be installed in Institutional spray body.

## 2.8 DRIP IRRIGATION

- A. The dripperline shall be Techline CV as manufactured by Netafim Irrigation, Inc. Dripper flow rate and spacing shall be as indicated on drawings.
- B. Soil Staples (TLS6): All on-surface/under mulch Techline CV/Techline Techlite installations shall be held in place with Techline Soil Staples spaced evenly every 3' to 5' on center, and with two staples on each change of location.
- C. Line Flushing Valves: All Techline/Techlite systems shall be installed with Netafim Automatic Line Flushing Valves as indicated on drawings. Techline CV zones do not require an automatic line flushing valve but must have a manual flushing port(s) in the position that an automatic flush valve would be positioned.
- D. Pressure Regulator: A pressure regulator shall be installed at each zone valve or on the main line to ensure operating pressures do not exceed system requirements. The pressure regulator shall be a Netafim Pressure Regulator.
- E. Disc Filter: A disc filter shall be installed at each zone valve or on the main line to ensure proper filtration. The filter shall be a Netafim Disc Filter. Model number and mesh as indicated on drawings.

## 2.9 ELECTRIC CONTROLLER (PERMANENT IRRIGATION)

- A. Electric irrigation controller shall be capable of operating the number of stations as indicated on the drawings. The system is designed to operate only one section valve at a time, unless otherwise noted. The controller will be specified on the irrigation plan.
- B. Power source shall be standard 117± volt 60 Cycle AC. Output for operation of companion solenoid actuated valves shall be 24 volts 60 Cycle AC.
- C. Operation of the controller shall be full automatic, incorporating one 24 hour clock and 14 day calendar per controlled number of electric valves shown on the plan to start the sprinkling cycle any hour or hours of the day or night of any day or days over a repeating 14 day period.
- D. The controller shall be capable of repeating watering cycles as required with a maximum delay between the ending of one cycle and the beginning of the next not to exceed 2 hours. Control



shall provide optional semi-automatic operation whereby the automatic cycle may be started independent of the clock and manual operation whereby any station may be operated by hand independent of all timing mechanism. The choice of automatic day or hour programming shall be available to the operator on the face of the control panel without the use of tools.

- E. The automatic controller shall be equipped with rainproof housing.
- F. Provide automatic rain/freeze shutoff with controller.

#### 2.10 BATTERY OPERATED CONTROLLER (TEMPORARY IRRIGATION)

- A. The controller shall resist moisture intrusion and be waterproof to a depth of 12 feet. It shall operate for one full year on a 9-volt alkaline battery. The controller shall have 9 daily start times available and run times available from 0 to 240 minutes in 1-minute increments. The controller shall have a weekly 7-day schedule that allows user to choose day(s) of week for desired watering or an optional 31-day interval schedule. The controller shall be capable of manual operation and shall have a programmable rain delay of between 1 and 7 days. All programming shall be accomplished by use of selection buttons with user feed back provided by a LCD display. Program backup shall be provided by a non-volatile memory circuit that will hold the program data indefinitely. The controller shall have a rubber cover that attaches over the display area and shall be compatible with micro-switch based weather sensors.
- B. The SVC battery-operated controller shall consist of a programming module that is pre-wired to a DC latching solenoid. The programming module shall attach to the valve by a solenoid adapter. The DC latching solenoid supplied shall screw into and operate any Hunter PGV, HPV, SRV and ICV valve. The controller shall activate a single valve zone by way of the latching solenoid. The SVC shall also be available pre-attached to a PGV 1-inch, globe valve with flow-control and either Female Pipe Threads or BSP threads.
- C. The controller shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. The controller shall carry a conditional two year exchange warranty. The automatic controller(s) shall be the SVC single-station series, as manufactured for Hunter Industries Incorporated, San Marcos, California.

#### 2.11 ELECTRIC REMOTE CONTROL GLOBE VALVES

- A. Electric remote control valves shall have plastic bodies and covers and shall be globe-type diaphragm valves of normally closed design.
- B. A flow stem adjustment shall be included in each valve.

## 2.12 BACKFLOW PREVENTER

- A. A double-check assembly shall be located and sized as shown on the plans.
- B. This assembly shall be installed in a box and shall conform to the City Plumbing Codes.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Design Pressure: This irrigation system has been designed to operate with a minimum static inlet water pressure as indicated on the drawing. The Contractor shall take a pressure reading prior to beginning construction. If the pressure reading is 5% less than indicated, the Contractor shall notify the Owner's Representative.
- B. Contractor Responsibility: The Contractor shall not willfully install the irrigation system as shown on the drawings when it is obvious in the field that obstructions, grade differences or discrepancies in equipment usage, area dimensions or water pressure exist that might not have been considered in the engineering. Such obstructions or differences shall be brought to the attention of the Owner's Representative in writing. In the event this notification is not performed, the Contractor shall assume full responsibility for any revision necessary.
- C. Staking: Before installation is started, place a stake or flag where each sprinkler is to be located, in accordance with drawing. Staking shall be approved by the Owner's Representative before proceeding.
- D. Piping Layout: Piping layout is diagrammatic. Route piping around existing trees and root zones in such a manner as to avoid damage to plantings. Where access is restricted, bore under large existing trees to avoid damage and exposure of the root system. Do not dig within the ball of newly planted trees or shrubs.
- E. In areas where trees are present, trenches will be adjusted on site to provide a minimum clearance of four times the trunk diameter of the tree (at its base) between any tree and any trench.
- F. All material and equipment shall be delivered to the Worksite in unbroken reels, cartons or other packaging to demonstrate that such material is new and of a quality and grade in keeping with the intent of these Specifications.
- G. Refer to plan details for drip installation.
- H. Spray heads and Rotor heads cannot be located closer than 4" of any sidewalk, driveway or foundation.

### 3.2 EXCAVATION AND TRENCHING

- A. The Contractor shall perform all excavation to the depth indicated in these Specifications and Contract drawings. The banks of trenches shall be kept as nearly vertical as practicable. Trenches shall be wide enough to allow a minimum of 4" between parallel pipelines or electrical wiring. Where rock excavation is required, or where stones are encountered in the bottom of the trench that would create a concentrated pressure on the pipe, the rock or stones shall be removed to a depth of six (6) inches minimum below the trench depth indicated. The over depth rock excavation and all excess trench excavation shall be backfilled with loose, moist earth or sand, thoroughly tamped. Whenever wet or otherwise unstable soil that is incapable of properly supporting the pipe is encountered in the trench bottom, such shall be removed to a depth and length required, and the trench backfilled to trench bottom grade as hereinafter specified, with course sand, fine gravel or other suitable material.
- B. Bottom of trench grade shall be continued past ground surface deviations to avoid air pockets and low collection points in the line. The minimum cover specifications shall govern regardless of variations in ground surface profile and the occasional deeper excavation required at banks and other field conditions. Excavation shall be such that a uniform trench grade variation will occur in all cases where variations are necessary.
- C. Trench excavation shall comprise the satisfactory removal and disposition of all materials, and shall include all shoring and sheeting required to protect the excavation and to safeguard employees.
- D. During excavation, material suitable for backfilling shall be stockpiled in an orderly manner a sufficient distance back from edge of trenches to avoid overloading and prevent slides or cave-ins. Material unsuitable for backfilling shall be wasted as directed by the Owner's Representative. When excavated material is of a rocky nature and the topsoil or any other layer of excavated material is suitable for pipe bedding and backfill in the vicinity of the pipe, such material shall be separately stockpiled for use in such bedding and pipe backfill operations, unless satisfactory imported material is used.
- E. All excavations and backfill shall be unclassified and covered in the basic bid. No additional compensation will be allowed for rock encountered.
- F. Restore all surfaces, existing underground installations, etc., damaged or cut as a result of the excavations to their original conditions in a manner acceptable to the Owner's Representative.

### 3.3 PIPE INSTALLATION

- A. Sprinkler Mains: Sprinkler mains are that portion of piping from water source to electric valves. This portion of piping is subject to surges since it is a closed portion of the sprinkler system. Sprinkler mains shall be installed in a trench with a minimum of 18 inches of cover.

- B. Lateral Piping: Lateral piping is that portion of piping from electrical valve to sprinkler heads. This portion of piping is not subject to surges since it is an "open end" portion of the sprinkler system. Lateral piping shall be installed in a trench with a minimum of 12 inches of cover.
- C. Remove lumber, rubbish, and rocks from trenches. Provide firm, uniform bearing for entire length of each pipeline to prevent uneven settlement. Wedging or blocking of pipe will not be permitted. Remove foreign matter or dirt from inside of pipe before welding, and keep piping clean during and after laying pipe.
- D. PVC pipe shall not be installed where there is water in the trench, nor shall PVC pipe be laid when temperature is 40 deg. F or below or when rain is imminent. PVC pipe will expand and contract as the temperature changes. Therefore, pipe shall be snaked from side to side of trench bottom to allow for expansion and contraction.

### 3.4 PVC PIPE AND FITTING ASSEMBLY

- A. Solvent: Make solvent-welded joints following standards noted herein. Thoroughly clean pipe and fittings of dirt, dust, and moisture with an approved PVC primer before applying solvent.
- B. PVC to Metal Connection: Work metal connections first. Use a non-hardening pipe dope such as Permatex No. 2 or "Teflon" tape on threaded PVC to metal joints. Use only light wrench pressure.
- C. Threaded PVC Connections: Where required, use threaded PVC adapters into which pipe may be welded.

### 3.5 HYDROSTATIC TESTS

- A. Pressure Test: After the pipe is laid, the joints completed, and the trench partially backfilled, leaving the joints exposed for examination, the newly laid piping or any valved section of main pressure line piping shall, unless otherwise specified, be subjected for four hours to a hydrostatic pressure test of normal city water pressure. Each valve shall be opened and closed during the test. Enclosed pipe, joints, fittings, and valves shall be carefully examined during the partially open trench test. Joints showing visible leakage shall be replaced or remade, as necessary. Cracked or defective pipe, joints, fittings, or valves discovered in consequence of this pressure test shall be repeated until the test results are satisfactory. All replacement and repair shall be at contractor's cost.

### 3.6 CONTROL WIRE INSTALLATION

- A. All control wire less than 500 feet in length shall be continuous without splices or joints from the controller to the valves. Connections to the electric valves shall be made within 18 inches of the valve using connectors specified in Paragraph 2.4 of this section, unless otherwise approved by the Owner's Representative in writing.

- B. All control wires shall be installed at least 18 inches deep. Contractor shall obtain the Owner's Representative's approval for wire routing when installed in a separate ditch. Control wires may be installed in a common ditch with piping; however, wires must be installed a minimum of 4 inches below or to one side of piping.
- C. All wire passing under existing or future paving, sidewalk, construction, etc., shall be encased in PVC Schedule 40 conduit extending at least 2 feet beyond edges of paving, sidewalks, or construction.

### 3.7 POP-UP SPRAY, MICRO-SPRAY, ROTORY AND BUBBLER HEADS

- A. Provide heads and nozzles as specified and install in locations as shown on the Contract Drawings.
- B. Pop-up spray and micro-spray heads shall be installed on a poly riser pipe connector as detailed. Rotary heads shall be installed on a double swing joint connected to the lateral pipe. Bubbler shall be a pop-up spray head on a poly riser. Keep heads a minimum of 4 inches from paved surfaces.
- C. Heads shall be installed with underside of flange flush with the finished grade.
- D. Contractor will be required to adjust heads as necessary after establishment of grass or other plant material.

### 3.8 QUICK COUPLING VALVES

- A. Quick coupling valves shall be installed as indicated on the plans along mainline with a ball valve preceding the QC for shut off.
- B. Quick coupling valves shall be installed with the underside of flange flush with the finished grade.
- C. Quick coupling valves shall be installed on a swing joint assembly as detailed on the submitted and approved shop drawings.
- D. Under the warranty, the Contractor shall return after grass is established and adjust valves and valve boxes to proper grade.

### 3.9 MANUAL VALVES

- A. Manual valves shall be sized and located where shown on the Contract drawings.
- B. Valve boxes shall be adjusted to be flush with finished grade.

- C. Valve boxes shall be properly supported and of sufficient construction that tractors, mowers or other equipment crossing over the boxes will not push boxes down and crush the pipe, valve, or box.

### 3.10 VALVE AND VALVE BOX PLACEMENT

- A. A ball valve shall precede each valve to provide shut off for repair of valves.
- B. All manual, electric, and quick coupling valves shall be in boxes as specified in Paragraph 2.6 of this section, and shall be set with a minimum of six (6) inches of space between their top surface and the bottom of the valve box. The base of the box shall be filled with pea gravel per manufacturer's installation instructions.
- C. Valves shall be fully opened and fully closed to ensure that all parts are in operating condition.
- D. Valve boxes shall be set plumb, vertical, and concentric with the valve stem.
- E. Any valve box which has moved from this required position so as to prevent the use of the operating wheel of the valve shall be reset by the Contractor at his own expense.

### 3.11 ELECTRIC CONTROLLER

- A. Electric controller shall be located as shown on the plans and shall be capable of operating the number of stations indicated.
- B. The system is designed to operate only one section at a time, unless otherwise noted on the plans in strict accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions.

### 3.12 ELECTRIC REMOTE CONTROL VALVES

- A. Remote control valves shall be located and sized as shown on the plans. All electrical connections shall be made when the weather is dry with connection kits as specified in Paragraph 2.4 of this section in strict accordance with manufacturer's recommended procedures. All remote control valves shall be installed in a horizontal position, in accordance to the manufacturer's published installation instructions.
- B. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to furnish and install the proper size wire on each of the low voltage circuits from the master control center to the various electric remote control valves.
- C. Consideration shall be given to each circuit for allowance of voltage drop and economy consistent with accepted practices of electrical installation. Under no circumstances shall the voltage of any branch circuit be reduced more than proper due to length of run exceeding the maximum allowable for the wire size used.

### 3.13 BACKFILL AND COMPACTION

- A. After system is operating and required tests and inspections have been made, the trenches shall be carefully backfilled with the excavated materials approved for backfilling, consisting of earth, loam, sandy clay, sand, gravel, soft shale, or other approved materials, free from large clods of earth or stone. Rock, broken concrete, or pavement, and large boulders shall not be used as backfill material. The backfill shall be thoroughly compacted and evened with the adjacent soil level.
- B. Compact trenches in areas to be planted by thoroughly flooding the backfill. Compact all other areas by flooding or hand tamping. The jetting process may be used in areas when flooding.
- C. Backfill for all trenches, regardless of the type of pipe covered, shall be compacted to a minimum of 90% density.
- D. Any trenches improperly backfilled, or where settlement occurs, shall be reopened to the depth required for compaction, then refilled and compacted with the surface restored to the required grade and left in a completed surface condition as described above.
- E. Specifically tamp backfill under heads and around the flange of heads for one foot (1') by a suitable means after trench backfill has dried from flooding to prevent heads loosening in the ground.

### 3.14 FINAL ADJUSTMENT

- A. After installation has been completed, make final adjustment of sprinkler system prior to Owner's Representative's final inspection.
- B. Completely flush system to remove debris from lines by removing nozzle from heads on ends of lines and turning on system.
- C. Check sprinklers for proper operation and proper alignment for direction of throw.
- D. Check each new section for operating pressure and balance to other sections by use of flow adjustment on top of each valve.
- E. Check nozzling for proper coverage. Prevailing wind conditions may indicate that arc or angle of spray should be other than as shown on drawings. In this case, change nozzles to provide correct coverage and furnish record data to Owner's Representative with each change.
- F. After system is thoroughly flushed and ready for operation, each section of sprinklers shall be adjusted to control pressure at heads. Use the following method, one section at a time:
  - 1. Remove last head on section and install a temporary riser above grade. Install tee with pressure gauge attached on top of riser and re-install head with nipple onto tee.

2. Correct operating pressure at last head of each section as follows: Spray Heads - 20-25 psi; rotor heads - 30 to 40 psi (and as recommended by the manufacturer).
3. After replacing head, at grade, tamp thoroughly around head.

### 3.15 CLEAN-UP

- A. The Worksite shall be thoroughly cleaned of all waste materials and all unused or salvaged materials, equipment, tools, etc.
- B. After completion of the work, areas disturbed shall be leveled and the Worksite shall be raked clean and left in an orderly condition.

### 3.16 TEMPORARY IRRIGATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT

- A. The contractor shall provide temporary irrigation for all new turf areas. Temporary irrigation may include equipment securely staked above grade. It shall be the contractor's responsibility to provide complete, consistent temporary coverage in order to establish a viable, mowable stand of grass. Any above grade equipment shall be removed by the contractor upon acceptance of the turf by the owner.

## PART 4 - METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

### 4.1 MEASUREMENT:

- A. Landscape Irrigation Systems described in this section will be paid for on a lump sum basis wherein no measurement will be made.

## PART 5 BASIS OF PAYMENT

### 5.1 PAYMENT:

- A. Landscape Irrigation Systems will be paid for at the Contract lump sum, which price will be full compensation for furnishing and installing equipment; shop drawings; providing all submittals and warranties; furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment; and incidentals necessary to complete the work as described in this section and related other sections of these Specifications and plans, as well as maintenance until final acceptance.

END OF SECTION 328400



## SECTION 329200 - TURF AND GRASSES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Sodding.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Pesticide: A substance or mixture intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating a pest. This includes insecticides, miticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and molluscicides. It also includes substances or mixtures intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.
- B. Planting Soil: Existing, on-site soil; imported soil; or manufactured soil that has been modified with soil amendments and perhaps fertilizers to produce a soil mixture best for plant growth.

#### 1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product certificates.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: A qualified landscape Installer whose work has resulted in successful turf establishment.
  - 1. Installer's Field Supervision: Require Installer to maintain an experienced full-time supervisor on Project site when work is in progress.
  - 2. Personnel Certifications: Installer's field supervisor shall have certification in one of the following categories from the National Association of Landscape Professionals:
    - a. Landscape Industry Certified Technician - Exterior.
    - b. Landscape Industry Certified Lawn Care Manager.
    - c. Landscape Industry Certified Lawn Care Technician.
  - 3. Pesticide Applicator: State licensed, commercial.

## 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Seed and Other Packaged Materials: Deliver packaged materials in original, unopened containers showing weight, certified analysis, name and address of manufacturer, and indication of compliance with state and Federal laws, as applicable.
- B. Sod: Harvest, deliver, store, and handle sod according to requirements in "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Materials" and "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Transplanting and Installation" sections in TPI's "Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding." Deliver sod within 24 hours of harvesting and in time for planting promptly. Protect sod from breakage and drying.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 TURFGRASS SOD

- A. Turfgrass Sod: Approved, complying with "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Materials" in TPI's "Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding." Furnish viable sod of uniform density, color, and texture that is strongly rooted and capable of vigorous growth and development when planted.
- B. Turfgrass Species: Sod of grass species as follows:
  - 1. Full Sun: Bermuda Grass, *Cynodon dactylon*.

### 2.2 FERTILIZERS

- A. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial-grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast- and slow-release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium in the following composition:
  - 1. Composition: 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. of actual nitrogen, 4 percent phosphorous, and 2 percent potassium, by weight.
- B. Slow-Release Fertilizer: Granular or pelleted fertilizer consisting of 50 percent water-insoluble nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the following composition:

### 2.3 MULCHES

- A. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch sieve; soluble salt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:

## 2.4 PESTICIDES

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

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 TURF AREA PREPARATION

- A. General: Prepare planting area for soil placement and mix planting soil.
- B. Reduce elevation of planting soil to allow for soil thickness of sod.
- C. Moisten prepared area before planting if soil is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.
- D. Before planting, obtain Architect's acceptance of finish grading; restore planting areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.

### 3.2 SODDING

- A. Lay sod within 24 hours of harvesting. Do not lay sod if dormant or if ground is frozen or muddy.
- B. Lay sod to form a solid mass with tightly fitted joints. Butt ends and sides of sod; do not stretch or overlap. Stagger sod strips or pads to offset joints in adjacent courses. Avoid damage to soil or sod during installation. Tamp and roll lightly to ensure contact with soil, eliminate air pockets, and form a smooth surface. Work sifted soil or fine sand into minor cracks between pieces of sod; remove excess to avoid smothering sod and adjacent grass.
  - 1. Lay sod across slopes exceeding 1:3.
  - 2. Anchor sod on slopes exceeding 1:6 with wood pegs or steel staples spaced as recommended by sod manufacturer but not less than two anchors per sod strip to prevent slippage.
- C. Saturate sod with fine water spray within two hours of planting. During first week after planting, water daily or more frequently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a minimum depth of 1-1/2 inches below sod.

### 3.3 TURF MAINTENANCE

- A. General: Maintain and establish turf by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable turf. Roll,

regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth turf. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.

- B. Mow turf as soon as top growth is tall enough to cut. Repeat mowing to maintain specified height without cutting more than one-third of grass height. Remove no more than one-third of grass-leaf growth in initial or subsequent mowings.

### 3.4 SATISFACTORY TURF

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

END OF SECTION 329200